THE

HISTORY

Of the REIGN of

Queen ANNE,

Digested into

ANNALS.

YEAR the *SEVENTH.*

CONTAINING

A full and exact Account of the Long and Glorious Campaign of his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, in the *Netherlands*; with several Particulars never before publish'd: Also the truest Plans of the Battles of *Oudenarde*, and *Wynendale*, and Siege of *Lille*: And a full Account of all the private Passages in the last Session of Parliament.

Dedicated to Prince EUGENE.

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W. Musgrave.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

A

Son Altesse Serenissime

EUGENE,

Prince de SAVOYE,

Monseigneur,

Aprés avoir dedié les diverses Parties des *Annales* du glorieux Regne de sa Majeste Britannique, aux Personnes qui ont eu le plus de Part aux grands Evenements qui le rendront célébre à la Posterité la plus reculée, j'ai cru que j'étois indispensablement obligé de consacrer à Votre Altesse Serenissime, l'Année qui sem-

ble avoir couronné vos Travaux Militaires, & qui vray-semblablement ſera bien-tôt ſuivie d'une longue & heureuſe Paix. Il eſt vray que l'Hiſtoire de celles qui l'ont precedée, n'eſt preſque qu'un Tiſſu des Actions éclatantes de V. A. S. mais il ſemble que les Difficultez de toutes les autres Campagnes, ayent été reünies dans la derniere, pour donner un Nouveau Luſtre à vos ſublimes Qualitez.

En rendant cet Hommage à VOTRE ALTESSE SERENISSIME, Je ne ſuis que le foible Echo de la Voix publique: La Nation *Britannique*, non moins Jalouſe de ſa *Gloire* que de ſa *Liberté*, mais, en même tems, Admiratrice, & Juge deſintereſſé du vray Merite, rend Juſtice aux

Vertus

Vertus Heroïques de V. A. S. Aprés avoir regardé avec Etonnement la Capacité, la Fermeté, & le Courage qui vous firent triompher des *Turcs* à *Zenta*, Elle vous suivit de ses Voeux & de ses Esperances, lors que franchissant tous les Obstacles qui s'opposoient à Vôtre Passage, Vous pénétrates en *Italie*, où avec une Poignée de Gens V. A. S. arreta les Progrez d'une nombreuse Armée; enleva son Chef au Milieu de sa plus forte Garnison, par un des plus hardis & des mieux concertez Stratagemes dont l'Histoire nous ayt conservé la Memoire; & prevint une Foule d'Ennemis qui se flatoient de l'opprimer à *Luzara*, & qui ne remporterent

que la Honte de leur Defaite. Aprés tant d'Exploits, on vous vit avec une Joye inexprimable agir de concert avec nôtre Grand Capitaine à *Bleinheim*, & asſeurer à nos Troupes déja Victorieuſes du *François*, le Triomphe que le *Bavarois* ſembloit leur vouloir diſputer. Tout le monde a enſuite applaudi à cette Preſence d'Eſprit, & à ce Genie Superieur qui vous fit hazarder la Bataille de *Caſſano*, où, ſans remporter un Avantage complet, vous eutes celui que vous aviez principalement en veuë, qui étoit d'empecher le Siege de *Turin*; Et lors que l'Année ſuivante, les Ennemis croyoient ſeurs de la Conquête de cette Capitale, V.A.S. aprés une Marche des plus longues

longues & des plus rapides, fit avorter leurs Eſperances, par une des plus ſignalées Victoires. Enfin, aprés avoir chaſſé les *François* de *l'Italie*, les Souhaits de la Nation *Britannique* ont été accomplis, lors qu'avec vos Braves Imperiaux, Vous etes venu dans les *Pays-Bas*, ou la parfaite Harmonie qui a regné entre les *Deux Heros* de ce Siecle, nous a procuré la Victoire *d'Oudenarde*, la fameuſe Conquête de *Lille*, & les autres Avantages, qui ont reduit l'Ennemy Commun, à la Neceſſité de demander la Paix.

Puiſſe le Ciel, en accordant de Nouveaux Triomphes aux juſtes Armes des HAUTS ALLIEZ, ne laiſſer à la *France* d'autre

d'autre Reſource, que la *Bonne-Foy dans la Negotiation*, & *l'Equité* de ſes Vainqueurs ; Et Puiſſe V. A. S. jouïr, une longue Suite d'Années, du Fruit de ſes Travaux Heroïques, & par la Terreur de ſon Nom contribuer à aſſeurer le Bonheur & la Tranquillité de *l'Europe* : Ce ſont là les Voeux les plus ardens que fait celui qui, penetré d'Admiration & de Reſpect, a l'Honneur d'etre,

MONSEIGNEUR,

De Votre Alteſſe Sereniſſime,

Le trés Humble, trés Fidelle,

& trés obeïſſant Serviteur,

TO

His most Serene Highness

EUGENE,

Prince of *SAVOY*.

May it please Your most Serene Highness,

HAving Dedicated the several Parts of Her Britannick *Majesty's* Glorious Reign, to such Persons as have had the largest Share in the Great Events that will render it famous to all Posterity, I thought myself indispensably oblig'd to consecrate to YOUR MOST SERENE HIGHNESS, the Year which seems to have crown'd Your Military

Military Toils; and which, in all Probability, will soon be attended with a Happy, lasting Peace. *'Tis true, the History of the preceding Years, contains a continued Series of Actions of* Eclat, *perform'd by* Your M. S. Highness, *but it seems as if the Difficulties of all former Campaigns had center'd in the last, to give Your sublime Qualities a brighter Lustre.*

The Homage I now pay to Your Most Serene Highness, *is but the Feeble Eccho of the Publick Voice: The* British *Nation, no less Jealous of Her* Honour, *than of her* Liberty; *but, at the same Time, an Admirer, and impartial Judge of True Merit, does Justice to* Your M. S. Highness's *Heroical Virtues.*

Virtues. After She had beheld with Wonder that Conduct, Firmneſs and Courage, that made You Triumph over the Turks *at* Zenta, *She attended You with Hopes and Wiſhes; when ſurmounting all the Obſtacles that obſtructed Your Paſſage,* Your M. S. Highneſs *penetrated into* Italy, *where, with a handful of Men, you ſtopt the Progreſs of a numerous Army; took their General Priſoner, in his ſtrongeſt Garriſon, by one of the boldeſt and beſt concerted Stratagems that ſtands recorded in Story; and prevented a World of Enemies, who fondly expected to cruſh you at* Luzara, *but who diſappear'd with the Shame of their Defeat. After ſo many Exploits, we ſaw You, with unexpreſſible*

unexpeſſible Joy, acting in concert with our Great Commander at Bleinheim, *where* Your M. S. Highneſs *ſecured to our Troops, already Victorious over the* French; *the Triumph which the* Bavarians *ſeem'd ſtill to diſpute with them. Every one did afterwards applaud that Preſence of Mind, and Superior Genius, that made You hazard the Battle of* Caſſano, *where, without gaining a compleat Advantage,* Your moſt Serene Highneſs *had Your principal Aim, which was to hinder the Siege of* Turin; *And when, the next Year, the Enemy thought themſelves ſecure of the Conqueſt of that Capital City,* Your moſt Serene Highneſs, *after one of the longeſt and moſt rapid Marches, render'd their*

Hopes

Hopes abortive, by a most signal Victory. In fine, after having driven the French *out of* Italy, *the* British *Nation's Desires were accomplish'd, when, with Your brave Imperialists, you came into the* Netherlands, *where the perfect Harmony between the* Two Heroes *of this Age, has procur'd us the Victory at* Oudenarde, *the ever-famous Conquest of* Lille, *and the other Advantages, which have reduc'd the Common Enemy to the Necessity of suing for Peace.*

May Heaven, by Granting New Triumphs to the just Arms of the High-Allies, *leave* France *no other Resource than* Plaindealing in Negotiation, *and the* Equity *of her Conquerors; and may* Your M. S.

High-

Highneſs *enjoy many, many Years the Fruits of Your Heroical Labours; and, by the Terror of Your Name, contribute towards the Security of the Happineſs and Repoſe of* Europe. *Theſe, SIR, are the moſt fervent Wiſhes of him, who with Admiration and profound Reſpect, is,*

May it pleaſe Your moſt

SERENE HIGHNESS,

Your moſt humble,

moſt obedient, and

moſt faithful Servant,

THE

THE ANNALS OF *Queen* ANNE's *Reign*;

Year the Seventh.

THE Year 1708. has been ſo full of extraordinary *Events* and *Nice Turns* of Affairs; That as the Year 1706 was juſtly call'd, by the Illuſtrious Houſe of Peers, a *Wonderful Year*; ſo this may, with Reaſon, be diſtinguiſh'd by the Name of the CRITICAL YEAR; *A Year which* (to uſe the Expreſſions of the Lords and Commons of *Great Britain*, in a late Addreſs to the Queen) *will be ever famous in Hiſtory, as well for the entire Diſappointmen of all the Attempts and Hopes of her* Majeſty's *Enemies, as for the many wonderful Succeſſes, with which God has bleſſed the Arms of her Majeſty and her Allies.* A. C. 1708.

The *French* having, in ſome meaſure, repair'd the great Loſſes they ſuſtain'd in the Years 1704. and 1706. at the memorable Battles of *Schellomberg*, *Blenheim*, *Ramilies* and *Turin*; and being ſpirited by ſome ſmall Advantages they gain'd in the Year 1707. *viz.* in *Spain*, the Victory at *Almanza*, and the taking of *Tortoza*; in *Provence*, our Retreat from before *Toulon*; in *Germany*, the profitable Irruption of Mareſchal *de Villars*; And, in the *Netherlands*, the keeping the Confederate Army at a Bay:

A. C. 1708.

Flush'd, I say, by these Smiles of Fortune, the *French* Court resolv'd to make still greater Efforts to regain their former Superiority, and form'd the Two great Projects, of making her Majesty's Dominions the Seat of the War, and of regaining what they had lost in the Low-Countries, by the Battle of *Ramilies*.

The Enemy were so forward and diligent in their Preparations, for the Execution of the first, that even, before the beginning of the Spring (in the Year 1708) the British Nation was suddenly alarm'd with the Threats of an *Invasion*, headed by the *Pretender*; and the Court of *France* was so fondly, or rather presumptuously, secure of Success in this Enterprize, That their Monarch wrote the following Circular Letter to his Ministers, in *Rome*, *Swisserland*, *Geneva*, and other Neutral Places:

The French King's circular Letter, about the intended Invasion.

'I Have long been of Opinion, That the Assisting the King of *England* to possess the Throne of his Ancestors, would be for the General Good of all *Europe*. I believe that a Peace would be the Consequence of its Success, and that this Prince's Subjects will esteem themselves equally happy in contributing to re-establish him in the Place of his Predecessors, and in being themselves deliver'd from those continual Impositions, wherewith they are overwhelm'd, to maintain a War altogether Foreign to them.

'As the *Scots* have yet more reason than the *English* to be dissatisfy'd with the present Government of *England*, it appears to me a convenient Opportunity to restore to that Nation their Lawful Sovereign, and to enable the Prince to deliver it from the Oppression it has suffer'd since the Revolution, which happen'd under the late King of *England*, *James* II.

'These are the Reasons which have determin'd me to equip a Squadron of my Ships at *Dunkirk*, and to furnish the King of *England* with a considerable Number of my Troops, to accompany him to *Scotland*, to support those his faithful Subjects, who shall declare for him.

'He left this Place yesterday, to go to *Dunkirk*, in order to embark, and get, with all Expedition,

'to

'to *Scotland*. His Intention is not to enter the King- A. C.
'dom by Right of Conqueſt, but to oblige them to 1708.
'receive him as Legal Poſſeſſor of it. He will be-
'have himſelf in like manner with reſpect to all his
'other Dominions, who ſhall pay the Obedience they
'owe him, and his Subjects will only be diſtin-
'guiſh'd, according to the Zeal and Affection they
'ſhew for him, without examining what Religion
'they profeſs, in which he leaves them to their En-
'tire Liberty.

'I have not Thoughts of enlarging my Power,
'by aſſiſting to re-eſtabliſh this Prince. 'Tis ſuf-
'ficient, that I do an Act of Juſtice, in Vindicating
'the Honour of Crown'd Heads, highly affronted
'in the Perſon of the late King his Father; and
'my Wiſhes will be entirely accompliſh'd, if (by
'God's Bleſſing on the Endeavours) the Succeſs be-
'come the Means of procuring a laſting Peace, ſo
'neceſſary to all Europe.

'As this Reſolution of Mine will ſoon ſpread it
'ſelf, thro' all *Europe*, My Will is, that you ſpeak
'of it, in the Manner I direct you. *Given at* Ver-
'ſailles, *this 8th day of March*, 1708.

The Pope aſſiſts the French King with Money, and appoints publick Prayes for the Succeſs of that Deſign.

The Pope, who had ſupply'd the *French* King with a conſiderable Sum of Money towards this Deſign, was ſo far deluded by the Confidence with which the *French* Emiſſaries ſpoke of it, as viſibly to betray his Partiality to the Houſe of *Bourbon*, *by appointing publick Prayers of Forty Hours, in the* Engliſh, Scotch *and* Iriſh *Churches at* Rome, *for Succeſs in that Undertaking, and granting* Indulgences *to ſuch as ſhould devoutly put up thoſe Prayers.* But ſuch right Meaſures were taken, both at Home and Abroad, and ſuch incredible Diligence uſed by the Admiralty of *Great Britain*, that the Fleet, commanded by Sir *George Bing*, having put to Sea earlier and ſtronger than the Enemy expected, and being providentially favour'd by the Winds, the *French* fled before her *Britannick* Majeſty's Ships, the very Day the *Pope* aſſiſted in Perſon at the Prayers he had ordain'd. Thus the Enemies Deſign was totally defeated: The *Popiſh* Pretender *only ſaw* the *Promiſed Land*, and happy 'twas for Him he *only ſaw it*.

The Enemies Undertaking totally defeated.

A. C. 1708.

The Marquis *de Puiſieux*, the *French* Ambaſſador in *Swiſſerland*, having on the 16th of *March*, (N. S.) communicated to the Regency of the Canton of *Baſil*, the before mention'd Letter of the *French* King; with this Addition, 'That his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty having found in *Scotland* the People 'ready to receive their Lawful King with open 'Arms, He ſent thither, by the Marquis *de Nangis*, 'the neceſſary Arms for that Expedition; who, 'upon his Return, reported, That the *Scots* had 'publiſh'd by Placaets, both at *Edinburgh* and every 'where elſe, That they were ready to Sacrifice All 'for their lawful King, *James* VIII. Mr. *Stanian*, the *Britiſh* Envoy Extraordinary in *Swiſſerland*, thought fit, ſome time * after, to diſſipate thoſe falſe Suggeſtions, by the following Letter to the Laudable Evangelick Cantons:

* April. 25. *N. S.*

Mr. Stanian's *Letter to the Proteſtant Cantons of* Swiſſerland.

Magnificent Lords,

'THO' the publiſhing of falſe Accounts of 'the Events of the War, by the Miniſters 'of *France* and their Adherents, be not a new Thing 'to you; and tho' you have been taught, by long 'Experience, how little Credit you ought to give 'to the incredible Advantages they pretend to; 'Nevertheleſs, ſince by reaſon of the Diſtance of 'Place, your Lordſhip cannot ſo well know the 'true State of Affairs, and that thoſe Gentlemen 'have lately overſhot themſelves, by proclaiming, 'in ſo audacious a manner, the Infallibility of their 'Undertaking againſt the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, 'I am induc'd to believe, that your Lordſhips were 'concern'd at the Calamities with which the Queen, 'my Miſtreſs, and all her Subjects, were threatned 'by *France*; or, at leaſt, that you might have ſome 'Doubts, that that Enterprize was the Reſult of 'mature Conſideration, and built on reaſonable 'Grounds.

'The Falſhood with which the Miniſters of '*France*, contrary to all the Rules of State-Policy, 'repreſented that Undertaking to the ſeveral Courts 'wherein they reſide; the poſitive Aſſuarances 'they gave of its Succeſs; the Report they 'ſpread, with ſo much Confidence, of a general 'Inſurrection in Favour of the Pretender; and the

'Diſcon-

'Diſcontents occaſion'd by the Union of the Two Kingdoms; all theſe Suggeſtions together, might, for a time, raiſe a Cloud in the Underſtandings of the moſt quick-ſighted, and diſturb you, as well as all others, who have the Welfare of Religion, and the Common-Liberty at Heart. A. C. 1708.

'I make no queſtion, *Excellent Lords*, but, during the time that theſe falſe Accounts had any ſhare in your Thoughts, you were ſenſibly griev'd, that the greateſt and moſt vertuous Princeſs that ever wore a Crown, ſhould be obliged to make room for a Pretender educated in *France*, the Popiſh Superſtition, and the Principles of Arbitrary Power. Your Lordſhips did, no doubt, look upon the Reform'd Religion, as ſuppreſs'd in both her Kingdoms, which would fall again under the Power of the Pope, and embrace the Faith of the Church of *Rome*: And laſtly, your Lordſhips might imagine, a Nation tamely beholding the Loſs of her Liberty, for which ſhe is ſo famous, and all her Subjects becoming Slaves to the Will of a Perſon impos'd upon them by *France*.

'Your Penetration would certainly have gone farther, and would ſoon have made you ſenſible, That thoſe Misfortunes had not been confin'd within the Queen's Dominions alone, but would have been felt by all the reſt of *Europe*. The Forces of her Kingdoms, which her Majeſty employs ſo gloriouſly and ſucceſsfully for the Defence of the Common Liberty, ſhould not only have been taken from the Allies, but even turn'd againſt them; and the Extirpation of the Reform'd Religion in thoſe Kingdoms, would not only have given it a terrible Shock in your own Country, but infallibly occaſion'd its Ruin, every where elſe, in a ſhort Time: That Holy Religion, which the Queen, as happily ſupports by her Arms, as ſhe adorns it by her Exemplary Life!

'This I take to be, *Magnificent Lords*, the ſad Repreſentation you have made to your ſelves of the Ills *France* meditated for *Europe*, whilſt the falſe Rumors, her Miniſters and Partiſans ſpread, prepoſſeſs'd your Minds, and even kept in ſuſpence your wonted Penetration. But then, I make no

A. C. 1708.

'doubt, that after you had time to recover your 'ſelves, and to conſider calmly the Grounds on 'which that fine Project was built, you were 'ſtruck both with Indignation and Aſtoniſhment at 'the Raſhneſs of its Contrivers.

'For, in order to render that Enterprize ſucceſs-'ful, ſuch extraordinary Events muſt have hap-'pen'd, as, according to the natural Courſe of 'humane Affairs, I maintain, were altogether im-'poſſible.

'The Queen muſt have had no Fleet at Sea, 'which never happen'd in time of War, ſince the 'Kingdom had any Shipping, and I will venture 'to ſay, will never happen for the future.

'But ſuppoſing *France* could have landed her 'Troops, the Queen's Subjects, notwithſtanding 'the Obligations by which they are ty'd to her Ma-'jeſty, both out of Duty and Inclination, and not-'withſtanding the expreſs Abjuration every one 'has made of the Pretender, muſt of a ſudden, for-'ſake their Duty and Intereſt to ſuch a Degree, as 'to forget a Queen whom they love almoſt to '*Adoration*, if I may uſe the Expreſſion; in order 'to adhere to an unknown Perſon, brought up in 'the Romiſh Superſtition, and the Principles of 'Tyranny, and ſupported by the *French* King and 'the Pope, the Two greateſt Enemies of Free 'People.

'Moreover, the *Britiſh* Nation muſt immedi-'ately either have loſt all Senſe of Zeal for their 'Religion, or not have Courage enough left to de-'fend it againſt Men that would impoſe on 'em a 'Worſhip, which they look upon as Idolatrous.

'Laſtly, that Nation, which, at all times, has 'ſhew'd ſo much Zeal and Reſolution for the De-'fence of their Liberties, which they have had the 'Happineſs to preſerve, at the Expence of ſo much 'Blood and Treaſure, muſt, in an inſtant, have 'been ſo baſe as to ſubmit to the Loſs of them; 'to ſet up Tyranny and Deſpotick Power, at a 'time when the miſerable Condition, to which the 'Kingdom of *France* is reduc'd by thoſe Maxims, 'ought to be a ſtanding Example and Warning to 'all future Ages.

'In

'In short, *Contradictions must have been reconcil'd,* A. C.
'to favour the Succeſs of that Noble Enterprize: 1708.
'That, out of Gayety, an Enemy ſhould be ſuffer'd
'to paſs, when the Means to prevent it, were at
'hand; That Men ſhould forget the moſt Sacred
'Duties, the Allegiance they owe to the beſt of
'Queens, the Zeal they ought to have for their
'Religion, and the Reſolution they ought to ſhew
'for the Liberties of their Country: Bating theſe
'Difficulties, that Enterprize was well conceiv'd,
'and better digeſted; and accordingly you have
'ſeen, *Magnificent Lords*, that its Succeſs has per-
'fectly anſwer'd the Expectation of all ſenſible
'Men. Their Fleet appear'd on the Coaſts of
'*Great Britain*, without daring to land, or any
'one Man in the Kingdom ſtirring in their Favour;
'whereupon they bravely took the Reſolution to
'return to their Harbour, where they arriv'd the
'7th inſtant; not to mention the Loſs of ſome
'Ships, which are miſſing in their Fleet, nor the
'Diſtempers that have ſeiz'd upon their Twelve
'miſerable Battalions; which, inſtead of Conquer-
'ing the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, are now in the
'Hoſpitals of *Dunkirk*, and the neighbouring Places,
'and conſequently, diſabled for Service.

'This, *Magnificent Lords*, is the Upſhot of that
'great Expedition, which was to reſtore the Affairs
'of *France*, and retrieve the Reputation of her Arms;
'and which, inſtead of that, has only expos'd her
'to the Deriſion of the Publick, and to uſe the
'Queen's Expreſſions in the Prophetick Anſwer ſhe
'made to her Parliament on that Occaſion, *will*
'*prove dangerous only to thoſe who undertook it.*

'We have herein a fair Occaſion of admiring
'the more the Depth of the Politicks of *France*, as
'we comprehend them the leſs, and as they ex-
'ceed the narrow Bounds of our Underſtandings.
'They likewiſe furniſh us with Matter for a wiſe
'Reflection on the Conduct of Princes, under the
'Misfortunes Ambition draws upon them. *France*
'ſeeing the Decay and Ruin of her Affairs, forms
'an Enterprize which ſhe would never have ven-
'tur'd upon in the Height of her Proſperity, and
'ſeeks for *Reſources* in *Deſpair*, which *Reaſon* and
'*Prudence* would never have ſuggeſted to her.

A. C. 1707.

'Tis now the Part of the Queen and her Allies, 'to purſue their juſt Reſentment againſt an Enemy, 'who taking upon himſelf to give his Neighbours 'Kings of his own making, goes about to render 'them as miſerable as his own Subjects; and I 'hope God will continue ſo effectually to bleſs the 'Juſtice of their Arms in the Courſe of this War, 'that they will not only oblige him to lay aſide 'thoſe vain Thoughts for the future, but will alſo 'reduce him to ſuch a Condition, as not to be any 'more able to trouble the Tranquillity of *Europe*, 'or to diſturb his Neighbours in the Enjoyment of 'their Religion and Liberties.

'I know, *Magnificent Lords*, that the publick News 'muſt, by this time, have inform'd you of the Suc-'ceſs of that Expedition; wherefore 'tis not ſo much 'with intent to acquaint you with it, as to congra-'tulate with you upon it, I write to you at preſent. 'For as I cannot be ignorant of the Zeal you ſhew 'upon all Occaſions for the Good of our Holy Re-'ligion, and Common Liberty; neither have I 'Reaſon to doubt but you have truly rejoic'd, to 'ſee the Miſcarriage of an Attempt, which ſo vi-'ſibly tended to the Deſtruction of Both; and 'which, beſides, had it ſucceeded, would have de-'depriv'd you of the Advantages of the Queen, my 'Sovereign's, Friendſhip, from which you may 'expect all the Good Offices, which her Benevo-'lence and Power ſhall offer her the Opportunities 'to do you.

'I pray God to pour down upon you his moſt 'precious Bleſſings, being ſincerely,

Magnificent Lords,

Your moſt affectionate to ſerve you,

STANIAN.

The Buſineſs of Neufchatel *purſu'd.*

About this Time, the *French* receiv'd another Mortification in *Swiſſerland*, which was the Concluſion of the Controverſy about th Principality of *Neufchatel*, to the King of *Pruſſia*'s Satisfaction; and

and to the immortal Honour of *Great-Britain* and *Holland*, to whoſe powerful Interpoſition, the Deciſion of that Affair, in his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Favour, was principally owing. In our laſt *Annals*, we purſued the particular Relation of that memorable Tranſaction, as far as the End of the Year 1707, and therefore we think it now proper to bring it to a Period. On the 6th of *January* (N. S.) the *French* Ambaſſador notified to the Canton of *Bern*, That he had receiv'd his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Anſwer to the Memorial deliver'd to him by the Deputies of the Diet at *Langenthal*, and was commanded to aſſure them, 'That his Majeſty perſiſted in his Reſolution not to diſturb the Peace of 'the *Helvetick* Body in any manner whatſoever; but 'that as to *Neufchatel*, his Majeſty thought it neceſſary, for the Good of his Kingdom, and upon 'Conſideration of the Menaces made by the Allies, 'to take ſuch Meaſures as might ſecure his Dominions on that Side, and cut off the dangerous Correſpondence his Enemies might keep by means 'thereof, with his Subjects.' This Declaration having had no other Effect than to quicken the Reſolutions, and animate the Zeal of the Canton of *Bern*, Monſieur *de Puiſieux* return'd an Anſwer to their laſt Letter, to the following Effect: 'That 'he was ſurpriz'd at the Motions of the Forces of 'the Canton; that he had ſent an Expreſs to the 'Commander in Chief of the *French* Forces in *Burgundy*, to deſire him to forbear all Motions, till 'further Orders from the Court; but that he was 'aſſured, that if the Canton of *Bern* continu'd to 'ſend their Troops towards the Frontiers, that General would think it neceſſary to cauſe his Men 'to advance towards *Neufchatel*; that thoſe Motions 'would likely occaſion ſome Diſorders, which might 'be of dangerous Conſequence, and rather the more, 'becauſe he (the Ambaſſador) could not give any 'particular Aſſurance, that his Maſter would, for 'all that, deſiſt from his Deſign of chaſtizing the 'Inhabitants of *Neufchatel*, and ſecure thereby his 'own Dominions againſt the Enterprizes of his 'Enemies. This Anſwer had the ſame Effect as the former, and convinced the Gentlemen of *Bern*, that no Time was to be loſt in this Juncture; that they

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The French Ambaſſador's Anſwer to the Memorial of the Proteſtant Cantons.

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they ought to take all poſſible Meaſures to prevent the Deſigns of the *French*, and that their Preparations would be the moſt effectual Argument, to induce the *French* King to forbear the intended Hoſtilities againſt *Neufchatel*.

Not many Days after, the General Diet of the Thirteen Cantons, being aſſembled at *Baden*, the Marquis *de Puiſieux* † communicated to them the *French* King's Anſwer to that Miniſter, about the Letter the Canton of *Bern* wrote to his Majeſty, the 31ſt of *December* laſt, which was as follows:

† Jan. 19. *N. S.*

The French King's Anſwer to the Canton of Bern's *Letter, wherein he propoſes to put the Principality in Sequeſter, in the Hands of the* Switzers.

'IT is my Intention, that you let them know, and declare from me, That although, out of Regard to the Cantons, I might have granted a Neutrality for the City and County of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, it would not become me to conſent to it now, after the Steps the Canton of *Bern* has made, and the Report my Enemies have ſpread, with ſo much Induſtry, that they pretend to take Advantage of that State, to penetrate, one day, into the Provinces of my Kingdom; That I am oblig'd to prevent the Deſign, of which, they themſelves have forewarn'd me; That the Motions I cauſe my Troops to make, ought not to diſturb any of the Cantons, ſince I have Reaſon to believe, that none of them would be wanting to the Alliances they have with me, and maintain Injuſtice in Favour of a Prince, who is actually my Enemy; That I am perſuaded of their Honeſty, and ſo inclined, upon all Occaſions, to give them Marks of my Benevolence, that I promiſe them to ſuffer the County of *Neufchatel* to enjoy a perfect Tranquillity, if the Cantons, in general, will engage to cauſe the Officers of the Elector of *Brandenburgh* to go out of that State, and keep in *Sequeſter* the City and County of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, with their Dependencies, till Peace being made, an equitable Tribunal may be agreed on, to judge of the Rights of the Pretenders to that Principality.

Sign'd,

Verſailles, Jan. 12. 1708. LEWIS.

The

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The Deputies of the Proteſtant Cantons held a Conference on the 20th, about this Inſtruction; and unanimouſly reſolv'd, not to conſent to the Sequeſtration; and to obſerve a Day of Humiliation on the 16th of the next Month. Four Days * after, the Deputies of the Canton of *Bern* preſented to the Marquis *de Puiſieux* their Objections to the *French* King's Propoſal; whereupon that Miniſter return'd them the following Anſwer:

The Proteſtant Cantons refuſe to accept the Propoſal.

* Jan. 24. *N. S.*

Gentlemen,

The Marquis de Puiſieux's *Anſwer to the Deputies of the Canton of* Bern.

'UPon the Repreſentation you took the Pains 'to make to me this Morning, I told you 'that the Anſwer which his Majeſty made to the 'Letter your Canton wrote to him the 31ſt paſt, 'was conceiv'd in ſuch Terms as your Maſters had 'reaſon to be ſatisfy'd with: That if his Ma'jeſty did not write more particularly, he had how'ever commanded me not to enter upon any farther 'Explanations; That he knew long before, what 'he had to ſtick to; That the *Sequeſtration* which 'he propoſes to the whole *Helvetick* Body, is a cer'tain Proof of his Deſire to ſee *Swiſſerland* continue 'in the Tranquillity ſhe has enjoy'd for ſeveral 'Ages; That if your Maſters are reſolv'd punctu'ally to execute the Engagements of the perpetual 'Peace, and the Treaties and Alliances, his Ma'jeſty is of the ſame Mind. I added, that I had 'no Orders to hearken to any other Propoſals than 'thoſe I have made to you; That I wiſh'd that 'the Deputies of all the Laudable Cantons in 'general, might find out proper Expedients to ſa'tisfy all Parties, and that if they would propoſe 'ſome Accommodation that might ſuit with his 'Majeſty's Intereſts, and ſhould be of no Prejudice 'to the Rights of the Prince of *Conti*, and the Pre'tenders to the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel*; and, at 'the ſame time, convenient for the whole Lau'dable *Helvetick* Body, I ſhould take upon me to 'ſend them to the King, and ſecond them with all 'my good Offices; but that Application ſhould be 'made to me, in the Name of all the Laudable Can'tons, it not being permitted to me to treat with 'any of them, in particular, about this Affair. 'Moreover, *Gentlemen*, I have given you to under-

'ſtand,

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'ſtand, That it were to be wiſh'd that this Diet 'would not ſeparate without concluding the Buſi-'neſs in hand; for otherwiſe, it would not be 'in my Power to hinder Mareſchal *Villars* from 'putting in Execution the Orders he is charg'd 'with. I repeat to you, *Gentlemen*, That the 'whole Laudable *Helvetick* Body ought to have 'taken Notice, that during the Ten Years I have 'had the Honour to be the King's Ambaſſador in 'theſe Countries, I have made it my chief Buſineſs 'to prevent any Thing that might diſturb the 'Peace and Tranquillity of your Country; and 'that I have nothing ſtill more at heart, than to 'divert whatever may trouble the ſame.

Given at Baden, January 24. 1708. *Sign'd*, PUISIEUX.

Proceedings of the Diet of Baden.

* Jan. 25. *N. S.* The next * day, the Deputies of the Proteſtant Cantons requir'd thoſe of the *Roman* Catholick to explain themſelves on the Affair of *Neufchatel*, and the Demands of *France*; but their Principals being notoriouſly in the Intereſt of that Crown, they excuſed themſelves, and demanded a Delay to conſider of the Matter. The 26th of the ſame Month, the Diet met again; but the *Roman* Catholicks, inſtead of returning a poſitive Anſwer, expoſtulated about the Proteſtant Cantons, intermeddling in the Affairs of *Tockenburgh* and *Munſterthal*; and, in particular, about the Conduct of the Canton of *Bern*, in relation to *Neufchatel*. The Proteſtant Deputies made a vigorous Anſwer; ſo that the Aſſembly broke up in ſome Confuſion; and the next † Day, the *Roman* Catholicks propoſed, That ſince the Sequeſtration offer'd by *France*, met with ſo many Oppoſitions on the Part of the Cantons, and that a bare Neutrality propoſed by the Gentlemen of *Bern* and *Neufchatel*, was not likely to be accepted by *France*, nor conſented to by ſome of the Cantons; the ſaid Neutrality ſhould receive ſome Modifications and Reſtrictions; ſo that *France* might be ſatisfied therewith, and the *French* Pretenders, and the *Roman* Catholick Cantons, or at leaſt, thoſe in Alliance with *Neufchatel*, find their Security therein; but the

† Jan. 27. *N. S.*

Depu-

Deputies of the Canton of *Bern* proteſted againſt it, inſiſting on the Neutrality they had propoſed, and ſuch as had been obſerv'd heretofore. This occaſion'd warm and long Debates; but, at laſt, it was agreed, That the firſt Deputies of the Cantons of *Zurick*, *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Ury*, *Zug*, *Baſil*, *Friburgh*, and *Solothurn*, ſhould draw up ſeveral Projects of a Neutrality, to endeavour to find out an Expedient, that might ſatisfy both Parties. The Diet met again the 28th, and there were violent Diſputes between the Deputies of *Bern*, and thoſe of *Solothurn* and *Friburgh*. But, however, they agreed at laſt, that the Commiſſaries appointed the Day before, ſhould meet in the Afternoon, and that the Deputies of *Zug* and *Baſil* ſhould draw up the firſt Projects of Neutrality, which they did accordingly; but their Projects were rejected by the ſaid Commiſſaries: One of them importing, *That the ſaid Neutrality ſhould continue only till the General Peace*; *and the other, that the ſaid Neutrality ſhould not be drawn into Precedent, ſo as to prejudice the Rights of any one.* The 29th, the *Proteſtant* Cantons met ſeparately from the *Popiſh*, and reſolved to draw up a Project of their own, without the Participation of the Commiſſaries; and the 30th, preſented the ſame to the general Aſſembly, which ſeem'd to approve it; but ſome of the *Roman* Catholick Cantons inſiſted, that a Clauſe ſhould be added thereto by way of Reſervation, importing, *That the preſent Treaty ſhould no ways prejudice the Rights of Comburgherſhip, of the Cantons in Alliance with* Neufchatel; *nor the Rights of the whole* Helvetick *Body*; *nor the Pretenſions of the Canton of* Ury, *and thoſe that any other might have for the future.* This Clauſe of Reſervation, was hotly debated in the Aſſembly, but the *Popiſh* Cantons would not recede from it; ſo that the Diet broke up that Morning, without coming to any Reſolution, and they did the ſame in the Afternoon, by reaſon of the ſame Diſputes. The 31ſt, the Marquis *de Puiſieux*, ſent his Secretary to the Deputies of *Zurich*, to acquaint them, *That he was ſurprized at the ſlow Proceedings of the Diet, and deſired them to accelerate the Reſolutions thereof, that he and the Mareſchal of* Villars *might take their Meaſures thereupon.* The ſame Day the Diet met again,

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A. C. 1708. again, and the *Proteſtant* Cantons offer'd another Project of Neutrality, with a Clauſe, importing, *That the ſaid Treaty ſhould give no Right to any, nor deprive any one of their Rights*; but this general Expreſſion was not liked by the *Popiſh* Deputies, who offer'd a Project of their own, which appear'd ſo captious, that the Proteſtants would not return any Anſwer thereto that Day. It contained, amongſt other Things, that, *Notwithſtanding this Treaty, the Proteſtation made by the Three Cantons in Alliance with* Neufchatel, *againſt the Tribunal that was erected there, ſhould remain in its full Force and Vigour.* This occaſioned warm Speeches, and the Deputtes of *Bern* declared at laſt, to thoſe of the *Popiſh* Cantons, That if they would not recede from Pretenſions of this Nature, it was much better to break up, than continue their Aſſembly to no purpoſe. The *French* Ambaſſador cauſed a Memorial to be delivered to the Diet, to aſſure them, *That the King his Maſter, being willing to obſerve the Treaty concluded in* 1702, *would not cauſe the Foreſt Towns to be attack'd, provided the Cantons, would on their Part, hinder the Emperor from making any Magazines in thoſe Towns, and the* Frithal; but this Precaution was judged altogether uſeleſs and unſeaſonable. The 1ſt of *February* the Diet met again, and the Deputies of the *Popiſh* Cantons unanimouſly declared, That they would not agree to the Project drawn up by the Proteſtants, unleſs they inſerted therein the Clauſe they had offer'd the Day before. The 2d, being Holiday, the Diet did not meet, but they aſſembled the 3d, and went about to finiſh the Project aforeſaid. There were warm Speeches on both ſides, but at laſt the Proteſtants conſented, that the Concluſion of the ſaid Project ſhould be expreſſed thus; *Provided that this Treaty ſhall not prejudice the Proteſtations of the Cantons of* Lucern, Ury, Friburgh *and* Solothurn, *nor give any Right to any Body, nor deprive any one of his Right.* They met again in the Afternoon, and the Project being read, it was approved by all the Deputies, except thoſe of *Switz*, who demanded, that theſe Words might be added to it, *And without Prejudice to the other Cantons.* The Deputies of the *Popiſh* Cantons conſented to the ſame; but the Proteſtants deferr'd to the

the next Day to give their Anſwer, being the 4th, when that Project was fully concluded, and it was reſolved, that the Deputies of *Zurich* and *Lucern* ſhould communicate the ſame to the *French* Ambaſſador, to know his Sentiments, which was according done the 5th. That Miniſter having deſired Time to take that Project into Conſideration, cauſed an Anſwer to be returned to the ſaid Deputies, by one of his Secretaries, to the following Effect: 'That the Ambaſſador of *France* had reaſon to believe, that the Sequeſtration of the Principality of *Neufchatel* and *Valangin*, propoſed by his Majeſty, would be accepted, as an Expedient to preſerve the Rights of all the Pretenders in General: That his Excellency had no Orders to enter into any Negotiation on that Affair, and therefore could not tell, whether the Propoſal made by Meſſieurs the Deputies, would be acceptable to his Majeſty: That however, as the ſame was made on the Part of all Deputies in general, his Excellency would take upon him to tranſmit it to his Majeſty as ſoon as he was informed that the Plurality of the Cantons had conſented to it; but, that the good Offices his Excellency intended on this Occaſion, for the whole Helvetick Body, might take Place, it was neceſſary he ſhould be informed of the Security they deſign'd to give to his Majeſty, for the exact Obſervation of the preſent Propoſal, and the Obſervation of the Treaty of the Perpetual Peace, other Alliances, and the Treaty concluded in 1702.

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This Anſwer being reported the 6th to the Diet, they took the ſame into Conſideration, and it was reſolved by the Deputies, to communicate the forementioned Project, and the *French* Ambaſſador's Anſwer to their reſpective Principals, and wait for new Inſtructions thereupon.

Mr. *Stanian*, the *Britiſh* Envoy, who was all this while, indefatigably attentive to all that paſs'd in this critical Affair, thought this a proper Juncture to preſent the following Memorial to the Canton of *Bern*.

Magnis

A. C. 1708.

Mr. Stanian's *Memorial to the Canton of* Bern.

Magnificent and Mighty Lords,

'THE Queen of *Great Britain*, my Sovereign, 'being informed of the Menaces of the *French* 'against the County of *Neufchatel*, and of the Pre- 'parations they make to put the ſame in Execution; 'her Majeſty has ſent me Orders, dated the 17th 'paſt, to let you know, that purſuant to her Ingage- 'ments with the King of *Pruſſia*, for maintaining 'his Right to *Neufchatel*, and her Application to 'whatever may promote your Security, ſhe is 'ready to enter into all the Meaſures that ſhall be 'thought neceſſary for that End; and likewiſe to 'acquaint you, that in caſe *France* attacks the Prin- 'cipality of *Neufchatel*, her Majeſty is willing to 'give ſuch Subſidies for the Charges of this War, and 'other Succours, as occaſion ſhall require. There- 'fore her Majeſty has commanded me to enter into 'a Treaty, to concert, in caſe of an Attack, the 'moſt proper Means for repelling Force by Force, 'and ſecuring to the King of *Pruſſia*, the Poſſeſſion 'of a State ſo lawfully belonging to him; as alſo for 'enabling you to maintain, and ſecure your Fron- 'tiers. I thought therefore, *Magnificent and Mighty* 'Lords, that I ought not to delay communicating 'to you, the Orders of the Queen, that by taking 'the ſame into your Conſideration, according to 'your wonted Wiſdom, you may be encouraged 'more and more, to maintain the Rights of your 'Comburghers, and protect their Country againſt 'all manner of Inſults. I pray to God to pour up- 'on you his moſt precious Bleſſings.

Bern, Feb. 6. 1708.

A. Stanian.

Who return him Thanks for it, and inſiſt upon an exact Neutrality for Neufchatél, *as a Member of the* Helvetick *Body.*

This Memorial, for which Mr. *Stanian* receiv'd the ſolemn Thanks of the Regency of *Bern*, produced new Inſtructions from that Canton to their Deputies at *Baden*, to inſiſt upon this Addition to the Project before mention'd, 'That the Principa- 'lity of *Neufchatel* being a Part of *Swiſſerland*, ought 'to enjoy an *exact Neutrality*, jointly with the reſt 'of that Country, by Virtue of the *perpetual Peace* 'between *France* and the *Helvetick* Body. The ſame * Day theſe Inſtructions were ſent away, the

* Feb. 10. N. S.

French Ambaſſador, foreſeeing they would not be favourable, deliver'd to the Deputies of *Zurich* a Proteſtant of the Prince of *Conti*, being much the ſame with that his Highneſs made before, when he left *Neufchatel*; and having, at the ſame time, paid 10000 Livers, to the Deputies of their Arrears, ſet out the 11th of *February* N. S. The next Day, the Deputies of *Bern* having receiv'd their new Inſtructions, the Diet met again, and debated the Anſwer of the Canton of *Bern*, and the Prince of *Conti*'s Proteſtation, both which were taken *ad referendum*, that is, to be conſider'd in the next Diet, and then the Aſſembly broke up without coming to any Reſolution. A. C. 1708. *The General Diet at* Baden *breaks up* Feb. 12. N. S.

Not many Days after this Receſs, the Canton of *Bern* writ Circular Letters to all the others, about the Alterations they thought fit to be made, in the Project of Neutrality, wherein they ſet forth the Reaſons upon which they grounded their Demand; And, at the ſame time, Mr. *Stanian*, deſired, that they would all inſtruct the Deputies they ſhould ſend to the next Diet, unanimouſly to concur in all thoſe particular Points. The Proteſtant Cantons had deſired, That another general Diet might meet again the 11th of *March*, (N. S.) in order to finiſh the Affair of *Neufchatel*, but the *Popiſh* Cantons, being aſſembled at *Lucern*, in a private Diet of their own, reſolv'd to ſend no Deputies to *Baden*, tho' the former Diet was ſummon'd at their own Deſire. This Reſolution was communicated to the Canton of *Zurich*, who thought fit to ſummon a particular Diet of the Proteſtant Cantons at *Arau*, on the 21ſt of *March*; and thereupon they writ to the Canton of *Bern*, and the *French* Ambaſſador. The Cantons of *Bern* did likewiſe write to Monſieur *de Puiſieux*, who according to his uſual Method, ſent them the following ambiguous Anſwer:

To the Magnificent Lords, Meſſieurs the Advoyers, Little and Great Council of the City and Canton of Bern.

Magnificent Lords,

The French Ambaſſador's Letter to the Canton of Bern.

'I Have receiv'd the Letter which you gave your 'ſelves the Trouble to write to me the 20th 'inſtant, whereby you let me underſtand the Rea'ſons which have hinder'd you from taking ſooner 'than

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'than you have done, your Reſolutions upon the 'Project, which has been communicated to me at 'Baden, on the Part of all the Deputies of the Diet.

'As the Copy you have ſent me is not conform-'able to the Project which has been communicated 'to me, even with the Conſent of your Deputies, 'and as I have already had the Honour to inform 'the King my Maſter, of the Contents of the ſaid 'Project, ſo I cannot return you any Anſwer about 'the Amendments you have made to the ſame. All 'I can tell you, *Magnificent Lords*, is, That what 'you call an Explanation, appears to me to be ſo 'contrary to his Majeſty's Intentions, and thoſe of 'the major Part of the other Laudable Cantons, 'that I have reaſon to fear that thoſe Alterations 'will prevent the Accommodation of an Affair, 'which, as you ſay your ſelves, may diſturb the 'Peace of *Switzerland*. I pray to God, that he 'will continue to proſper you in all that may 'may be the moſt advantageous to you.

Magnificent LORDS,

Your moſt Affectionate to ſerve You,

Solothurn, Febr. 21. 1708.

PUISIEUX.

The Count *de Metternich*, being inform'd of all theſe Proceedings, and apprehenſive that the Gentlemen of *Bern* would grow remiſs in their Zeal for the Security of *Neufchatel*, by Reaſon of the Charges they muſt be at, for maintaining their Troops in that Country, preſented a Memorial to that Canton; wherein, 'after having return'd them Thanks 'for what they had done for *Neufchatel*, that Mini-'ſter proteſted in the Name of the King of *Pruſſia*, 'That it was to their Canton alone, that his Maſter 'owed the Preſervation of that Country, which 'the *French* would have doubtleſs invaded by this 'time. He added, That his *Pruſſian* Majeſty being 'ſenſible, that as long as the *French* King refuſed to 'give a reaſonable Security to *Neufchatel*, that 'Country remain'd expoſed to an Invaſion; and 'knew, on the other hand, That the Canton of *Bern* 'would find themſelves over-burthen'd, if they 'were oblig'd to keep their Troops in *Neufchatel*, 'on the ſame Foot as they were at preſent; there-'fore his Majeſty had appointed him to confer 'with

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'with their Excellencies about the moſt proper Expedient to eaſe them, in relation to the Pay of thoſe Forces. This Memorial was read the 9th of *March*, in the Council of the Two Hundred, who appointed the Deputies they had at *Neufchatel* to confer with the Count *de Metternich*, and receive his Propoſals, in relation to the maintaining of their Troops.

The Diet of the Proteſtant Cantons meets at Arau. March 21. N. S.

According to the Reſolution before mention'd, the Diet of the Proteſtant Cantons met at *Arau* the 21ſt of *March*, (N. S.) and took into Conſideration the Affair of *Neufchatel*; which occaſion'd warm Debates, moſt of the Cantons expreſſing their Apprehenſions, that this Conſternation would, at laſt, involve them in a fatal War among themſelves, and with *France*; and, therefore, deſiring the Deputies to conſent to the Expedients that ſhould be propoſed, to come off with Honour, and ſecure the Tranquility of *Neufchaeel*. The Deputies of *Bern* declared, That the Canton had no private Deſign in that Affair; and, therefore, would readily conſent to any Expedient, that ſhould ſecure thoſe two Material Points: Whereupon the Cantons thought fit to write the following Letter to the *French* Ambaſſador:

A Letter from the Proteſtant Cantons to the French *Ambaſſador.*

High and Noble Born,

'SINCE a Laudable Member of the Laudable 'Confederacy, uſes their utmoſt Endeavours 'to be preſerved in Peace, wherein their Safety conſiſts, together with thoſe of the other States that are comprehended in the ſaid Confederacy, and oblig'd by Oath and Duty to preſerve their mutual Security: Our Gracious Lords and Maſters, conſidering that they have Notice from the City and County of *Neufchatel*, and *Valengin*, of their being in danger, both by what is paſt, and by the preſent Poſture of Affairs, find themſelves obliged to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours, if it be poſſible, to reſtore them to their former State of Security, for the Good of the common Confederacy. For that End, we take the Freedom to requeſt your Excellency, in a friendly Manner, by theſe Preſents, that you would be pleaſed to conſider, how the ſaid County of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*, ſince the Concluſion of the Peace by the Confederacy, both by the King of *France*, and by

A. C. 1708.

'the joint Confederates, has been included and accounted as one of the Members of the Confederacy, and has been eſteem'd ſo, not only upon the account of Peace and Security; but likewiſe as to Freedom of Trade. Since then the Nature of the Thing it ſelf, has made them one of the Members of the Confederacy, and that not only the perpetual Peace, but likewiſe ſeveral ſeal'd Writings and Declarations of the King of *France*, have own'd the ſaid County to be a Member of the Confederacy, upon which account, when Foreign Potentates came to make War upon one another, the ſaid County, by vertue of the ſaid Treaties, has always enjoy'd a Neutrality, as the reſt of the Members of the Confederacy did, and was likewiſe included with them in Treaties of Peace, and particularly that of *Ryſwick*: All this gives us ground to hope, that your Excellency, weighing theſe Reaſons, according to our earneſt Requeſt, will uſe your utmoſt Endeavours with his Royal Majeſty, to bring this Thing to a good Iſſue, that the County of *Neufchatel*, as it has for time paſt, may in time to come, enjoy a perfect Neutrality. And as on the one ſide, we could wiſh to underſtand, how his Majeſty will provide for the Security and Neutrality of our reſpective Countries, which border on that County; ſo on the other-hand, we beſeech your Excellency to give us your Anſwer in Writing, by your Secretary, whom we ſend on purpoſe, that we may take our Meaſures accordingly, for the Security of the ſaid County of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*, which is inſeparable from that of the Laudable Swiſſer-Confederacy. Your Excellency's hop'd for readineſs to do this, will be an evident Proof of your ſteddy Affection to the Welfare of the Laudable Confederay; and we ſhall at all times be ready to teſtify our Gratitude for it. And as we further promiſe our ſelves, your Excellency's ready Acceptance, to lay hold on all ſuch Opportunities, we pray that the moſt High, may be pleaſed to take your Excellency into his Protection.

Given in all our Names at *Arau*, *March*, 24. 1708.

Your Excellencies, ready to ſerve you, the Deputies of the Laudable and Affectionate Members of the Evangelick Cantons of Zurich, Bern, Glaris, Baſle, Schaffuſen, St. Gal, *and* Biel.

Upon

Upon the Receipt of the Letter, the *French* Ambaſſador diſpatch'd Meſſieurs *de St. Colombe* and *Baron to Arau*, with the following Anſwer: A. C. 1708.

Magnificent Lords,

The French Ambaſſador's Anſwer.

'HAving maturely conſider'd the Contents of the Letter you have taken the Pains to write to me, the 24th inſtant, I find you deſire I ſhould continue uſing my good Offices, with the King my Maſter, to the End his Majeſty be pleaſed to grant a Neutrality for the Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*, and to take off the Prohibition of all Commerce, which he had order'd, between his Province of *Franche-Compté*, and the ſaid Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*. You acquaint me with the Reaſons which induce you to deſire ſuch a Condeſcenſion from his Majeſty; and you add thereto, the Subſtance of ſome Articles of Alliance, and Treaties of perpetual Peace.

'In Anſwer, therefore, to your Letter, I muſt tell you, *Magnificent Lords*, That I have had the Honour to give an Account to his Majeſty of all that has been written and preſented to me, on that Subject, from all the Laudable Cantons, in general, and ſome of them, in particular. He thought, at firſt, That you would look upon the Reſolution he had taken to put into their Hands the Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*, and their Dependencies, during the Courſe of this War, as a Mark of his Confederal Affection, and of his ſincere Deſire to remove whatever might trouble the Tranquillity of the Laudable Cantons: And, thereupon, I propoſed it to the laſt General Diet aſſembled at *Baden*.

'You ought to remember, That without entring into the Reaſons, that hindred Meſſieurs the Deputies, from accepting the Propoſal I made to them, I engaged to ſend to the King a Project of Neutrality, when the ſame ſhould have been tranſmitted to me, ratify'd by the Majority of the Laudable Cantons. I have received thoſe Ratifications, and his Majeſty has been pleaſed, out of Regard to the ſaid Laudable Cantons, to return a moſt gracious Anſwer, by ordering me to notify his Intentions, aſſoon as ſuch of the other Lauda-

A. C. 1703.

'ble Cantons, who have not yet conſented to th
'Project made at *Baden*, ſhould have acquainted
me with their laſt Reſolution.

'I have alſo given his Majeſty an Account of
'the Additions which the Gentlemen of *Bern* deſire
'ſhould be made to the ſaid Project, made at *Ba-*
'*den*; which he has not thought fit to accept.

'You ought to conſider, That if you have no-
'thing in View, but to maintain Peace in your
'Country and Neighbourhood; and neither to take
'from, or give away any Thing, to any one, I
'have ſufficient Orders to give you the Satisfaction
'you deſire, but that my Hands are, in a Manner,
'tied, if you aim at any Thing elſe.

''Tis only out of Regard to the laudable Can-
'tons, and upon the Requeſt they have made to the
'King, that his Majeſty is willing to conſent to the
'Project made at *Baden*, without examining whe-
'ther the Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin* are
'part of *Swiſſerland* or no; and without abridging
'or enlarging the Treaties of perpetual Peace and
'Alliance, that are between him and the Laudable
'*Helvetick* Body.

'You demand, by your Letter, a perpetual Neu-
'trality for the Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*,
'and their Dependencies, which, Reaſons eaſy to
'be known, cannot ſuffer his Majeſty to conſent to;
'and you ought to be ſatisfy'd if the ſaid Neutrali-
'ty, and the Reſtoration of Commerce, be granted
'during the Courſe of this War, ſince you cannot
'doubt, That when a general Peace ſhall come to
'be treated, the Parties moſt concern'd in the Affair
'of *Neufchatel* will take all the neceſſary Precautions
'to procure a ſolid and laſting Tranquillity to the
'ſaid Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*.

'This, *Magnificent Lords*, is what I have to re-
'turn, in Anſwer to the Letter you have taken the
'Trouble to write to me, and what I have to tell
'you from the King, who, as you ſee, is ever rea-
'dy to conſent to whatever may be deſirable, and
'convenient for the Intereſts of the Laudable Can-
'tons.

'As for the Conditions his Majeſty may deſire for
'the Security and Guaranty concerning his Domi-
'nions bordering upon the Territories depending

'on

'on the Sovereignty of *Neufchatel* and *Valegin*, the 'Chevalier *de St. Colombe*, and Mr. *Baron* the 'King's Secretary-Interpreter, will acquaint you 'with his Majesty's Intentions, assoon as you have 'accepted the Offers I write you in his Name. I 'desire you to give the same Credit to what they 'shall say to you, or shall present to you in Writing, 'as if I should speak to you my Self. They will also 'be able to give you all the Informations you may 'desire. A. C. 1708.

I pray God to continue blessing you, with what may be most advantageous to you.

Magnificent Lords,

Solothurn, March 26. 1708. *Your Affectionate, to serve you.*

Sign'd,

PUISIEUX.

The *French* Agents, after some Conferences with the Deputies of the Protestant Cantons, drew up a Project, wherein the *French* King made a *Declaration*, containing, in Substance, what the Canton of *Bern* had insisted upon; and accepted the Protestant Cantons Ratification of the Project of Neutrality, drawn up in the Diet at *Baden*, wherein the Inhabitants of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin* were mention'd as *Comburghers* of *Bern*, and included in the Treaty of pepetual Peace, and Alliance concluded in the Year 1663. whereby they were intitled to the Free Trade, Peace, and other Advantages stipulated in that Treaty, as Members of the *Helvetick* Body. Things being thus adjusted, the Diet broke up the 3d of *April* N. S. And not long after, the Ratifications of the Agreement were exchang'd. Thus ended an Affair, which in the whole Course of it made as great Noise, as any particular Transaction that had happen'd for many Ages past; to the entire Satisfaction of the King of *Prussia*, and to the never dying Honour of his great Supporter, the Queen of *Great Britain*, the States General, and the Protestant Cantons of *Swisserland*, particularly that of *Bern*, who, exerted their Zeal and Vigour, in a manner almost unknown to their Predecessors. On

The Affair of Neufchatel *concluded to the Satisfaction of the King of* Prussia *and of the Allies.*

A. C. 1703.

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'You ought to conſider, That if you have no- 'thing in View, but to maintain Peace in your 'Country and Neighbourhood; and neither to take 'from, or give away any Thing, to any one, I 'have ſufficient Orders to give you the Satisfaction 'you deſire, but that my Hands are, in a Manner, 'tied, if you aim at any Thing elſe.

'Tis only out of Regard to the laudable Can- 'tons, and upon the Requeſt they have made to the 'King, that his Majeſty is willing to conſent to the 'Project made at *Baden*, without examining whe- 'ther the Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin* are 'part of *Swiſſerland* or no; and without abridging 'or enlarging the Treaties of perpetual Peace and 'Alliance, that are between him and the Laudable 'Helvetick Body.

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A. C. 1708.

the other Hand, *France* receiv'd ſuch a Foil and Repulſe on this Occaſion, as viſibly manifeſted the Declenſion of her Power, and expoſed her Impotency to the Deriſion of all the reſt of *Europe*; ſince, after all her Threats, that haughty Crown was at laſt, glad of any Pretence, (ſuch as her Affection to the Laudable Cantons) to drop a Diſpute, wherein the violent Counſels of ſome inconſiderate Miniſters, had prepoſterouſly engaged Her.

The Diſappointment of the intended Expedition, proves very advantageous to the Britiſh *Nation, and to the Allies in General.*

To return to *Great Britain*: The *French* had conceiv'd extravagant Hopes from their intended Expedition into *Scotland*; but by a remarkable *Turn* of *Fortune*, or rather a *Wonderful Decree* of Overruling *Providence*, their airy Projects dwindled into Nothing; and both the *Britiſh* Nation, and the whole Confederacy reap'd no ſmall Advantages from their Diſapointment. In the firſt Place, that fruitleſs Attempt ſhew'd, That the Courts of *Verſailles* and *St. Germains*, had not ſo extenſive a Correſpondence in *Scotland*, as they either had fancied, or were made to believe; ſince, bating ſome Great Men, whoſe Diſcontents were already ſufficiently known, the main Body of that Part of *Great Britain* gave ſignal Proofs of their Affection to her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of their Zeal in maintaining the Proteſtant Succeſſion. *Secondly*, That preſumptuous Enterprize furniſh'd the Government with juſt Reaſons to ſecure the Leading-Men among the Diſaffected *Scots*; and with an Act of Parliament to detain their Perſons, and check their ſiniſter Practiſes. *Thirdly*, That Conſpiracy open'd the Eyes of the *Scotch* Presbyterians, moſt of whom having been ſeduced by the Pretender's Partiſans, had, till then, appear'd obſtinately averſe to the *Union*; but, who, at this Juncture, in Imitation of their Fellow Subjects of *England*, ſent up Loyal Addreſſes, wherein, among other Particulars, they congratulated her Majeſty upon that happy Event of her auſpicious Reign. *Fourthly*, That Attempt turn'd to the Diſadvantage of the Diſcontented Party in *England*, ſome of whom being ſuſpected of wiſhing well to the Pretender, loſt thereby their Elections for Members of the enſuing Parliament. In the *Fifth* Place, The Wonderful Expedition with which the Government put out a Fleet, that baffled

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the Enemies Deſign, not only ſilenc'd the Murmurings and Complaints that were raiſed, and induſtriouſly fomented, againſt the *Miniſtry*, particulary againſt the *Admiralty*, but procured to the Latter the ſolemn Thanks of the Houſe of Commons. And, *Laſtly*, That Diſappointment, as it broke the Enemies Meaſures, and diſtracted their Counſels; ſo it gave freſh Vigour and Spirit to the whole Confederacy. A. C. 1708.

Addreſſes of Abhorrence.

As upon the firſt Threats of an Invaſion, the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and other Corporations, were forward to expreſs their Abhorrence and Deteſtation of all Attempts againſt her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and their Reſolution to defend both, with their Lives and Fortunes, and to maintain the Proteſtant Succeſſion, againſt the *Pretender*, and all other her Majeſties Enemies, both at Home and Abroad; ſo, upon the certain News of the Pretender's Diſappointment, and Return to *Dunkirk*, Addreſſes of *Congratulation* were preſented from all Parts, to her Majeſty: We ſhall, in this Place, inſert only a few of ſuch Addreſſes, of both kinds, as for their Singularity, deſerve to be preſerv'd to Poſterity: That of St. *Edmund's-Bury*, preſented by Sir *Tho. Felton*, Maſter of her Majeſty's Houſhold, and Colonel *Porter*, their Repreſentatives in Parliament, was as follows:

And of Congratulation.

Moſt Illuſtrious and Divine Princeſs.

Addreſs of St: Edmund's-Bury.

'WHilſt the mighty Monarchs of the Earth 'are applauded by their Slaves, for their 'great Valour and Conduct, We your Majeſty's 'Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, give our unfeign'd 'Thanks to our good God, that has ſet up you to 'reign over us: A Princeſs of that eminent Piety, 'that has gain'd us more Victories by your Prayers, 'than they can do by their Swords; with them is 'the Arm of Fleſh, but with us is the God of Spi'rits to fight our Battels. Your Majeſty's great 'Wiſdom, as well as Piety, ſhines bright in your 'Choice of that renown'd Hero, the Great Duke of '*Marlborough*, that is at once the World's Wonder, 'Delight and Terror. But it is with us, as it was 'of Old, amongſt God's own People: What was '*Joſhua*'s Sword, without *Moſes*'s Interceſſion? No 'more than *Barak*'s Valour without *Deborah*'s Prayers.

Go

A. C. 1708.

'Go on, Victorious Princeſs, to continue your 'wonted Supplications for us, that the Haughty 'Monarch may know, that in drawing his Sword 'againſt you, he fights againſt Heaven. Yet after 'we have lived ſo long under your Auſpicious 'Reign, now to be brav'd by the *Gallick* Court, and 'have a ſpurious Prince impos'd upon us, we could 'not entertain the Thoughts of it, without Amaze-'ment, mixt with Scorn, That the *French* King 'ſhould aſſume the Confidence to diſpoſe of your 'Kingdoms, when as your Majeſty's Sword being 'now drawn againſt him, he is not able to defend his 'own. And we humbly pray, that all your Loyal 'Subjects may be taught, by your Majeſty's pious 'Example, to help, in this Holy War, by their good 'Lives and Prayers. Let him be accounted a Rebel 'to your Majeſty, that is ſo to his God.

'May our Gracious God, that has begun a good 'Work, continue it to the end of your Life, which 'we beg may be Long and Happy, with an entire 'Victory over all your Enemies; and when it ſhall 'pleaſe Almighty God to take you from this Earth-'ly Throne, may you be tranſlated to an Eternal 'Diadem in the higheſt Heavens. Which are the 'Sincere and Hearty Prayers of your Majeſty's 'Loyal Corporation of the Borough of *Bury St. Ed-'munds*, in the County of *Suffolk*.

Given under our Common Seal this 8th Day of March, *in the Seventh Year of your Majeſty's Reign.*

'March 16. Not many Days * after, the following Addreſs of the Univerſity of *Oxford* was preſented by the Vice-Chancellor, attended by a numerous Train of the moſt eminent Members of the ſaid Univerſity, conducted by the Lord-Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold, and introduc'd by their Chancellor, his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Addreſs of the Univerſity of Oxford.

'WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Obe-'dient Subjects, the Chancellor, Maſters, 'and Scholars of the Univerſity of *Oxon*, out of our

'moſt

'moſt hearty Concern for the Safety of your Sacred Perſon and Government, and of our holy Religion by Law Eſtabliſh'd, do humbly beg leave to declare to your Majeſty, our utmoſt Abhorrence of the Invaſion of your Dominions, deſign'd and intended by ſome of your Rebellious Subjects, under a pretended Prince attainted of High Treaſon, educated in *Romiſh* Superſtition, and ſupported in this Attempt by a *French* Army. A. C. 1708.

'As it has been the conſtant Care of your Univerſity, to eſtabliſh the Minds of thoſe committed to them, with Precepts and Inſtructions which make Subjects dutiful, and Princes ſafe; ſo we hope always to ſhew our juſt Deteſtation, as of this flagrant Attempt againſt your Crown and Dignity, ſo likewiſe of thoſe miſchievous Doctrines and Opinions, that diſpoſe and prepare Men's Minds for ſuch unnatural Enterpriſes againſt their Sovereign, and the Peace and Tranquillity of their Native Country.

'May the God of Heaven ſtill defend your Perſon and Government; and may thoſe Enemies, whom your Clemency and Goodneſs cannot vanquiſh, continue to fall and flye before your Victorious Arms.

To which her Majeſty return'd the following moſt gracious Anſwer:

I Give you many Thanks for your Addreſs, and for the Aſſurances you give Me, of your Zeal and Duty upon this Occaſion. *The Queen's Anſwer.*

The Addreſs of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, which was preſented by the Duke of *Somerſet*, the Chancellor, attended by the Vice-Chancellor, ſeveral Biſhops, Heads of Houſes, Doctors, and many other Members of the Univerſity; being introduc'd by the Lord Chamberlain, was as follows:

'WE your Majeſty's moſt Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Chancellor, Maſters and Scholars of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*. *Addreſs of the Univerſity of* Cambridge.

'Being

A. C. 1708.

'Being highly ſenſible of the manifeſt Injury de-
'ſign'd to your Majeſty's undoubted Right and
'Title to theſe your Dominions, which a Preten-
'der from *France* has threatned to invade, humbly
'crave Leave to expreſs our utmoſt Abhorrence of
'this, and all other Attempts which may be made,
'to diſturb the ineſtimable Happineſs we enjoy
'under your Majeſty's moſt Gracious Admini-
'ſtration.

'The great Security of our Religion and Pro-
'perty under your Majeſty's Protection and Influ-
'ence, and the happy proſpect we have of its
'Continuance by the Eſtabliſhment of the Prote-
'ſtant Succeſſion, are Bleſſings we ſhall always
'think too valuable to be exchanged for the greateſt
'Promiſes that can be made by a *Popiſh* Invader.

'And we do with all Humility aſſure your Ma-
'jeſty, that as by the Principles of our Church, we
'are taught the higheſt Duty and Submiſſion to our
'Superiors; ſo we, in our ſeveral Stations, ſhall do
'our utmoſt to recommend them to thoſe under our
'Care, and upon all Occaſions be ready to imploy
'them in a zealous Defence of your Majeſty's moſt
'Sacred Perſon and Government.

'May the Bleſſing of God attend upon your
'Majeſty's Princely Care and Wiſdom, upon the
'experienc'd Courage and Conduct of thoſe who
'preſide over your Fleets and Armies; and upon
'the great Vigilance and Fidelity of your Coun-
'cellors at home, that ſo all manner of treacherous
'Deſigns againſt you, may be render'd ineffectual;
'the common Enemy be defeated in all his Enter-
'priſes; and *Europe* at laſt reſtored to a ſafe and
'honourable Peace. And may your Majeſty, after
'a long and proſperous Reign over a happy People,
'receive the everlaſting Reward of thoſe illuſtrious
'and ſhining Vertues which muſt have been inſtru-
'mental in procuring it.

To which her Majeſty return'd the following Anſwer.

The Queens Anſwer. *I Give you many Thanks for the Zeal and Affection you have ſhown to Me on this Occaſion; and you may depend, at all times, on My Protection.*

The

A. C. 1708.

The Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, and the reſt of her Majeſty's Commiſſioners of Lieutenancy for the City of *London*, was as follows:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Addreſs of the Lieutenancy of London.

'WE are ſo deeply ſenſible of the unſpeakable 'Bleſſings we enjoy under your Majeſty's 'Adminiſtration, as well as of your Majeſty's only 'Rightful and Lawful Title to the Imperial Crown 'of theſe Realms, and of the Obligations we have 'further brought our ſelves under, by the Oaths we 'have taken, to ſupport your Majeſty, and your 'Government, and the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant 'Line; and more particularly againſt the pretended 'Prince of *Wales*, and all that ſhall Traiterouſly 'adhere to him; that we cannot but take the Op-'portunity which is given us by the intended In-'vaſion, to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will ſtand 'by, and ſupport your Majeſty, to the utmoſt of 'our Power, againſt this Helliſh Attempt and Con-'ſpiracy.

'We humbly take the Liberty, upon this Occa-'ſion, to congratulate your Majeſty, upon your 'being at the Head of an United Parliament, which 'hath given ſuch undoubted Proofs of their Zeal 'and Affection for your Perſon and Government; 'and that you have the Aſſiſtance and Advice of 'ſuch Miniſters as have given the greateſt Demon-'ſtrations of the ſame.

'And as we have already taken due Care, that 'the Regiments of this City ſhould be filled with 'Officers, who may be entirely depended upon, 'for their Zeal for the late happy Revolution, your 'Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and the Suc-'ceſſion in the Proteſtant Line; ſo we will uſe our 'utmoſt Diligence to diſcharge the Truſt your 'Majeſty hath lodg'd in us, in every other Branch 'of it, for the Safety and Security of your Ma-'jeſty's Perſon and Government.

'And that we may not omit any thing that may 'give your Majeſty all the Security imaginable, 'that theſe are our unfeigned Sentiments and Reſo-'lutions; we humbly take the Liberty to aſſure 'your Majeſty, That at the ſame time that we

'know

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'know our ſelves to be under all the Ties of Duty, 'of all Kinds that can be deviſed, to act up to theſe 'Principles, with all the Zeal and Vigour imagi- 'nable; we are as fully perſuaded, That our Duty 'cannot carry us farther than our apparent Intereſt 'doth in this Matter: Since, as we enjoy every 'thing under your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Reign 'over us, either for this Life, or a better, that a Go- 'vernment can well procure to its Subjects; ſo we 'know there is no Miſery that we muſt not ex- 'pect to be for ever intail'd upon our Coun- 'try, from the Subverſion of this happy Settle- 'ment.

'Will your Majeſty then be pleaſed to accept of 'our humble Aſſurances, that we will act, as it be- 'comes thoſe to do, who are fully perſuaded, that 'he that doth not do every thing that lies in his 'Power, in the Station that God or your Majeſty 'hath placed him, for the Defence and Support of 'your Perſon and Government, againſt the Attempt 'which that Pretender Traterouſly perſiſts in, and 'all other Attempts whatſoever, can never anſwer 'it to your Majeſty, or your Allies, to himſelf, or 'his Country, to the preſent Age, or to Poſterity, 'or to God Almighty at the Laſt Day.

To which Addreſs her Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Gracious Anſwer.

The Queen's Anſwer.

I Thank you for your Addreſs, and the Aſſurances you give Me; which I doubt not but you will make good, ſince you have taken ſo much Care, to fill the vacant Regiments with Officers well affected to the Revolution, to My Perſon and Government, and to the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

Nor were the Proteſtant *Diſſenting Miniſters* backward to expreſs their Loyalty and Zeal for her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, which they did in the following Addreſs, which was preſented to her Majeſty by Mr. *Daniel Williams*, accompany'd by ſeveral others; introduc'd by the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State:

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Addreſs of the Diſſenting Miniſters.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

ON the firſt Advice of the deſigned Invaſion ‘ of this your Kingdom, we thought our ſelves obliged, after earneſt Prayers to God, humbly to addreſs your Majeſty, to ſignify our deep Reſentment of the Attempt of the Pretender; whoſe uſurped Title can no more recommend him to the *Britiſh* Nation, than his Religion, and the Power that ſupports him.

‘ Nor can we forbear to expreſs the utmoſt Abhorrence of the Preſumption of the *French* King, who takes upon him to impoſe Princes of his own forming upon other Nations, after having oppreſs'd and enſlaven his own.

‘ We are ſo entirely in the Principles of the late happy Revolution, That we account the *Britiſh* Monarchy, and the Bleſſing of your Majeſty's Reign, too valuable to omit any thing that lies in our Power for the Support and Defence of your Royal Perſon and Government.

‘ While the faithful Adherence of our Brethren of *North-Britain* to your Majeſty in this Juncture, gives us a very particular Satisfaction, we take leave to renew to your Majeſty, the Aſſurance of our inviolable Fidelity: And what we ſay on this Occaſion, is not only our own, but the unanimous Senſe of the People under our Care, who all own your Majeſty's rightful and lawful Title to the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms; and would be thankful for a greater Capacity, to ſhew that their Zeal for your Service is not inferior to that of the moſt approved and loyal of their Fellow-Subjects.

‘ The late Union of *England* and *Scotland*, the wiſe and early Precautions taken by your Majeſty, and your Council, to prevent the Deſigns of the Enemy, the prudent and vigorous Reſolution of your Parliament; and above all, your Majeſty's pious Dependence on the Divine Aid and Protection, ſeem very happy Preſages of Succeſs and Victory; and make us hope, That God has reſerved for your Majeſty, the Honour of effectually Securing the Proteſtant Succeſſion at Home, of Advancing the Intereſt of the reformed Churches

‘ Abroad,

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'Abroad, and of Compleating the Recovery of the 'Liberties of *Europe*.

'That the Great God would continue to guard 'your Sacred Perſon, to preſerve the Life of your 'Royal Conſort, to bleſs your Majeſty's Counſels 'and Arms, and thoſe of your Confederates; and 'that after a very long and Glorious Reign, your 'Majeſty may exchange your Temporal for an Eter-'nal Crown, is the Prayer of your moſt obedient 'and faithful Subjects.

To which Addreſs Her Majeſty was pleas'd to return the following moſt Gracious Anſwer.

The Queen's Anſwer. *I Thank you for your Addreſs, and the Aſſurances you give me in it of your Zeal for my Perſon and Government.*

The following Addreſs was preſented by his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*.

To the QUEEN's *moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council of your Ancient Corporation of *Woodſtock*, in the County of *Oxon*.

Addreſs of the Corporation of Woodſtock.

May it pleaſe your moſt Sacred Majeſty.

'IT is ſtill freſh in our Memories from what Emi-'nent Dangers, both our Religious and Civil 'Rights have been reſcu'd; with what a vaſt Ex-'pence of Blood and Treaſure they have ever ſince 'been as bravely maintain'd; all Perſons ought to 'be entirely ſatisfy'd, with what Steadineſs your 'Majeſty has purſu'd theſe Glorious Ends, ſince 'your happy Acceſſion to the Throne; how truly 'you have always conſulted the Intereſt, Glory and 'Happineſs of your Kingdoms; This has rendred 'your Majeſty's Government, a publick Bleſſing 'to your People; and this ſhould unite us all, who 'have any real Value for our Conſtitution, to make 'our utmoſt Efforts for its Preſervation: It is the 'diſmal Effects of our Diviſions alone, that has en-'courag'd our Enemy to make the preſent Deſpe-'rate Attempt upon us; but ſurely there are none

'who

'who have the leaſt Notion of the Benefit we enjoy A. C.
'under a free-born *Engliſh* Liberty, but muſt think 1708.
'it a Cauſe worth Hazarding our Lives, and all
'we have, to defend to the laſt Inſtant; for what is
'all we have in the World to be eſteem'd, if Popery
'and a *French* Power ſhould ever get Dominion
'over us?

'We humbly beg Leave, therefore, to offer our
'moſt earneſt Endeavours and Prayers againſt the
'Pretender, and all his Adherents; and that your
'Majeſty may long be preſerv'd with Glory, from
'all the reſtleſs Attempts of the Inveterate Enemy
'of our State and Nation; and that your Arms
'may be proſper'd with Succeſs, to bring that Great
'Diſturber of Mankind within due Bounds; that
'ſuch Signal Victories, as *Blenheim* and *Ramily* may
'again put him in Mind, that the *French* Sword, is
'not always ſo fortunate as their Vanity would re-
'preſent it to be. In Teſtimony whereof we have
'unanimouſly caus'd our Common Seal to be put
'the 18th Day of *March*, in the Seventh Year of
'your Majeſty's moſt Gracious Reign.

On the 23d of *March*, the following Addreſs, of the Principal and Profeſſors of the Univerſity of *Edinburgh*, was preſented to her Majeſty, by Sir *Patrick Johnſton*; introduced by the Earl of *Mar*, Secretary of State for *Scotland*.

To the QUEEN's *moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

The Humble Addreſs of the Principal and Profeſſors of the Univerſity of *Edinburgh*.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Addreſs of the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

'WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal
'Subjects, the Principal and Profeſſors of
'the Univerſity of *Edinburgh*, being deeply ſenſible
'of the many Advantages, that we, in Common with
'your other Subjects, do enjoy under your Auſpi-
'cious Government, and of the late Marks of your
'Royal Favour, with which you have been pleas'd
'to Honour our Society, do reckon our ſelves ob-
'lig'd in Gratitude, as well as Duty, to take this
'Opportunity, humbly to aſſure your Majeſty of

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‘your Majesty's Person and Government, and of
‘our Abhorrence of the Attempt that is made to
‘invade this part of your United Kingdom of *Great*
‘*Britain*, by a *French* Power, with a Design to ad-
‘vance a Popish Pretender to the Throne, which
‘your Majesty does possess by so just a Title,
‘and with so much Glory.

‘It fills us with Amazement, that there should
‘be the least Ground to think, that any of your
‘Subjects that profess the Protestant Religion, and
‘who enjoy a profound Peace under your Majesty's
‘mild Administration, should either have encour-
‘aged such a mischievous Design, or wish its Suc-
‘cess, which would deprive us of the Best of So-
‘vereigns, and which hath a plain Tendency to en-
‘slave your Dominions, ruin the Protestant Interest,
‘and fill *Europe* with all the Miseries that would
‘attend the Arbitrary, and Tyrannical Power of
‘the declared Enemy of her Liberties.

‘We have so great a Sense of these things, That
‘we are firmly resolv'd, it shall be our constant
‘Concern, to give to the Youth, under our In-
‘spection, a steady Example of unalterable Loyalty
‘to your Majesty, and of a solid and rooted Affe-
‘ction to the Reform'd Religion, managed with that
‘Temper of Spirit, and that Moderation, which
‘our blessed Redeemer hath so much recommended
‘to his Followers, both by his holy Doctrine and
‘unerring Example.

‘That your Majesty may have a long and pros-
‘perous Reign, that you may triumph over all
‘that are Enemies to your Royal Person and Go-
‘vernment, and would deprive your Subjects of
‘the Blessing of your wise Management, and of the
‘Fruits of the late happy Revolution; in the Glory
‘whereof your Majesty had a peculiar share; That
‘your Majesty may live long, and have the Satis-
‘faction of seeing, not only your own People; but
‘all the Protestant Churches, enjoying peaceably,
‘under the divine Protection, the Fruits of your
‘true Zeal for pure Religion, and all *Europe* the
‘Advantages of your active and unwearied Endea-
‘vours against the Tyranny and Oppression of the
‘common Enemy; That, at last, your Majesty

‘may

'may be crown'd with Glory, Honour and Im- A. C.
'mortality, is, and ſhall be the fervent Prayer of, 1708.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful, moſt faithful, and moſt obedient Subjects, &c.

Which Addreſs her Majeſty receiv'd very graciouſly, and order'd the Earl of *Mar*, to give Thanks to the Univerſity, and to aſſure them of her Protection and Encouragement.

Nor muſt we omit the Two following Addreſſes; the Firſt from the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters, in the City of *Dublin*, and the South of *Ireland*; the Other from the Proteſtant Diſſenting Gentlemen, and thoſe of their Perſwaſion, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; both, which were, on the 30th of *March* preſented to her Majeſty, by *Walter Stevens*, Eſq; introduc'd by the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*. *Addreſſes of the Diſſenters in* Ireland.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

'THO' we doubt not, but his Excellency the Earl of *Pembroke*, (whom your Majeſty has 'ſo deſervedly honour'd, with the Chief Government of this Kingdom,) has already repreſented 'to your Majeſty, our inviolable Affection to your 'Perſon and Government, as well as our grateful 'Senſe of the Religious Liberty we enjoy under it; 'yet we thought our ſelves highly oblig'd to renew 'the ſame Aſſurances at a Juncture when your Enemies, in order to divert your Majeſty's Arms from 'the Proſecution of the juſt War you are engag'd 'in Abroad, make uſe of the Claim of a falſe Pretender, to diſturb your Government at Home.

'As we never had the leaſt Doubt concerning 'your Majeſty's Legal Right to that Throne (which 'your Royal Virtues add ſo bright a Luſtre to,) ſo 'we have already abjur'd the Title of the pretended 'Prince of *Wales*, and, by a Sacred Oath, oblig'd our 'ſelves, in our Stations and Capacities, to maintain 'your Majeſty's Government, and the Proteſtant 'Succeſſion, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, in Oppoſition 'to his illegal Claim and that of all other Popiſh Pre-

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'tenders; and by God's Aſſiſtance, no Conſiderations ſhall ever deter us from the Performance of 'what we have ſo religiouſly ſworn.

'And we confidently aſſure your Majeſty, That 'all thoſe of our Perſwaſion are of the ſame Loyal 'Sentiments and Inclination, and will be ready to 'ſhew the moſt forward Zeal, ſo far as they are 'capable, for the Support of your Royal Dignity, 'and the Security of the Proteſtant and *Britiſh* Intereſt in this Kingdom.

'But ſince 'tis highly probable, That your Majeſty's Enemies may have concerted ſome Meaſures 'for raiſing a Rebellion in this Kingdom, as well 'as in *North-Britain*; and ſince our Government 'here appears apprehenſive of our Common Danger 'from the vaſt Numbers of *Iriſh* Papiſts, who can 'hardly conceal their own Affection to the pretended Prince of *Wales*, we cannot forbear, on this 'Occaſion, to expreſs how deeply concern'd we 'are to obſerve, That when the Common Proteſtant Intereſt here, needs all the Hands that can 'be employ'd in defending it, and when the Kingdom is in ſo weak a Poſture, to oppoſe any Inſurrection at Home, that is encourag'd by an Invaſion from Abroad, thoſe of our Perſwaſion, that 'have Hearts as zealouſly enclin'd as any to ſerve 'your Majeſty's and the Kingdom's true Intereſt, 'have their Hands unhappily ty'd up, they being, 'by a Clauſe in a late Act of Parliament paſs'd in '*Ireland*, utterly diſabled from ſerving in any Civil 'or Military Poſt.

'This Account we humbly preſume to lay before 'your Majeſty, that your Majeſty, being duly appriz'd of the ill Conſequences of that Clauſe, to 'the apparent Danger of the whole Proteſtant 'Intereſt in this Kingdom, may the better judge 'how far 'tis neceſſary for the publick Safety, that 'it ſhould be repeal'd. We earneſtly wiſh this Incapacity remov'd, being firmly aſſur'd your Majeſty might ſafely depend on the utmoſt Endeavours of all Proteſtant Diſſenters; and that in purſuance of their moſt hearty Inclinations, to concur 'with their Brethren of the Eſtabliſh'd Church, 'for the Defence of your Perſon and Government,

'and

'and of the Proteſtant Intereſt of this Kingdom 'againſt all Foreign and Domeſtick Enemies. A. C. 1708.

'For our part, we ſhall always uſe our utmoſt 'Intereſt and Influence to excite 'em to act on all 'Occaſions, ſuitably to thoſe Principles of Loyalty, 'which we know 'em to be poſſeſs'd with, and of 'which they have, at the late Happy Revolution 'given ſo evident Proofs.

'And that the moſt high God, by whom Prince's 'Reign, may long continue your Majeſty's valuable 'Life, may eſtabliſh your Throne in Righteouſneſs, 'may blaſt all the Conſpiracies and Attempts of 'your open and ſecret Enemies, and may yet more 'eminently proſper your Arms, for cruſhing the 'boundleſs Ambition of *France*, for reſtoring the 'endanger'd Liberty of *Europe*, for enlarging the 'Proteſtant Intereſt Abroad, and for obtaining ſuch 'an honourable Peace as ſhall lay the Foundation 'of the laſting Proſperity of your Subjects at Home, 'and render your Name and Reign Glorious to ſuc-'ceeding Ages; Theſe are the moſt ardent Prayers 'of, may it pleaſe your Majeſty, your Majeſty's 'moſt obedient and dutiful Subjects and Servants.

The other Addreſs was as follows:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

'AS none of your Proteſtant Subjects, in this 'your Kingdom of *Ireland*, are more deeply 'ſenſible of the many and valuable Bleſſings we en-'joy under your Majeſty's Wiſe and Gracious Go-'vernment, ſo none do more Cordially wiſh the 'long Continuance, and growing Glories of your 'Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Reign.

'And, therefore we cannot look on this audaci-'ous Attempt of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, 'to invade your Majeſty's Dominions with *French* 'Troops, without a juſt Deteſtation.

'We have already abjur'd his Title, and ſworn, in 'our ſeveral Stations, to maintain your Majeſty's 'Government, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as 'by Law Eſtabliſh'd, and ſhall never counter-act 'the Obligation of ſo juſt an Oath,

'And ſince we are not without Ground to 'ſuſpect, That the pernicious Deſign of your Ma-

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'jeſty's Enemies may extend to the raiſing a new 'Rebellion in this Kingdom, by the Aſſiſtance of 'thoſe *Iriſh* Officers they are ſaid to bring with 'em, '(for which they will not want Encouragement 'from the vaſt Numbers of *Iriſh* Papiſts that are 'now greatly enrag'd, and from the ſmall Number 'of Forces that are left in it, eſpecially, if any Regi-'ments be tranſported to *North-Britain*) we do, 'under theſe juſt Apprehenſions of our Common 'Danger, beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty of our 'untainted Loyalty, and moſt dutiful Affection to 'your Perſon and Government, of our utter Ab-'horrence of this Traiterous Attempt againſt your 'Throne, and of our ſteady Zeal, to ſupport 'your Royal Dignity againſt this and all other Pre-'tenders.

'Thoſe of our Perſuaſion did, at the late Happy 'Revolution, early appear (in Conjunction with 'their Brethren of the Eſtabliſh'd Church) in eſ-'pouſing the Intereſt of their late Majeſties King '*William* and Queen *Mary* (of Glorious and Immortal 'Memory) and freely Sacrific'd their Lives and For-'tunes for the Preſervation of the Proteſtant and '*Britiſh* Intereſt in this Kingdom, wherein Divine 'Providence was pleas'd, in the Iſſue, to bleſs 'em 'with remarkable Succeſs.

'We have the ſame Loyal Affections and Incli-'nations to your Sacred Majeſty, whoſe Illuſtrious 'Virtue, and Wiſe Adminiſtration, have ſo juſtly 'rendred you the Envy of your Enemies, and the 'Delight of your People.

'But we cannot forbear humbly repreſenting to 'your Majeſty, our extreme Regret, That we are 'ſo far from being now in the ſame Capacity to 'ſerve your Intereſt, and ſupport your Government; 'that through a Clauſe inſerted into a late Act of Par-'liament paſs'd in *Ireland*, Entituled, An Act for pre-'venting the further Growth of Popery, that en-'joins the Sacramental Teſt under ſuch ſevere Penal-'ties, on all that enjoy any Civil or Military Truſt; 'we are put under the ſame Diſabilities as the *Iriſh* 'Papiſts themſelves; ſo that we cannot, tho requir'd 'by the Government here, raiſe or command one 'Company or Troop for your Majeſty's Service, in

'caſe

'case of any ſudden Inſurrection, without expoſing 'our ſelves to utter Ruin. A. C. 1708.

'And tho' this unexpected Hardſhip was never 'before impos'd upon us in this Kingdom, yet we 'have leſs repin'd at it, when none but our ſelves 'were like to be Sufferers by it; but when we ſee 'your Majeſty's Title to the Crown openly con-'teſted, by a bold Pretender, and the Proteſtant 'Religion, and *Britiſh* Intereſt in this Kingdom, ex-'pos'd to perpetual Dangers, and more eſpecially 'at this preſent Juncture, we thought it our Duty, 'in all Humillity, to lay our Complaint of this Grie-'vance before your Majeſty, on whoſe Wiſdom and 'Goodneſs we chiefly depend for the Redreſs of it. 'We therefore preſume to make it our humble Re-'queſt to your Majeſty, That you wou'd take 'what Method your Majeſty, in your great Wiſ-'dom will think moſt proper for the Repeal of the 'ſaid Clauſe, that We, your Loyal Subjects, may 'have this undeſerv'd Mark of Infamy taken away, 'and may be reſtor'd to our former Capacity, of contri-'buting our utmoſt, in our ſeveral Stations, towards 'the Support of your Majeſty's Government, and 'the Defence of the Proteſtant Intereſt of this 'Kingdom. For as both do evidently need the 'United Force of all Proteſtants to maintain 'em, 'ſo we have no other Ambition than to be inſtru-'mental, according to the utmoſt of our Capacity, 'for their Preſervation.

'And that Almighty God may bring all your 'Majeſty's open and ſecret Enemies to juſt Shame 'and Confuſion, while he makes the Crown to 'flouriſh long on your Royal Head, is the ſincere 'Wiſh of, may it pleaſe your Majeſty, your Ma-'jeſty's moſt dutiful and obedient Subjects and 'Servants.

To which Addreſſes her Majeſty was pleas'd to return the following Anſwer.

The Quee Anſwer.

I Am very well pleas'd with theſe ſeaſonable Aſſurances which you give me of your Zeal and Duty.

I am fully ſatisfy'd, that I may rely upon your faithful Services; and I aſſure you, you may always depend upon my Protection.

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Upon ſight of the *French* Fleet, Sir *Samual Mackellan*, Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, and the Magiſtrates, aſſembled the Corporations, to know what Aſſiſtance he could expect from them, for keeping the Peace of the Place; upon which, the Maſters of the Corporations conven'd the Freemen of their different Corporations; and told him, That they would take Care to keep Guard by Turns, in their reſpective Halls, and to be ready upon the firſt Notice of any Diſorder. At the ſame time ſeveral of the Inhabitants came to ask Leave of the Council to make Subſcriptions for raiſing Men to ſerve her Majeſty, under her Commander in Chief, where-ever they ſhould be called, within *North-Britain*; which the Lord-Provoſt (or the Lord-Mayor, it being the ſame Office) repreſented to the Council, who gave him their Thanks for the Zeal they ſhew'd, and the Readineſs they were in to ſerve the Queen, and order'd them to proceed. Accordingly in Two Days time they had Subſcriptions for 1200 Men; the Command of whom, they tender'd to my Lord *Leven*, who accepted the ſame. On the other hand, great Care and Diligence was uſed, in obſerving and ſecuring ſeveral Perſons ſuſpected, either of holding Correſpondence with the Pretender; or, at leaſt of being inclined to favour his Deſign; among whom, were the Dukes of *Hamilton*, *Athol*, and *Gordon*, and ſome other Men of Note. By which Means, together with the ſpeedy March of ſome Troops from *England*, Northwards, and Sir *George Byng*'s continuing in *Leith-Road*, with his Squadron, till certain News was brought of the Pretender's Return to *Dunkirk*, the Peace of *Scotland* was preſerv'd.

Readineſs of the City of Edinburgh *to aſſiſt the Government.*

Suſpected Perſons ſecured.

Monſ. de Vryberge *has a publick Audience of the Queen and Prince,* Marc. 31.

On the laſt Day of *March*, Monſieur *de Vryberge*, Envoy Extraordinary of the States General of the United Provinces, had a Publick Audience, both of the Queen, and of her Royal Conſort the Prince; to congratulate her Majeſty upon the Diſappointment of the Enemies Deſigns upon her Kingdoms; and deliver'd a Letter from the ſaid States, to her Majeſty, upon the ſame Subject.

The Parliament diſſolv'd, Apr. 15.

On the 15th of the following Month, the Queen in Council order'd a *Proclamation* to be publiſh'd, *for Diſſolving the preſent Parliament, and declaring the*

the ſpeedy calling of another: Which was accordingly done a Week * after, by another *Proclamation*, whereby the 'Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain* was 'order'd to iſſue out Writs, for the Summoning and 'Holding a new Parliament, which Writs were to 'bear a *Teſte* the 26th Day of that Month of *April*, 'and to be returnable on the 8th of *July* next fol-'lowing. Three Days † before, *Edward Griffin* Eſq; late Lord *Griffin*, *John* Lord *Clermont*, and *Charles Middleton*, Eſq; Two Sons to the Earl of *Middleton*, and Colonel *Francis Wauchope*, who were taken on board the *Salisbury*, were brought up to *London*, and having been examin'd by a Committee of the Privy-Council, were committed Priſoners to the *Tower*, for High-Treaſon, by Warrant of the Earl of *Sunderland*, one of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State: And two Days after, the following *Iriſh* Officers, taken alſo on board the ſaid Ship, were, for the ſame Crime committed to *Newgate*, *viz. Edmund Fitzgerald*, Eſq; *Daniel Mackarty*, *Daniel Cuſac*, *Terence Macmahon*, *Oliver Bourk*, *Daniel Bayly*, *Stephen Conner*, *Conſtance Kiefe*, *Michael Pendergaſt*, *Edmund Fitzgerald*, *Teague Mackmahon*, —— *Cleary*, —— *Fitzmorris*, —— *Oſallivan*, —— *Macarty*, —— *Fannon*, —— *Denovan*, —— *Hymes*, and *Anthony Stanburker*.

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* Apr. 22. *And another call'd.*

† Apr. 19. *The Lord* Griffin *and others, committed to the* Tower.

And others to Newgate, Apr. 21.

Before Sir *George Byng* ſail'd from *Leith* Road for the *Downs*, he was * viſited by Sir *Patrick Johnſton*, Repreſentative in the late Parliament, for the City of *Edinburgh*, in the Name of that Magiſtracy; and preſented with an Inſtrument, by which he was made a Citizen of *Edinburgh*. The Inſtrument was enclos'd in a Box of Gold, with the Arms of the City on the Side of it, and on the Cover were engraven the following Words:

* Apr. 21. *Compliment paſt on Sir* Geo. Byng, *by the City of* Edinburgh.

THE Lord-Provoſt, Bailiffs, and Town-Council of Edinburg, *did preſent theſe Letters of Burgeoiſie to Sir* George Bing, *Admiral of the Blue, in Gratitude to him for delivering, under her Ma[illegible]s Auſpicious Influence, this Iſland from a Foreign Invaſion, and defeating the Deſigns of a* French *Fleet at the Mouth of the* Frith *of* Edinburgh *the* 13*th of* March, 1708.

This

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This Preſent was accompanied with a Letter from Sir *Samuel Macklellan*, Lord-Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, wherein *he deſired the Admiral to accept of it as a Mark of their high Reſpect to him, who had been the Happy Inſtrument of ſo ſeaſonable a Deliverance to this Iſland, for which his Memory would be honour'd by future Ages.*

His Gracious Reception at Court.

Not many Days after, Sir *George Bing* arriv'd at Court, and was receiv'd both by the Queen and his Royal Highneſs, with thoſe gracious Marks of Favour, which his late eminent Service had merited.

The Pruſſian *Ambaſſador's Audience.*

On the 20th of the ſame Month (*April*) the Baron of *Spanheim*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Pruſſia*, had an Audience of the Queen, and afterwards of his Royal Highneſs the Prince, to congratulate her Majeſty, in the Name of the King his Maſter, upon the Diſappointment of the Pretender's Deſign on *North-Britain*: And about the ſame Time, her Majeſty was pleas'd to make the following Promotion of General Officers, *viz.*

Promotion of General Officers.

The Earl of *Rivers*, General of the Horſe.

Lieutenants-General.

Henry Withers, *Cornelius Wood*, *Charles Roſs*, *Daniel Harvey*, Lord *Raby*, Earl of *Eſſex*, Earl of *Arran*, —— *Maine*, *William Seymour*, *Hatton Compton*, *Robert Echlyn*. Marquis of *Lothian*, —— *Tidcomb*.

Majors-General.

Sir *William Douglas*, Lord *Mountjoy*, Earl of *Crawford*, *Richard Gorges*, *Nicholas Sankey*, *Henry Holt*, *William Cadogan*, *Thomas Meredyth*, *Francis Palmes*, *James Stanhope*, Lord *Shannon*, Lord *Charlemont*, Duke of *Northumberland*.

Brigadiers.

Luke Lillingſton, Sir *Thomas Smith*, *John Liveſay*, *Edward Braddock*, *Gilbert Primroſe*, *Roger Elliot*, *William Evans*, *Thomas Pearce*, *Joſeph Wightman*, *John Newton*.

*March 8. *Regiments new raiſed.*

Some time * before, Orders and Commiſſions were deliver'd for new raiſing the Regiments of *Montjoy*, *Gorges*, *Alnut*, *Mordaunt*, *Wade*, *Mackartney*, and *Mark-Kerr*, which ſuffer'd moſt at the Battle of *Almanza*, and the Officers whereof, who were Priſoners in *France*, were ſupplied by others.

On

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On the 21ſt of *March*, *the Lord *Lovelace* had the Honour to kiſs the Queen's Hand, upon his being appointed Governor of *New-York*, in the room of the Lord *Cornbury*; and towards the end of that Month, †Major General *Stanhope* was appointed her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to King *Charles* III. and Commander in Chief of the *Britiſh* Forces in *Spain*. * Major (then but Brigadier) General *Meredyth* was, about the ſame Time, made Gentleman of the Horſe to her Majeſty, in the room of —— *Walſh*, Eſq; deceaſed.

*La Lovelace made Governor of New-York.

† *Maj. Gen.* Stanhope *made Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Commander in Chief in* Spain.

* *General* Meredyth *made Gentleman of the Horſe to the Queen.*

The Venetain *Ambaſſador forbid the Court, till ſatisfaction given by his Principals.*

On the 7th of *April*, Signior *Cornaro*, Ambaſſador from the Republick of *Venice*, was forbid the Court, upon Account of ſome Diſreſpect ſhewn by the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers of *Venice*, to the Livery of the Lord *Mancheſter*, the *Britiſh* Ambaſſador there: Which Matter was afterwards accommodated to her Majeſty's Satisfaction; the Perſons who offer'd the Affront, having upon the Ambaſſador's Inſtances, been condemned and ſent to the Gallies, but immediately releaſed from thence, at his Excellencies Deſire.

E. of Cholmondley *made Comptroller of the Houſhold*

Dr. Fleetwood *nominated Bp. of St.* Aſaph.

About the middle of *April*, the Earl of *Wymes*, and Sir *John Leake* were added to the Lord High-Admiral's Council; and on the 22d of the ſame Month, the Queen was pleas'd to deliver to the Earl of *Cholmondeley*, the Staff of Comptroller of her Majeſty's Houſhold. The ſame Day, her Majeſty nominated Dr. *Fleetwood*, to the Biſhoprick of St. *Aſaph*, vacant by the Death of Dr. *Beveridge*; and the Lord *Lovelace* was declared in Council, Governor of *New-York*. Sir *William Giffard* was appointed Governor of *Greenwich* Hoſpital; and on the 26th of *April*, her Majeſty in Council order'd a *Proclamation* to be publiſh'd, which was done accordingly the next Day, charging and commanding all the Peers of *North-Britain*, or *Scotland*, 'to aſſemble at *Holy-Rood* Houſe, in *Edinburgh*, the 17th of *June* next, to nominate and chuſe by open Election, the Sixteen Peers, who were to Sit and Vote in the Houſe of Peers, in the enſuing Parliament of

Proclamation requiring the Scotch *Peers to elect* 16 *of their Number.*

'Great

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'*Great Britain*, purſuant to the 22d Article of the 'Treaty of Union.

The next Day, * *Thomas Micklethwait*, Eſq; had the Honour to kiſs her Majeſty's Hand, upon his being appointed Receiver and Pay-Maſter of the Tranſports; and on the 30th of the ſame Month, Sir *Philip Medows*, Jun. Knt. and *Thomas Broderick*, Eſq; were declar'd Comptrollers for the Accompts of the Army; Sir *John Stanley*, Bar. Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms, in the room of *Thomas Hall*, Eſq; *Craven Peyton*, Eſq; Warden of the *Mint*, upon the Removal of Sir *John Stanley*; *Thomas Hall*, Eſq; Comptroller of the Salt, in the room of the abovenam'd *Thomas Broderick*, Eſq; *James Cardonnel*, Eſq; Commiſſioner for the Duties on Salt; Sir *Charles Turner*, Bar. one of the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, in the room of *George Stepney*, Eſq; deceas'd; *Richard Martin*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners for executing the Authorities and Powers granted by Act of Parliament, touching Duties ariſing upon ſtamp'd Vellum, Parchment and Paper; and *Hugh Boſcawen*, Eſq: Warden of the Stanaries.

* Apr. 28. *ſeveral Places beſtow'd.*

Knights Baronets made.

On the 23d of *March*, the Queen was pleas'd to confer the Dignity of a Baronet of *Great-Britain* upon Sir *Charles Lloyd* of *Milfield*, alias *Maeſgvelin*, in the County of *Cardigan*, Knt. And towards the End of *April*, her Majeſty was pleas'd to confer the ſame Dignity on *Alexander Cairnes* of *Monagham*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Eſq;

Mr. Greg *executed.*

On *Wedneſday* the 28th of *April*, *William Greg*, who was lately condemn'd for High-Treaſon, by traiterouſly Correſponding with, and giving Intelligence to her Majeſty's Enemies, was executed at *Tyburn*. It was expected by many, That he would have made ſome Diſcovery, but in the Paper † which he deliver'd to the Sheriffs, he took the whole Guilt upon himſelf. About the ſame Time, the chief State-Priſoners in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, *viz.* the Marquis of *Huntley*, the Earls of *Erroll*, *Marſhall*, *Seaforth* and *Nithſdale*; the Viſcounts *Stormont* and *Kilſyth*; the Lord *Drummond*, the Lord *Nairn*, and *James Murray*, Eſq; (the two laſt nam'd, Brothers to the Duke of *Athol*) Sir *George Maxwell*, and others, ſet * out from thence, in order to be brought up to *London*, guarded by a Party of Dragoons.

† *See the* Appendix, Numb. XIII. Scotch *Priſoners brought to* England.

* Apr. 28.

goons. As for the Duke of *Hamilton*, who, on the 10th of *April*, arriv'd in *Weſtminſter*, with his Dutcheſs, attended only by one of her Majeſty's Meſſengers, his Grace having given ſufficient Aſſurances of his Loyalty and Affection to her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, was ſoon after diſcharg'd; as were alſo the Earl of *Aberdeen*, the Lord *Balmerino*, the Biſhop of *Edinburgh*, Sir *Walter Bruce*, Lieutenant Colonel *Belfour*, Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton*, *Dugal Stewart*, Brother to the Lord *Buts*, and ſome others. A. C. 1708. *The Duke of* Hamilton *Diſcharg'd. And ſeveral others.*

On the 7th of *June*, the Lord *Drummond*, Sir *George Maxwell*, and *Robert Murray* of *Palmy*, Eſq; were committed Priſoners to the *Tower* of *London*; and the Lairds of *Cardeen* and *Keir*, to *Newgate*, by Warrants from the Lords of her Majeſty's Privy-Council: The next * Day, the following Priſoners were brought to *London* from *Edinburgh*, *viz.* the Duke of *Gordon*, Viſcount *Kenmir*, *Fortheringhan* of *Powrie*, *Lyon* of *Auchterhouſe*, Lord *James Murray*, *Robinſon* of *Strovan*, *Seaton* of *Touch*, *Stewart* of *Stanachie*, *Mackdonald* of *Keppock*, *Edmiſton* of *Newton*, Laird of *Keppendarvie*, *Gordon* of *Gallachi*, and *Stewart* of *Boyce*; as were the 14th of that Month, the Earl Marſhal, the Earl of *Murray*, the Earl of *Traquair*, the Lord *Belhaven*, the Lord *Sinclair*, Sir *John Mackclean*, the Laird of *Lochaile*, the Laird of *Appion*, Major-General *Buchan*, and Mr. *Campbel* of *Glenderowick*. *Some Perſons committed to the* Tower *and others to* Newgate. * June 8. *other Priſoners brought from* Scotland.

Theſe Priſoners having ſeverally been examin'd by the Lords of the Privy-Council, her Majeſty was pleas'd to allow, That ſuch, againſt whom there was no particular Information, ſhould be admitted to Bail, which Favour extended to moſt of them; but which the Lord *Belhaven* did not long enjoy; for on the 21ſt of *June*, he died of an Inflammation, or Mortification in his Brain: And with him expired the warmeſt Oppoſer of the Happy UNION of the Two Kingdoms. *And admitted to Bail.* *The Lord* Belhaven *dies.*

On the 10th of *May*, at the Court at *Kenſington*, the Queen being preſent, his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, having been admitted to take his Place, as uſual, at the Council-Board, the Lords, and others hereafter mention'd, were by her Majeſty's Command, ſworn of her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council, purſuant to an Act of Parliament in that behalf, paſs'd the laſt Seſſion *New Privy Council ſettled, according to the late Act of Parliament* May 10.

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sion, intituled, *An Act for rendring the Union of the Two Kingdoms more entire and complete*; which said Lords, and others, her Majesty declared to be the Lords of her Privy-Council of *Great-Britain*, *viz.* The Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *William* Lord *Cowper*, Lord-Chancellor of *Great-Britain*; *Sidney* Earl of *Godolphin*, Lord High-Treasurer; the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord-President; *John* Duke of *Newcastle*, Lord Privy-Seal; *William* Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord-Steward; *James* Duke of *Ormond*; *Henry* Marquis of *Kent*, Lord-Chamberlain; *James* Earl of *Derby*; *Thomas* Earl of *Stamford*; *Charles* Earl of *Sunderland*, Principal Secretary of State; *Charles Bodvile* Earl of *Radnor*; *Charles* Earl of *Berkeley*; *Francis* Earl of *Bradford*; *Hugh* Earl of *Cholmondley*; *Henry* Lord-Bishop of *London*; *William* Lord *Dartmouth*; *Henry Boyle*, Esq; Principal Secretary of State; *Thomas Coke*, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain; Sir *John Trevor*, Master of the Rolls; Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief-Justice; Sir *Charles Hedges*; *James Vernon*, Esq; *John How*, Esq; *Thomas Erle*, Esq; *John Povey*, Esq; *Edward Southwell*, Esq; *Christopher Musgrave*, Esq; } Were Sworn Clerks of the Council.

†May 11. *The Duke of* Savoy's *Envoy has an Audience.*

The next † Day, the Count *de Briançon*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*, had Audience of the Queen, and afterwards of the Prince of *Denmark*, to congratulate the Disappointment of the Pretender's Invasion on *North-Britain*; and on the 17th of the same Month, the Baron *de Spanheim*, the *Prussian* Ambassador, had also Audience, both of her Majesty, and his Royal Highness, to notify the Death of the young Prince of *Orange*, Grand-Son to the King his Master: Whereupon the *British* Court went into Mourning the *Sunday* following.

The Prussian *Ambassador notifies the Death of the Prince of* Orange, May 17.

* May 23.

The Lord Griffin *brought to the Queen's Bench-Bar, upon his former Outlawry,* May 15.

Not many Days before, the Lord *Griffin*, (one of the Prisoners taken on Board the *Salisbury*) being attainted by Outlawry, for High-Treason, committed in the Reign of the late King *William*, was brought to the Bar of the *Queen's-Bench*, by Virtue of her Majesty's Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, directed to the Lieutenant of the *Tower* of *London*; and, after the reading of the Outlawry, being ask'd, What he had

*

had to ſay, why Execution ſhould not be awarded againſt him; he ſaid, in his Defence, 'That he 'was neither in Arms, nor in Council with the 'Enemy, but was forc'd, by the *French* Court, up-'on the Expedition, intirely againſt his Judgment 'and Inclination; notwithſtanding he had expreſs'd 'his Diſlike of it, as a raſh and fooliſh Attempt: 'Adding, he threw himſelf at the Queen's Feet for 'Mercy, and hop'd the Favour of the Court. His Defence being judg'd entirely foreign to the Outlawry, upon which he was brought to the Bar, the Court made a Rule for his Execution, as is uſual in ſuch Caſes: But tho' the Queen, not without ſome Struggle between her inbred Clemency and Juſtice, was prevail'd with to ſign the Warrant for Sentence to paſs upon him on the 16th of *June*; yet his advanced Age ſtill pleading for him, he found Mercy in the Royal Breaſt; ſo that a Reprieve for a Fortnight was ſent the Night before to the *Tower*, and that Expiring, the laſt Day of *June*, was then renew'd, and afterwards continued from Month to Month, till the writing of * theſe Papers.

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A Rule made for his Execution.

He is repriev'd from Month to Month.

* April 3.

On the 20th of *May*, *Mainhard* Duke of *Schonberg*, and *John Smith*, Eſq; late Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, (and who, about this Time, was conſtituted Under-Treaſurer, and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, in the room of Mr. Secretary *Boyle*) were ſworn of her Majeſty's Privy-Council; and the ſame Day, *William Blathwait*, Eſq; was ſworn one of the Clerks of the Council in Ordinary, and *James Vernon*, Eſq; ſworn Extraordinary. The 26th of the ſame Month, *Charles* Duke of *Somerſet* was likewiſe ſworn of her Majeſty's Privy-Council; and in that Interval was publiſh'd her Majeſty's *Proclamation, Appointing the Diſtribution of Prizes taken, and the Bounty for Taking Ships of War or Privateers of the Enemies*, according to *an Act* paſs'd the laſt Seſſion, *for the better Securing the Trade of this Kingdom by Cruizers and Convoys.* Towards the latter end of *May*, the Queen was pleaſed to grant to *James* Duke of *Queensberry*, the Dignities of a Baron, Marquis and Duke of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron of *Rippon*, and Marquis of *Beverly* in the County of *York*, and Duke of *Dover* in the County of *Kent*.

Privy Counſellors Sworn, May 20.

Mr. Smith *made Chancellor of the* Exchequ.

Proclamation for the Diſtribution of Prizes, dated May 20. 1708.

The Duke of Queensberry *made D. of* Dover.

All

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Elections for the Enſuing Parliament.

All this while the Elections for the enſuing Parliament ſucceeded in moſt Places, according to the Wiſhes of the Well-affected to the preſent Settlement; and 'tis remarkable, That Sir *Edmund Denton*, Bar. and *Richard Hambden* Eſq; being choſen Knights of the Shire for the County of *Buckingham*, the following *Inſtructions* were deliver'd to them by the Electors:

Inſtructions to the Knts. for Buckinghamſhire.

Gentlemen,

'THE Unanimous Choice that we have made 'of you, to repreſent us in the enſuing Parliament, is a ſufficient Demonſtration of the good Opinion we have both of your Integrity and Sufficiency for ſo great a Truſt; yet we cannot but think it neceſſary to put you in mind of ſome few Particulars, which we apprehend, at this time, to be of the utmoſt Conſequence for the good of the Publick.

1. In the firſt Place, we deſire, that you would apply your ſelves, in a particular manner, to take care that the Strength and Diſcipline of the Navy may be reſtored; and by that means, the Trade of the United Kingdom may be more effectually encouraged and protected.

2. 'That you require an exact Accompt of the Diſpoſition of all publick Money, that what is paid with ſo much Chearfulneſs, tho' under ſo many Difficulties, may appear to be duly applied.

3. 'That you will not fail ſo effectually to enable the Government to proſecute the War with *France*, as that we may not be under the Neceſſity of hearkening to any Propoſal of Peace, till the Proteſtant Succeſſion be out of Danger of being diſturbed, and the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy be reſtored to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

4. 'That the *Union* of the Two Kingdoms may be ſo firmly eſtabliſh'd, that thoſe of *North-Britain* may be ſecured from the Hardſhip they have laboured under; and that we may be capable of receiving and enjoying all the Benefits and Advantages which were propoſed from ſo Glorious and Happy an Union.

5. 'That

5. 'That you be careful to preſerve the Ancient 'Conſtitution of the Government, eſpecially that of 'Parliaments. And that therefore, that dangerous 'Precedent of determining the Reſolutions of Parliament, by Ballotting, may be no further countenanced, by which the Electors are deprived of 'the means of knowing after what manner the Repreſentatives diſcharge themſelves of the great 'Truſt that is repoſed in them. A. C. 1708.

The Bp. of St. Aſaph conſecrated † June 8.

On *Sunday* the 6th of *June*, Dr. *William Fleetwood*, was conſecrated Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, in *Lambeth*-Chappel; and two Days † after, an Oration ſpoken by *J. Burchardus Menckenius*, publick Profeſſor of Hiſtory, and Fellow of the Royal Society, at an Act of the Univerſity of *Leipſick*, kept on St. *Ann*'s Day, in Honour of her Majeſty, and the *Britiſh* Nation, on the Occaſion of the *Union* of *England* and *Scotland*, was preſented to her Majeſty by Dr. *John Woodward* of *Greſham* College, introduc'd by the Right Honourable *Henry Boyle*, Eſq; one of her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State. He was alſo introduced to his Royal Highneſs the Prince, by the Right Honourable the Lord *Delaware*, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highneſs.

An Oration Spoken at Leipſick preſented to the Queen.

Commiſſioners for ſtating the Debts of K. William.

The ſame Day, (*June* 8.) her Majeſty ſigned a Warrant, conſtituting *Edmund Williamſon*, *Gregory King*, and *William Vanbrugh*, Eſquires, Commiſſioners for Stating the Accompts of Officers and Soldiers, and the Civil Liſt, to the Death of the late King *William*; and about the ſame time, Colonel *Holmes*, Colonel *Rook*, and Colonel *Whetham*, were appointed Brigadiers-General of her Majeſty's Forces.

New Brigadiers General.

Sir Sal. Lovel made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

On the 17th of *June*, Sir *Salathiel Lovel*, Knt. Recorder of the City of *London*, was made one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*; and, the ſame Day, the great Meeting of the Nobility of *North-Britain*, was, according to her Majeſty's Proclamation, held at *Edinburgh*, and laſted till near Two-a-Clock the next Morning; when, after long Debates, and ſeveral Proteſtations, particularly, one againſt the Lord *Seafield*, whom they would have to loſe his Peerage, becauſe he was Lord Chief Baron, the following Noblemen were elected, *viz.*

Scotch Peers choſen June 17.

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		Voices.
Dukes	*Hamilton*	53
——	*Montroſs*	48
——	*Roxburgh*	49
Earls	*Orkney*	56
——	*Crawford*	49
——	*Rothes*	50
Marquis of	*Louthain*	48
Earls	*Leven*	54
——	*Marr*	55
——	*Loudoun*	50
——	*Weyms*	51
——	*Roſeberry*	59
——	*Glaſgow*	51
——	*Northesk*	54
——	*Seafield*	56
——	*Iſlay*	52

It is to be obſerv'd, That Twelve of theſe Peers ſat in the laſt Parliament of *Great Britain*, the four New ones being, Duke *Hamilton*, and the Earls of *Rothes*, *Northesk*, and *Orkney*; who were elected in the Room of the Duke of *Queensberry*, (who was to ſit in the Lords Houſe as Duke of *Dover*) the Marquis of *Tweedale*, and the Earls of *Southerland*, and *Stairs*. On the 26th of *June*, the Queen, with her Royal Conſort, went from *Kenſington* to *Windſor*, in order to ſpend there Part of the Summer: So that having taken a View of Domeſtick Occurrences, till this Time, we may now attend foreign Affairs.

The Queen and Prince go to Windſor.

The Duke of Marlborough *embarks for* Holland, March 29; O. S, *and arrives at the* Hague, April 10, *N. S.* *Prince* Eugene *comes to the* Hague, April 8. *N. S.*

The Storm that threatned *Great Britain* being happily diſpelled, and the neceſſary Meaſures for the Security of the Government, taken, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* ſet out from *London*, on *Monday* the 29th of *March*, very early in the Morning; and having reach'd *Margate*, embark'd there that Evening, and the next Day, at Two in the Afternoon, came in Sight of the Coaſt of *Holland*; but there being no Pilot to carry in the Yatch, his Grace came in an open Boat, with Oars, to *Maeſland-Sluys*, from whence he arriv'd, late that Night, at the *Hague*. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who came to that Place Two Days before, upon Notice of his Grace's Arrival, ſent him immediately a Compliment,

pliment, letting him know, that he would make him a Visit about Nine-a-Clock the next Morning; but his Grace prevented him, and at Eight went to see the Prince, who return'd the Visit about Noon; and then they went together to the great Pensionary *Heinsius*. They were entertain'd at Dinner by the Baron *de Bothmar*, Envoy from the Elector of *Hanover*; whither vast Crowds of People resorted to see those Two Great Generals, particularly Prince *Eugene*; who having never before been in *Holland*, raised in all the Inhabitants of that Country an eager Curiosity to behold him, which lasted as long as he continued there. The next † Day, in the Evening, there was a great Conference between Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, the States Deputies for Private Affairs, and the great Pensionary, in the Chamber of *Triers*, the usual Place for Conferences in the States Apartment; which was pitch'd upon to avoid the Trouble of the Ceremonial; for, otherwise, it must have been at the D. of *Marlborough*'s, as Ambassador Extraordinary; whereas Prince *Eugene* had no Character, his Credentials importing only, 'That his Imperial Majesty had 'sent his first Counsellor, President of the Council of 'War, and General Lieutenant, Prince *Eugene*, to 'concert the Operations of the Campaign, in whom 'the States were desired to put an entire Confidence. Assoon as they were enter'd the Room, the Duke of *Marlborough*, in a very civil manner, took Prince *Eugene* by the Hand, and led him to a Seat above his own; after which, the States Deputies placed themselves, without observing any Precedency amongst them. Prince *Eugene* open'd the Conference with a Speech; wherein, in a plain, natural, but pathetick manner, he gave a particular Ac- 'count of the Emperor's Forces in *Naples*, *Lombardy*, 'and *Piedmont*, and of those design'd for *Spain*; 'and having mention'd the Troops which his Im- 'perial Majesty intended to employ in *Germany*, he 'gave, in very modest Terms, his own Opinion of 'the Operations of the next Campaign, both on 'the *Upper Rhine*, and the *Low-Countries*. Concluding, That he had Instructions from his Imperial 'Majesty, to use his Endeavours to engage the 'Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the *States General* to

A. C. 1708.

Conferences between him, the Duke of Marlborough, *and the States Deputies.*

† Apr. 12. *N. S.*

A. C. 1708. 'approve the Scheme he had propos'd, and to ſe-'cond, on their Parts, his Imperial Majeſty's Ef-'forts, both to reduce the exorbitant Power of 'France, and to reſtore his Brother King *Charles* III. 'to the whole Monarchy of *Spain*'. The manly and nervous Eloquence, with which Prince *Eugene* expreſs'd himſelf, was admir'd by all that were preſent; and after he had ended his Diſcourſe, the Duke of *Marlborough* acquainted the Aſſembly with the Inſtructions he had receiv'd from the Queen his Miſtriſs, in relation to the Buſineſs before them; And at laſt, mention was made of a ſeparate Army to be commanded by Prince *Eugene*. This Conference, which laſted above an Hour, was but a kind of Preliminary; for the States Deputies were not empower'd to make any Anſwer, either to Prince *Eugene*'s, or the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Propoſals, but only (according to the uſual Methods obſerv'd by that wiſe Republick) to receive them, and report the ſame to their High Mightineſſes, which they did Four Days * after. Several other, tho' more private, Conferences were held between the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the States-Deputies; the Reſult of which, was a Myſtery, and afforded Matter of Speculation to all *Europe*, for ſome time; but it appear'd afterwards, That it was therein reſolv'd, That moſt of the Imperialiſts employ'd the Year before on the *Upper Rhine*, with the *Saxons* and *Heſſians*, in the Pay of *Great-Britain* and *Holland*, and the Troops which the Elector Palatine was to furniſh, in Conſideration of his Imperial Majeſty's reſtoring him to the Poſſeſſion of the Upper Palatinate, with the Prerogatives enjoy'd by his Anceſtors, ſhould march into the *Netherlands*, to act there under Prince *Eugene*, in concert with the *Britiſh* and *Dutch* Forces, commanded, in chief, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and under him, by Velt-Mareſchal *d'Auverquerque*. Whether Prince *Eugene*, who took *Hanover* in his Way to the *Hague*, communicated then to the Elector of that Name, the Scheme before mention'd, and found him averſe to it; or propos'd other Meaſures to his Electoral Highneſs, it was thought fit, That both Prince *Eugene*, and my Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, ſhould wait on his Electoral Highneſs, in order to obtain his

* Apr. 16. *N. S.*

Reſolutions taken on thoſe Conferences.

his Concurrence to the Reſolutions taken at the *Hague.* The Duke of *Marlborough* deſign'd to have gone back to *England*; but Prince *Eugene* earneſtly intreated his Grace to meet him at *Hanover*; and the States General having repreſented to the Queen of *Great Britain*, how neceſſary his Preſence was on that ſide, and how uncertain the Winds might make his timely Return, now the Seaſon was ſo far advanc'd; his Grace reſolv'd upon the Journey to the Court of *Brunſwick*. Hereupon Prince *Eugene*, having finiſh'd his Negotiations at the *Hague*, and confirm'd all Perſons, who had the Honour of his Converſation, in the good Opinion they had of him, ſet out the 20th of *April* (N.S.) arriv'd the 22d at *Duſſeldorp*, ended his Buſineſs, the next Day, with the Elector Palatine, and ſent an Expreſs thereupon to *Vienna*; purſued his Journey to *Hanover* the 24th; and being, on the 26th, met Two Leagues from that Place, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, both their Highneſſes arriv'd there together, the ſame Evening, and alighted at the *Britiſh* Envoy's. The Duke of *Marlborough* went firſt to Court, and was ſoon follow'd by Prince *Eugene*; and the reſpective Audiences of Ceremony, which they had of the Electoral Family, being over, they had, together, a long Conference with the Elector, who gave Orders for their Accommodation in his own Palace. They continued their Conferences, (at which aſſiſted the Count *de Rechteren*, on the Part of the States General) the 27th, 28th, and 29th, and met, at firſt, with ſome Difficulties, which the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, very dextrouſly removed; and tho' his Electoral Highneſs was ſenſible, That by the Scheme agreed on at the *Hague*, for making vigorous Efforts in *Flanders*, the Army of the *Upper Rhine* was to be extreamly weakned, and himſelf therefore oblig'd to ſtand on the Defenſive; yet he, at laſt, condeſcended to part with ſeveral Regiments, and ſatisfied with the Laurels he had formerly gain'd, chearfully ſacrificed to the Common Cauſe, the Glory he might have reap'd by acting Offenſively. And here it is to be obſerv'd, That tho' it was agreed, that Prince *Eugene* ſhould come into the *Netherlands*, yet it was induſtriouſly given out, That he was to act, with a ſeparate Body on the

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Prince Eugene *and the Duke of* Marlborough *arrive together at* Hanover, *and confer with that Elector.*

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Moſſelle, which oblig'd the Enemy to ſend a conſiderable Number of Forces that Way, under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*. The 29th of *April* (N. S.) in the Afternoon, Prince *Eugene* ſet out for *Leypſick*, to confer with King *Auguſtus*, who, was come thither, on purpoſe, from *Dreſden*, two Days before; And his Highneſs arriving there the 1ſt of *May*, and having in few Hours finiſh'd his Negotiations, purſued his Journey, the next Day, to *Vienna*. The Duke of *Marlborough* made no long Stay after Prince *Eugene* at *Hanover*; for his Grace ſet out from thence the 30th of *April*, in the Morning, and arriv'd the 3d of *May*, in the Afternoon, at the *Hague*, where his Grace communicated to the States General, the Reſult of the Conferences held at *Hanover*; and having concerted, with their High-Mightineſſes, further Meaſures, for the Opening of the Campaign, ſet out the 7th for *Ghent*, where having review'd the *Britiſh* Forces, he went to *Bruſſels* the 11th.

Prince Eugene *goes to* Vienna.

And the Duke of Marlborough *to the* Hague.

And from thence to Bruſſels.

His Grace having conferr'd with Velt-Mareſchal *d'Auverquerque*, who, in an infirm State of Health, preſerv'd a vigorous Mind, and ſeem'd reſolv'd to die, like a Hero, in the Field, gave Orders to the Troops to march to *Anderlecht*, near *Bruſſels*, where, accordingly, the *Dutch*, *Pruſſians*, and *Hanoverians*, began to form the Army, the 23d of *May*, N. S. Three Days † after, they march'd to *Billinghen*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* took up his Quarters, in the Abby of that Name, and the Velt-Mareſchal fixt his at *Hall*, a little Town that lay in the Front of the firſt Line. The *Britiſh* Forces that were deſign'd to make the Campaign, without any Loſs of Time, repair'd to this Camp, as did a conſiderable Body of Troops, in the Service of the States General, drawn from their reſpective Garriſons in *Flanders*; and laſt of all, their High-Mightineſſes Field Deputies arriv'd here, to whoſe Prudence, Generoſity, and Reſolution, the happy Succeſſes that attended the Arms of the Allies, were, in a great Meaſure, owing. Upon Notice of theſe Motions, the Duke of *Vendoſme* aſſembled his Army the 25th, between *Mons* and *St. Giſlain*, and took up his Head-Quarters at *St. Simpronien*; from whence he march'd the next Day to *Soignies*, poſting

The Campaign in Flanders.

† May 26. *The Confederate Army form'd.*

As is alſo the Enemy's

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posting his Right at *Naiſt*, and his Left at *Canchie Notre-Dame*, within three Leagues of the Confederate Camp; and there he was join'd, the ſame day, by the Duke of *Burgundy*, who had upon him the Chief, (at leaſt the *Titular*) Command of the Enemy's Army; the Duke of *Berry* his Brother, and the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, who, under the Romantick Name of the Chevalier *de St. George*, thought to repair the Diſgrace he had lately receiv'd on the Coaſt of *North Britain*; but made an inconſiderable Figure among the Enemy, who never took Notice of him, in any of their publick Accounts of the ſeveral Actions that happen'd during this Campaign.

The Pretender *amongſt them.*

On the 29th of *May*, the Confederate Army, which (*d*) conſiſted of 180 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, and 112 Battalions, made a Motion from *Bellinghen*, advancing the Right to *Herfelinghen*, the Left at *Lembecq*, and fixing the Head Quarters at *St. Renelle*, in Hopes of bringing the Enemy to an Engagement, which, by their bold March to *Soignies*, they ſeem'd rather to ſeek than decline, being ſuperior, at leaſt, in (*d*) Number, to the Allies. The ſame Day, the Enemy receiv'd their heavy Baggage from *Mons*, but ſent it back thither the 31ſt of that Month; which ſtill kept up the Expectation of a Battle in the Confederate Camp; and, thereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd the Troops to be in a Readineſs to march, at an Hour's Warning. The ſame Evening, the Duke of *Marlborough* had Intelligence, That the Enemy's heavy Baggage, upon a Counter-Order, was actually return'd to their Camp; and that they had forraged for Two Days; from whence it was reaſonably conjectured, that they did not intend to march the next Day, as ſome Deſerters had reported. Hereupon the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the Advice of the other Generals, reſolv'd to ſend the Horſe to forrage next Morning; and the Forragers went out accordingly before break of Day; but an Hour after, Advice came, That the Enemy had begun, the Night before, at 10, to ſend back their Baggage to *Mons*; and decamped without any Noiſe, about 11, marching towards *Nivelle*. The Forragers were immediately recall'd; and, that no Time might be loſt, the In-

(*d*) *See the Appendix* Numb. II.

Marches and Countermarches of Both Armies.

A. C. 1708. fantry marched first of all, about Noon, from St. *Renelle*, and were followed by the Cavalry. About Four they form'd four Columns, intending to encamp the Right towards *Anderlecht*, and the Left to *Lake*; but upon further Notice, that the Enemy had not encamp'd at *Nivelle*, but had continued their March by *Bois Seigneur Isaac* to *Braine la Leu*, his Grace judged that they could not have any other Design than to post themselves on the Banks of the *Dyle*, to hinder the Allies from passing the same, and seize *Louvain*, which was the very same Project that the Duke of *Vendosme* had framed last Year; whereupon it was thought fit likewise to continue marching all the Night, as the only Means to prevent the Enemy; so that on the 3d of *June*, in the Afternoon the Confederate Army arrived at the Camp of *Torbank*, very much fatigu'd, by this long March, and the continual Rains that fell for 24 Hours together. Upon Intelligence of this expeditious Motion of the Allies, the *French* did not think fit to advance further than *Genap*, and encamp'd their Right to that Place, and their Left to *Braine-la Leu*; whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* took up his Quarters in the Abbey of *Torbank*, and Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, in the Suburbs of *Louvain*. The 4th of *June*, several Bridges were laid on the *Dyle*, between *Havre* and *Louvain*; the 5th almost all the Confederate Army forraged in the Neighbourhood of their Camp; the 6th being appointed by his Grace, as a Day of Thanksgiving, for the past Successes of the Arms of the Allies, and to implore a Blessing upon the present Campaign; the same was religiously observ'd through the whole Army; And the Enemy being motionless in their Camp, My Lord Duke, took that Opportunity to review his Forces, which he began to do the 7th, and continued the 8 or 9 following Days; and, to his great Satisfaction, found the respective Bodies very complete, the Men in the best order imaginable, and, flush'd with their former Victories, eager to engage an Enemy they despised.

The Duke of Marlborough *reviews the Confederate Army.*

But tho' the *French*, (notwithstanding their shameful Disapointment in the late intended Invasion) had still in View, the Recovery of the Places they had lost in 1706. yet they fondly expected to succeed

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ceed in their Deſigns, *without Fighting*, and meerly by their old Methods of making Conqueſts, *Surprize* and *Treachery*. Nor were their Hopes altogether groundleſs: For the Elector of *Bavaria* having been continued precarious Governor of the *Catholick* Provinces in the *Netherlands*, upon the *French* invading the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy, had by his clandeſtine Intrigues, ſince the Battle of *Ramillies*, preſerv'd, if not encreaſed, the Intereſt he had formerly gain'd, among People of all Ranks, by his profuſe Way of Living and Popularty; So that Count *de Bergeyck*, a Perſon of great Credit, and no leſs Activity, with other Sticklers for the Houſe of *Bourbon*, eaſily found Means to practiſe upon the Levity and reſtleſs Spirits of the chief Inhabitants of the Cities of *Ghent*, *Bruges*, and *Antwerp*, who being impatient of the *Dutch* Government, promiſed to open their Gates to the Troops of the Two Crowns, aſſoon as a fair Opportunity ſhould offer: And, 'tis not improbable, that ſeveral other Places entertain'd the ſame Thoughts, had not the Garriſons and Forces of the Allies, hindred them from ſhewing their true Inclinations.

Clandeſtine Practiſes of the Elector of Bavaria *and Count* de Bergheyck, *on the Inhabitants of the* Spaniſh Netherlands.

The *French* and *Confederate* Armies had now continued a conſiderable Time in their reſpective Camps; the Allies waiting for Prince *Eugene*'s taking the Field, with an Army that was to be compoſed of the Troops of *Pruſſia* and *Heſſe*, 10000 *Palatines*, and ſome *Imperialiſts*. The Motion of this Body was retarded by ſeveral Difficulties, about the March of the *Palatine* Forces; of which the *French* having Intelligence, and concluding that the Confederates would hardly venture to force them in the Paſſes and Defilees they were poſſeſs'd of, commanded a Detachment to march towards *Ghent* and *Bruges*, in order to ſurprize thoſe Towns, which they did in this Manner. On the 5th of *July*, N. S. a Party of the Enemy's Troops, commanded by the Brigadiers *la Faille* and *Paſteur*, advanc'd, before Break of Day, towards *Ghent*; and, at the opening the Gates, between five and ſix in the Morning, five or ſix Soldiers that were ſent before, pretending to be Deſerters, were admitted into the Town, by the Watch of Burghers, who were no more numerous than themſelves, and whom they amuſed with

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with Stories of the March of the *French* Army, and their own Deſertion. Immediately after, another ſmall Company of pretended Deſerters appear'd, and entertain'd the Watch with the like frivolous Relations; till Brigadier *la Faille*, who had ſome time before been High-Baily of that City, and had ſtill a great Intereſt there, coming in Perſon, commanded the Burghers, that guarded the Gates, to lay down their Arms, and admit the *French* Troops: This being accordingly done, without any Reſiſtance, which, indeed, had now been to little Purpoſe, Brigadier *la Faille* march'd directly to the Town-Houſe, where having aſſembled the Magiſtrates and chief Burghers, he cauſed the following Pardon to be read to them:

Ghent deliver'd up to the French *July* 5. N. S.

Maximilian Emanuel, &c.

The Elector of Bavaria's *Pardon to the Inhabitants of* Ghent.

'HIS Electoral Highneſs entertaining Hopes, 'before his Departure for the *Rhine*, that 'the Duke of *Burgundy*, by the Superiority of his 'Forces, would obtain ſome good Succeſs, in the 'Courſe of the Campaign, and deliver the chief 'Towns of *Flanders*, from the Oppreſſion, which 'they have ſuffer'd ſince they have been in the 'Hands of the Enemy, thought fit to leave his 'Orders, for ſignifying to the Magiſtrates of *Ghent*, 'and to all the Inhabitants of the ſame, how highly 'ſatisfied he is with the Zeal, Fidelity, and Adherence, 'which they have always ſhewn, for the King, their 'Lawful Sovereign, and preſerv'd during the Time 'they have been in the Poſſeſſion of the Enemy: And 'alſo for aſſuring them, that if by the good Succeſs of 'the Army of the Two Crowns, they be again re-'cover'd to the Obedience of his Catholick Maje-'ſty, he will not only protect and maintain them 'in their ancient Privileges, Rights and Cuſtoms; 'but alſo enlarge them with ſuch as they ſhall 'judge to conduce moſt to their common Benefit. 'And for the Satisfaction and Security of thoſe, 'who may not have behav'd themſelves as good 'Subjects, his Majeſty has granted, and grants, 'by this Act, a general Pardon to all, who in any 'Manner, whatſoever have been wanting to their 'Duty. Alſo his Electoral Highneſs, in Conſidera-'tion of ſuch happy Succeſs, promiſes all thoſe,

'who

'who are in the Magiſtracy of *Ghent*, that they ſhall 'continue in their Offices for Two Years to come. 'His Electoral Highneſs commands all whom this 'may concern, to govern themſelves according to 'it. Done at *Mons* the 12th of *May*. A. C. 1708.

Sign'd,

M. EMANUEL.

And underneath *The Count de Bergeyck.*

Aſſoon as the Enemy were Maſters of the Town, they cauſed the Governor of the Caſtle to be ſummon'd to ſurrender; but Major *de Labene*, of Sir *Richard Temple*'s Engliſh Regiment of Foot, who commanded in that Fortreſs, with about 300 Men, expecting either to be reinfor'd by Major General *Murray*, or relieved by the Approach of the Confederate Army, return'd an Anſwer, That he would defend himſelf to the laſt Extremity. Hereupon the *French* began their Preparations to attack the Caſtle: And Major General *Murray*, who, with two *Engliſh* Regiments of Foot, and one of *Spaniſh* Dragoons, of Colonel *d'Audigni's*, was poſted at *Marienkerk*, having in vain attempted to throw a Reinforcement into the Place, Major *de Labene*, upon a ſecond Summons, held a Conſultation (D) with the Officers, under him, who having maturely conſider'd the *Strength of the Enemy*; *the ſmall Number of the Garriſon, conſiſting, beſides Recruits, and Weak, ſickly Men*; a *large old Breach* unrepair'd; the *Moat being fordable* in that Place; the *Cannon* being, in a manner, *uſeleſs*, for *want of Neceſſaries* thereunto belonging, and by the Abſence of the Store-keeper and Gunners; The *vaſt Number of Women and Children*, amounting to upwards of 900; And the *Scarcity of Proviſions*: Thought it proper to accept a very honourable *Capitulation*, which was granted them, and, which, however, was *to be void in caſe the Cammander of the Caſtle were reliev'd between the 6th and 8th of July*: Rightly judging, That if they receiv'd no Relief, in that Time, they could not reaſonably hope for any at all. Some Hours after the Enemy had ſurpriz'd *Ghent*, Count *de la Motte* appear'd with a ſtrong Detachment before

(D) *See the Appendix* Numb. V. P. 44. 45. *where the* Capitulation *and* Conſultation *are at* Length. *Major* de Labene *Commander of the Caſtle of* Ghent *obtains an honourable Capitulation.*

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fore *Bruges*, which ſurrendred the next Day, without offering the leaſt Reſiſtance, and only, for Decency ſake, made a ſort of Capitulation, wherein the Sieur *Briel*, Receiver of the Contributions, and Mr. *Volmer*, his Comptroller, were included; but the whole Air of that Tranſaction, ſhew'd, That the Articles were agreed upon long before, by other Perſons, than they that pretended to grant and accept them. Major General *Murray* having found it impoſſible to reinforce the Caſtle of *Ghent*, retired to the *Zas-van-Ghent*, where he found Meſſieurs *Tullecken*, *Quint*, *Steenberghen*, and *Nyeveen*, the States General Deputies for the Affairs of *Flanders*, with whom he concetred Meaſures, to put the Frontiers in a Poſture of Defence, and for ſecuring ſuch Poſts as were moſt expoſed. The Governor of the *Zas* had already thought fit to reinforce the Garriſon of the *Red-Houſe* with 50 Men, and the Deputies countermanded the Regiment of *Elberfeldt*, which was marching to *Elkelo*. Major General *Murray* poſted his Troops under the Cannon of Fort *Leopold*; but receiving Orders the next Morning, from the Duke of *Marlborough* to march and endeavour to join Major General *Bothmar*, who was detached from the great Army, with three Regiments of Dragoons, and one of Horſe, he paſſed accordingly the Canal; but receiving Advice, from Monſieur *Bothmar*, that their Conjunction was impracticable, he return'd the 7th to his former Poſt. The Deputies, in the mean time, reinforc'd the Garriſon of the Fort of the *Red-Houſe*, with 100 Men, with a ſufficient Quantity of Proviſions and Ammunition, Two hundred Dragoons of the Regiment *d'Audigni's* were detached for ſecuring the Lines of *Bervliet*, 40 ſent to *Hulſt*; And all the Troops that were in *Sluice* march'd to *Damme*, except fifty Men.

Bruges Surrendred July 6th. N. S.

The French ſeal away from Braine la Leu, *July* 4. N. S.

Two Days before the ſurprizing of *Ghent*, the Duke of *Marlborough* had Notice, at his Camp at *Terbank*, That the Enemy had laden their heavy Baggage; And receiving farther Intelligence, the 4th of *July*, about Noon, That a conſiderable Detachment was march'd towards *Tubiſe*; and, in the Night, that their whole Army had followed, at 9 in the Evening, his Grace gave, thereupon, Orders for

for the Confederate Troops to be immediately in a Readineſs to march; and, accordingly, about 3 of the Clock the next † Morning, the Army march'd from the Camp at *Terbank*; paſs'd the Canal, in 4 Columns; and encamp'd, with the Left, at *Anderlecht*, and the Right at the Mill of *Tomberg*. Here the Duke hearing of the Enemy's Intelligence in *Ghent*, and that their Detachment was advanc'd as far as *Aloſt*, and had broke down the Bridge there, over the *Dender*, his Grace order'd Major-General *Bothmar*, with 4 Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons, to march, and paſs over at *Dendermond*, to obſerve the Enemy, and prevent their Deſign upon *Ghent*; but he came too late. The ſame Day, the *French* paſs'd the *Senne*, at *Hall* and *Tubiſe*, and were paſſing at the Mill of *Goicke*, till Night, within a League of the Right Wing of the Allies, which came very late into its Camp; and the Army having made a very long March, through difficult Ways, it was not thought practicable to attack the Enemy that Night. Early the next † Day, the Confederate Army was form'd in Order of Battle, the greateſt Part of the Horſe and Foot having been brought to the Right, in the Night, in order to engage the Enemy; But the *French* fruſtrated their Intentions, having, the whole Night, paſs'd the *Dender*, with all poſſible Expedition, through the Town of *Ninove*, and over ſeveral Bridges, made near that Place for that Purpoſe; ſo that the Detachment ſent to attack their Rear-Guard came too late to find any Thing but their ſmall Baggage, attended by a ſtrong Guard, which Major-General *Schuylemburg* and Sir *Richard Temple*, with 10 Squadrons and 5 Battalions, ſuſtain'd by Major-General *de Veyne*, with 10 Squadrons more, ſoon defeated, put to Flight, and took a great deal of Baggage. That Night the Confederate Army encamp'd at *Aſche*, where Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, having made a ſwift March from the *Moſelle*, and left his Cavalry at *Maeſtricht*, arriv'd the ſame Evening, with Major-General *Cadogan*, whom the Duke of *Marlborough* had ſent to attend him. His Highneſs's Arrival, and the Approach of his Troops, as it reviv'd the Spirits of the Soldiers, ſo was it very grateful to the Generals themſelves,

A. C. 1708.

The Confederate Army breaks up from Terbank. † July 5. *N. S.*

† July 6.

The French paſs the Dender, *with great Diligence.*

Prince Eugene *arrives in the Confederate Army.*

A. C. 1708.

themſelves, upon the News they receiv'd that very Day, That the Enemy had ſurpriz'd *Ghent*. From the Moment the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* met, they acted with ſuch Unanimity, as if One Soul had inform'd Two Bodies; and the next * Day a Council of War was held, wherein it being reſolv'd to regulate the March of the Army, according to the Enemy's Motions, Pioneers were ſent, on every ſide, to make Ways. In the Afternoon Prince *Eugene* went to *Bruſſels*, to pay a Viſit to his Mother, the Counteſs of *Soiſſons*; And the next † Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* being much indiſpos'd, and feaveriſh, Orders were given at Monſieur *D'Auverquerque's* Quarters, according to which Four Battalions march'd to reinforce the Garriſon of *Bruſſels*; and Eight Squadrons, with as many Battalions, were order'd, with Major-General *Cadogan*, and the Quarter-Maſters, to make the Ways.

* July 7. *N. S.*

† July 8. *N. S.*

The Duke of Marlborough *indiſpos'd.*

The Governor of the Caſtle of *Ghent's* not delivering that Fortreſs till the 8th of *July*, according to the Capitulation, had this good Effect, That it amus'd two or three Days the Enemy, in their Camp, from above *Aloſt* to *Schilebille*, on the *Scheld*; which Delay proved of moſt fatal Conſequence to them: For the *French* Generals having Notice, that Prince *Eugene* was bringing up, with all imaginable Celerity, a Reinforcement of about Thirty Thouſand Men, from *Germany* into *Brabant*, bethought themſelves of retiring towards their Lines and ſtrong Towns, before the Conjunction of the Confederate Forces; Hoping, That being reinforc'd with a good Body of Troops, that was coming up to them, from *Alſace*, (tho' not with equal Speed with the *Germans*, which is very remarkable) under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, they might afterwards be able to cope with the Allies; or, at leaſt, to preſerve their late eaſy Conqueſts: They likewiſe fondly imagin'd, That they might have encreas'd them, by the Surprizing or Reducing of *Oudenarde*, before the Confederates could give them any Diſturbance; and, in order to that, they caus'd the Place to be inveſted the 9th of *July*, in the Morning; and propoſed to poſſeſs themſelves of

The French inveſt Oudenarde. July 9. *N. S.*

*

of the advantageous Camp of *Leſſines*: But the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, upon either an Information, or Suſpicion of the Enemy's Deſign, order'd Brigadier *Chanclos* to throw himſelf into *Oudenarde*, with 700 Men, detach'd from *Aeth*, *Courtray*, and *Menin*; and *Walef*'s Dragoons, which was perform'd accordingly; and the ſame † Day the Place was inveſted, the Confederate Army march'd in Four Columns by the Left; all the Horſe of the Right Wing in one Column, on the Right; the Horſe of the Left in a Column, on the Left; and the Foot of both Lines, breaking in the middle, in two Columns, in the Center; The Earl of *Albemarle* being left, with all the Grenadiers of the Army, and 30 Squadrons, to make the Rear-Guard, in caſe the Enemy ſhould have made any Movement towards *Bruſſels*. The Ways being well made, the Army march'd with exact Order, tho' with incredible Celerity and Expedition; the Head being paſt *Herſelingen*, above 5 Leagues from *Aſche*, before 11 a Clock in the Morning; and the Lines perfectly cloſed up, without any ſtraggling, or any Thing left behind. The Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders for the Army to pitch their Tents, juſt in their March, about *Herſelingen*, fronting towards the Enemy; who being far from expecting that the Confederate Army was able to make ſuch a ſwift March, did not beat their General till 3 a Clock in the Afternoon, reckoning themſelves ſure of the Camp of *Leſſines*, in order to cover the Siege of *Oudenarde*, for which their Artillery lay ready at *Tournay*. Prince *Eugene* having rejoin'd the Army at *Herſelingen*, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, about 4 in the Afternoon, detach'd Major-General *Cadogan*, with 8 Squadrons, and as many Battalions, to take Poſſeſſion of the Camp of *Leſſines*; And, accordingly, 800 Men, of his Detachment, entred the Town of that Name about Midnight, and the reſt having paſs'd thro', at 4 in the Morning, poſted themſelves on this ſide the River *Dender*. On the other Hand, the Retreat, which was the Signal for ſtriking the Tents, being beat at 7 the Evening before, in the Camp at *Herſelingen*, the whole Army march'd immediately; and moving on all Night, began, the 10th, about 11 of the Clock in the Morning,

A. C. 1708.

A Reinforcement thrown into the Place, July 8.

† July 9.

The Confederates poſſeſs themſelves of the Camp of Leſſines, July 10. *N. S.*

to

A. C. 1708. to paſs the *Dender* over the Bridges laid there by Major-General *Cadogan*; and continued their March to the Camp of *Leſſines*, on the other ſide; the chief Strength whereof, conſiſts in the Rivulet that falls below it into the *Dender*. The Enemy finding themſelves diſappointed of this Camp, left their Rout towards it, in which they had march'd ſeveral Hours, and bent their March towards *Gavre*, in order to paſs the *Scheld* there.

On the 11th of *July*, in the Morning, upon Intelligence that the Enemy had quitted *Oudenarde*, and were purſued by Brigadier *Chanclos*, with *Walef*'s Dragoons, Major-General *Cadogan* was ſent with 16 Battalions, and 8 Squadrons, to make the Ways and Bridges at *Oudenarde*. The Army began to march at Eight-a-Clock by the Left, ſtill in Four Colums, as they had encamp'd; and after the News came of the Enemies being ſtill paſſing at *Gavre*, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, reſolv'd to endeavour to bring the Enemy to an Engagement; in order to which, the Army continued their March with ſuch redoubled Speed and Diligence, that, at Two a-Clock in the Afternoon, the Head was at the Bridges, over which the 16 Battalions, that were with Major-General *Cadogan*, were then paſſing. The 8 Squadrons and Quarter-Maſters, with Major-General *Rantzau*, being poſted on an Eminence, behind a narrow, but marſhy Rivulet, that runs into the *Scheld*; they ſaw a great many *French* Squadrons drawn up on the Plain, on the other ſide the Rivulet; and the March of the *French* Army being directed towards their Right, they had thrown Seven Battalions into the Village of *Heynem*, through which the High-Way runs along the *Scheld*. Theſe Appearances made it uncertain, whether their true Deſign was to oppoſe the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Paſſing the *Scheld*, or to gain their own Lines between *Lille* and *Tournay*, which they might expect to have Time enough to do; for it could hardly be imagin'd, That ſuch a vaſt Army could march Five Leagues in a very cloſe Country; have their Ways made; paſs a great River; and give them Diſturbance, all in one Day!

It

An Exact PLAN of ye Battle of AUDENARDE, taken upon ye Spot, by Order & Directions of his Highness Prin

La Lys Riv.
Langervelt
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Machelen
Wertigem
S
Wanugen
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Moerghem
Berg-Muhl
C. Morghem
Chat Beveren ou Broan
Beveren
A
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C
Heynemou de Eymen
OUDENARDE
Escaut Flu.
B
V
y
Petegem
B. Eymen
B. de Peteger
Escaut Flu.
50 100 200 300 400 500 600
A Scale of half a League.

hneſs Prince Eugene of Savoy, and approvd by Monſ. D'Auverquerque & the States Field-Deputies, &c.

DEYNSE

La Lys Riv.

Peteghem

Malſtapel

Nazareth

The Great Road to Ghent

Lede

Huyſe

Moulon

Mullem

Smetherm

Aspre

Gaveren

Hurne

Riv

Eymen

Heynem

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A. C. 1708.

A Description of the PLAN.

A *March of the Confederate Army.* B *The Allies Bridges of Boats over the* Scheld. C *The Village of* Eynem, *wherein were posted Four* French *Battalions.* D *Three* French *Battalions, which retir'd.* E *March of the Right Wing of Horse, as also of the Left Wing of the Allies.* F *Eight Squadrons, which defeated Twelve of the Enemy's, near the Inn call'd the Hospital of* Audenarde. G *Twelve Squadrons of the Enemy, overthrown.* H *Five Battalions, which surrounded the Village of* Eynem. I *The Confederate Foot as they rang'd themselves in* Battalia. K *Order of Battle of all the Allies Horse.* L *Hedges and Villages possess'd by the* French *Horse.* M *The Enemy's Foot.* N *The Enemy's Foot.* O *The Enemy's March.* P *Places thro' which the* French *Troops fil'd, to seize the Hedges, Villages, and Plain, where the Action was.* Q *The Height on which the Enemy, in the Beginning of the Fight, plac'd Cannon, to cannodade the Horse near the Mill of* Heuren. R *Horse posted near the Mill of* Heuren. S *The Two Lines of the* French *Army, where they posted themselves after the Battle; And this is the Ground, where they might avoid a Battle, and puzzle the Allies.* T *The Enemy's Horse, which retir'd upon the Approach of that of the Allies.* V *Place where a Body of the Enemy's Troops remain'd, during the whole Action.* W *The Allies Cannon.* X *The Enemy's Retreat.* Y *The Enemy's Troops that were to invest* Audenarde, *before the Battle.*

A. C. 1708.

It would have been an eaſie Matter for the *French* either to have cut off the Detachment of the Allies, which had advanc'd and laid Bridges over the *Scheld*, or, at leaſt, to have ruin'd thoſe Bridges before the whole Confederate Army could come up; and if then they had ſupported their Left at *Heynem*, poſted their Horſe behind the Caſtle of *Beveren*, towards the Mill of *Oycke*, and placed their Center on the Height between *Wertigem* and *Heurne*, they would certainly have had all the Advantage of a moſt difficult Ground; and, perhaps, the Choice, whether to engage in a general Action or not? But the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendoſme*, having been at Variance for ſome Days paſt, differ'd ſtill in their Opinions, and were both ſtrangely puzzled what Meaſures to reſolve upon, and what Diſpoſitions to make, till about Three a-Clock in the Afternoon, when moſt of the young Commanders in the *French* Army, who, to make their Court to the D. of *Burgundy*, thwarted all that was ſuggeſted by the Duke of *Vendoſme*, declaring for an Engagement; Major-General *Grimaldi* was order'd, with the Horſe of the King's Houſhold, to begin the Attack, and diſlodge Major-General *Rantzau* from the Eminence on which he was poſted; but finding the Rivulet marſhy, they did not think fit to venture to paſs the ſame; and ſo retired towards their own Right. Hereupon, Major General *Cadogan*, who, between Three and Four, had paſs'd the River, with 12 of the 16 Battalions, attack'd the Village of *Heynem* with ſuch Bravery, (Brigadier *Sabine* with his Brigade being at the Head) that they ſoon made themſelves Maſters of the Village, in which were Seven *French* Battalions, Three of which were taken intire, as was the greater part of the other Four. Immediately after, Major-General *Rantzau* with the Eight Squadrons with the Quarter-Maſters, paſs'd the Rivulet, and advanced into the Plain where the *French* Horſe had been drawn up between the Villages of *Singhem* and *Mullem*. A great many Squadrons of their Rear-Guard being ſtill paſſing through that Plain, the Eight Squadrons with the Quarter-Maſters, attack'd them with great Vigour, and drove them into the Cloſe Ground, and the High-way, that led into the March of their own Army.

Diviſions among the French *Generals.*

Battle of Oudenarde, July 11.

See the Plan.

Army. Here it was, that the Prince Electoral of *Hannover*, (who had join'd the Army, the 22d of *June*, in order to ſerve as Volunteer) gave diſtinguiſh'd Proofs of his youthful Valour and Briskneſs, charging Sword in Hand, at the Head of a Squadron of *Bulau*'s Dragoons; his Highneſs's Horſe being ſhot under him, and Colonel *Luſcky*, that commanded the Squadron kill'd, fighting bravely by him. Lieutenant-General *Schuylenburgh*, and ſeveral other Volunteers, behav'd themſelves with great Spirit, and led up the Squadrons. Here the *French* Regiment of *La Bretêche*, and ſeveral other Regiments, were entirely broke: And the Colonel *La Bretêche* being dangerouſly wounded, was taken, with many other Officers, and 12 Standards and Kettle-Drums. A. C. 1708.

In the mean time, the Confederate Troops continu'd to paſs the Bridges with great Diligence: The *Pruſſian* Horſe form'd themſelves upon the Right, in the ſame Plain where the advanced Guard was, and the reſt of the Horſe as they paſs'd follow'd the *Pruſſians* through the Village of *Heurne*, into the Plain; but the Foot, by reaſon of the length of the March, and that the Horſe had galloped a great part of the Way, arriv'd later at their Bridges; ſo that till Five a-Clock, there were but the 16 Battalions, before-mention'd.

My Lord Duke, with Prince *Eugene*, being paſs'd into the Plain to the Head of the Horſe, where they were forming, and perceiving the great Need there was of Infantry, ſent Orders to the Foot that had been imploy'd in the Attack of the Village, to leave their Poſt there, and fling themſelves into the Hedges on the other ſide of the Plain, towards which, the Enemy ſeem'd to be marching with great Diligence. There were then on that ſide of the Plain, but the Two Battalions of Major-General *Colliar*'s, and Brigadier *Grumckau*'s, which were attack'd with great Fury, but maintain'd their Poſt with equal Bravery, till more Foot came up to ſuſtain them: Whereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent Orders after Orders to the Foot, to preſs their March, the *French* being then forming, and ready to attack the Foot that was there, with very unequal Numbers. In this time the Duke of *Argyle*

A. C. 1708. arriv'd with 20 Battalions; which were hardly posted, when the *French* attack'd them very briskly, driving some *Prussian* Battalions from their Post; but, notwithstanding the Inequality of Numbers, they retook the same again Sword in Hand, about six in the Evening. Count *Lottum*, by this time, was coming up with the rest of the Foot of the Right to sustain this Attack: And my Lord Duke finding the great Effort was like to be made on the Right, sent to the Left for 20 Battalions. The Left Wing, which had pass'd their Horse through *Oudenarde*, and the Foot on Bridges below the Town, arriving some time later than the Right, had form'd themselves in Two Lines, with the Village of *Moreghem* behind them.

The *French* Generals observing the Success at the Engagements near the Villages of *Heynem*, *Mullem*, and *Heurne*, and being sensible that the Confederates would soon attack them, on all sides, found themselves under a Necessity to make a Stand, for which purpose they posted their Foot very advantageously, before the Villages of *Wanigen*, *Lede*, and *Huyse*, having in their Front several Defilees, fenced with Inclosures of Hedges, Ditches, or Thickets, and placed most of their Cavalry on their Right, near the Villages of *Oycke* and *Wertegem*. Assoon as the Confederate Foot arriv'd, they form'd themselves into two Lines before the Horse, and then attack'd, in very good Order, the Inclosures and Villages in their Front, wherein the *French* were posted; so that about Seven a-Clock, the Fire grew universal, both on the Right and Left; and tho' in most Places the Enemy gave Way, yet being sustain'd with fresh Troops, the Action was maintain'd very obstinately a good while after. Before the Left of the Left Wing, there was a kind of an Opening, through which run a Road that led into the Plain on the Top of the Hill, and which the Prince of *Orange Nassau* clear'd, at the Head of the *Dutch* Foot, with great Vigour and Resolution; And at the same Time, the Duke of *Marlborough* sent Orders to Velt-Mareschal *d'Auverquerque*, and the Count *de Tilly*, on the Top of the Hill near *Oycke*, to press the *French*, as much as they could, on that side. Accordingly, Monsieur

See the Plan.

d'Auver-

d'Auverquerque order'd Major-General *Weck* to march with the Brigades of *Waſſenaer* and *Oudenburgh*, which being ſupported by the *Daniſh* Cavalry, under the Command of Count *Tilly*, they paſſed thro' a narrow Defilee into a Field, where all the *French* Houſhold were drawn up. At the Approach of the Confederate Troops, the *French* retir'd, and ſhelter'd themſelves under the Hedges, between *Wertegem*, and the Caſtle of *Beveren* or *Broan*, towards the main Body of their Army, where the Fire was very hot: But the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*, with Count *Oxenſtiern*, coming up with Four Brigades of Infantry, led them on with great Gallantry, attack'd the Enemy in Flank, and obliged them to give Way. Thoſe that were retiring, being forc'd back into the Incloſures, in great Diſorder; and it growing Dark, many Battalions, and more Squadrons flung themſelves out in a deſperate manner: Some of whom piercing through others, were cut in pieces; ſome paſs'd through unperceiv'd; and others ask'd to capitulate. While this happen'd on the Left, the Duke of *Marlborough* arriv'd there, having left the Care of the Right to Prince *Eugene*, who had the Pleaſure and Satisfaction to lead on the *Engliſh* Troops, and to ſee them perform Wonders; ſo that at laſt, the Enemy, finding themſelves charg'd, and born down on all Sides, by the Confederate Forces, retired in the utmoſt Confuſion, leaving many Priſoners behind them. Their Dragoons favour'd their Retreat, and to ſave the Troops of the Houſhold, receiv'd ſeveral Diſcharges of the Infantry of the Allies, and were moſt of them either ſlain, or taken. Night coming on, and the Fire being directed ſo many different Ways at once, that it was impoſſible to diſtinguiſh Friends from Foes, poſitive Orders were given to the Confederate Troops to give over Firing, and rather to let the Enemy eſcape, than venture putting themſelves into Diſorder: Which put an End to the Slaughter, and ſaved the Remainder of the *French* Army: For had there been but Two Hours more of Day-Light, in all probability, their whole Body of Foot, and their Right Wing of Horſe, had been intirely cut off, being near ſurrounded on all Sides. A. C. 1708.

A. C. 1708.

Juſt Praiſe of the Confederate Generals.

During this memorable Action, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene* gave their Orders with that Compoſedneſs and Clearneſs of Judgment, which ſeems peculiar to thoſe Two Heroes of this Age; and expos'd their Perſons in the greateſt Dangers, when Neceſſity required it, tho' without receiving the leaſt Hurt. Nor did the young Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, (*Great Britain*'s diſtant Hopes) come far ſhort of their Glory, charging at the Head of his Father's Cavalry, the Renowned Troops of the *French* King's Houſhold, and bearing down all that oppos'd his Noble Career; and next to him, Hiſtory will commemorate the juſt Praiſe of the young Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*, Stadholder of *Friezland*, who diſtinguiſh'd himſelf, both by his Martial Ardour, Bravery, and Conduct. The Valiant Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, tho' worn out by the Fatigues of above Thirty Campaigns, and now in a languiſhing Condition, exerted his expiring Vigour, and was on Horſeback at the Head of the Troops in the hotteſt of the Fire; Count *de Tilley*, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, Lieutenants-General *Rantzau* and *Natzmer*, Majors-General *Webb* and *Cadogan*, Brigadier *Sabine*; and, in ſhort, all the Generals and Officers animated the Soldiers every where by their own Example. All the Different Troops, of which the Confederate Army conſiſted, fought with unparallel'd Galantry, and with a generous Emulation of each other; yet it was obſerv'd, that the *Pruſſian Gens-d'Arms* ſignaliz'd themſelves, in ſeveral Vigorous Charges they made and ſuſtain'd againſt the *French* Cavalry, in which they loſt near half of their Number. Some *French* Writers gave out, That the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry*, and the *Pretender*, had a great Share in this Battle; but if we may believe the *Dutch* Accounts, they beheld the Engagement from a Steeple in an adjacent Village; and conſulted betimes for their Safety, by their Retreat; And as for the other Generals in the Enemy's Army, whether for want of Unanimity or Judgment, they committed ſeveral Faults, both before, and during the Action: But it muſt be acknowledg'd, that their Troops, in general, fought better on this, than they had done on other Occaſions,

The Enemy's Conduct and Behaviour before, and during the Action.

sions. The *French* endeavour'd, by their partial Relations, to leſſen their Defeat into a *Drawn-Battle*; but the *Field* where the ſame was fought, of which the Allies remain'd Maſters, with 6 or 700 of the Enemy's Officers, and about 6000 private Soldiers, that were made Priſoners, and 10 Kettle-Drums, and above 100 Colours and Standards taken, made the *Victory* indiſputable on the Side of the Two Commanders, who, together, had gain'd never fading Laurels at *Bleinheim*. As for the Enemy's ſaving their Baggage, 'twas becauſe they had left the ſame behind, as well as their Artillery, having only made uſe of Four or Five Pieces of Cannon in all the Action. A. C. 1708.

The Victory indiſputable on the ſide of the Duke of Marlborough *and Prince* Eugene.

* *See the* Appendix, Numb. III. & IV.

By the Favour of the Night, the Enemy retired by the Road that goes through the Village of *Huyſe*, from *Oudenarde* to *Ghent*, leaving only ſome Foot, and 25 Squadrons, for their Rear-Guard; whilſt the Allies continued under Arms, expecting to renew the Engagement the next Morning: In order to that, aſſoon as it was Light, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd 40 Squadrons from the Right, commanded by the Lieutenants-General *Bulau* and *Lumley*, with a conſiderable Body of Foot, to attack the Enemy's Rear-Guard, which they did with great Vigour; but ſeveral Companies of *French* Grenadiers being advantageouſly poſted along the High-way, kill'd and wounded ſeveral of the Confederate Officers and private Men, and obliged them to give over the Purſuit; there being but one Road, ſecured by Hedges and Ditches, lined with the Enemy's Grenadiers, and no place for the Cavalry of the Allies to form in.

The French make a good Retreat.

As to the kill'd and wounded in either of the Armies, it is hardly poſſible for Hiſtory to determine the exact Number; yet it may be obſerv'd, that the Allies reckon'd among the firſt, Major-General *Berenſdorf*, the Colonels *Adercas* and *Bolſen*, Count *Rantzau*, and Sir *John Matthews*, and Capt. *Dean* of the *Britiſh* Guards, with near 800 (A) private Men; and among the wounded, Lieutenant-General *Natzmer*, Majors-General *Lauder* and *Meredith*, the Brigadiers *Gaudecher* and *Berner*, the Colonels *Groves*, *Pennyfather*, and four others;

The Loſs on both Sides.

A. C. 1708. 160 other Officers, and near 1900 (A) private Soldiers; which Loss was abundantly repair'd by De-

(A) *An Exact* LIST *of all the* Slain *and* Wounded *on the Side of the* Allies.

	Col'nels kill'd.	Col'nels wound.	Lieut. Col'nels kill'd.	Lieut. Col'nels wound.	Majors kill'd.	Majors wound.	Capt. kill'd.	Capt. wound.	Subalt. Officers kill'd.	Subalt. wound.	Sergnts. kill'd.	Sergnts. wound.	Private Men kill'd.	Private Men wound.
Britains,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	1	—	43	104
Danes,	1	2	1	—	—	2	1	5	4	5	—	7	201	346
Prussians,	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	18	—	26	50	106
Hannoverians;	—	1	—	2	—	3	4	1	1	5	9	12	105	310
Dutch,	1	2	1	5	1	3	9	34	24	11	13	19	350	1006
Total,	2	6	2	9	1	9	15	48	33	62	23	38	749	1872

Total | Kill'd 824 | Wounded 2146 | in all 2970.

ferters

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ſerters and Priſoners, *Germans*, *Switzers*, and *Savoyards*, who voluntarily liſted themſelves in the Service of the Allies. The *French*, with all poſſible Induſtry, endeavour'd to conceal their Loſs, which, conſidering their Defeat, muſt have been much greater than that of the Confederates, as appears by the following Extract of an intercepted Letter, written by one of their own Officers.

A Letter written by a French Officer.

'I Can only ſend you an unwelcome Relation of 'the Particulars, of the Battle, which happen'd 'yeſterday, about Two in the Afternoon, near *Ou-denarde*. 'Twill prove a great Blow to *France*; 'for without exaggerating the Matter, we had a-'bove 10000 Men killed, wounded, or taken. 'The Action was very ill managed on our Side; 'for inſtead of attacking the Enemy when they be-'gan to paſs the *Scheld*, near *Oudenarde*, at 11 in 'the Morning, we let them come over the River 'quietly, which they would not have adventur'd to 'do, had we in any tollerable manner offer'd to 'diſpute their Paſſage; but ſeeing us ſtand ſtill, 'they were encourag'd to proſecute their firſt De-'ſign, and begun to paſs over two Bridges, which 'they had laid. As faſt as their Horſe and Foot 'came over, they rang'd themſelves in Order of 'Battle againſt us; and while our Generals were 'in Suſpence, what Reſolution to take, whether to 'venture an Engagement or not, the Enemy's Ar-'my continued coming over the River, and ſoon 'poſſeſs'd themſelves of ſome Villages and Hedges; 'ſo that, at laſt, our Generals were compell'd to en-'deavour to diſlodge them. Accordingly, our In-'fantry advanc'd, and the Ground was diſputed 'two or three Hours, with a terrible Fire, and 'great Obſtinacy on both Sides; but our Foot being 'tir'd with charging the Enemy five or ſix times, and 'being diſhearten'd to ſee themſelves not ſupported 'by our Horſe, (who could not act, becauſe the 'Ground was full of Encloſures) and preſs'd hard 'by the Enemy, were at length forc'd to retire and 'quit the Ground to them. We Dragoons were 'oblig'd to endure the continal Fire of the Enemy's 'Foot and Cannon, without daring to ſtir, becauſe 'we were on the Right of the King's Houſhold,

'who

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'who ſuffer'd as much as we. Towards the Even-
'ing, we were fallen upon by a great Number of the
'Enemy's Horſe, to hinder us from ſuccouring the reſt,
'who were put to the Rout; and of ſeven Regiments
'of Dragoons, we loſt above half. At laſt, we ſaw
'no other Expedient left, than to force our Way thro'
'the Enemy; but firſt we ſent to ſee whether we
'could be aſſiſted in that Deſign, by any of our
'Forces: In the mean time, Night came on apace,
'and we were inform'd, that the King's Houſhold
'(whoſe Retreat was cover'd in ſome meaſure by
'us) were at too great a diſtance. Things ſtand-
'ing thus, our Reſolution to break through the
'Enemy ſunk; and ſome of the Enemies Adjutants
'ſummoning us to yield our ſelves (B) Priſoners of
'War, we ſubmitted to it, ſeeing no other way to
'ſave our Lives. At leaſt Forty of our Regiments
'are reduc'd to a wretched Condition, the greateſt
'part of them being kill'd or taken; ſo that it
'will be long before they can be re-eſtabliſh'd.
'Of Four Regiments of the King's Houſhold, at
'leaſt, half are taken Priſoners, and among them
'are ſeveral Perſons of Note. The Chevalier
'*de Longville*, and Fifteen other Officers were mor-
'tally wounded, and Two of them are dead ſince
'the Battle. The Regiments of *Pfiffer* and *Villars*
'are quite ruin'd, and almoſt all their Officers are
'taken, with all their Baggage, *&c.*

The French after their Retreat entrench themſelves at Loven-deghem.

The Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry*, with the *Pretender*, reach'd *Ghent*, by 5 a-Clock, the next Morning after this memorable Battle; And about Nine, the Duke of *Vendoſme*, who took care to bring up the Rear, arriv'd there alſo; and, upon an Apprehenſion of being purſued by the whole Confederate Army, immediately commanded his ſhatter'd Troops to march through *Ghent* to

(B) *Amongſt the Priſoners, were above* 700 *Officers,* viz. *a Lieutetenant-General*; 4 *Majors-General*; 5 *Brigadiers*; 14 *Collonels*; 8 *Lieutenant-Colonels*; 9 *Majors*; 206 *Captains*; 147 *Lieutenants*; 96 *Cornets*; 186 *Gens-d'-Armes, Chevaux-Legers,* or *Life Guards*; And 47 *Quarter-Maſters*; *The Marquis* de Ximenes, *Colonel of the Regiment of* Royal Rouſſillon, *and the Sieur* de la Breteſche, *Colonel of Horſe with a great Number of other Officers, were kill'd.*

to *Lovendeghem*, on the Canal not far from that City; where, for greater Security, the Enemy caſt up Intrenchments, and planted on them their Artillery, which they had left at *Gavre*, with their heavy Baggage. In this ſtrong Camp, the Enemy's Troops did, in ſome Meaſure, recover the Fright and Terror of the late Engagement; but, as it uſually happens in Diſaſters, the former Animoſities and Differences revived and encreas'd among their Generals: As appears by the following Letter, written by one of the Duke of *Vendoſme*'s (h) Confidents. A, C. 1708.

Differences between their Generals.

(h) *'Tis the General Opinion that it was written by Mr.* Capiſtron *the Dukes Secretary.*

'AWay with your Conſternation, Sir, and 'don't betray in your ſelf the Weakneſs 'common to your Nation, who never light of a 'Misfortune, but preſently, *All's loſt.* I tell you, 'in the *firſt* Place, That the Reports you hinted to 'me are falſe, and that the Duke of *Vendoſme* laughs 'at them. As for the Three Marches that he ſuf'fer'd to be ſtoln from him, and his not guarding 'the *Dender*, every Body knows, the Duke of *Ven'doſme* was for diſputing the Paſſage of that River; 'and that after 3 Days Conteſt, he was forc'd to 'ſubmit to the Sentiments of thoſe, who, to avoid 'an Engagement, voted for paſſing the *Scheld*. How'ever, it was then that they were oblig'd to own 'what that Duke had foretold 'em; to wit, *That 'when ever Prince* Eugene *underſtood they had a mind 'to avoid Fighting, he would force them to it, whether 'they would or no.* As to what they ſay, That the 'Duke of *Vendoſme* ought to have attack'd the Van 'of the Enemy's Army, in their paſſing the *Scheld*; 'he knew better Things. For as ſoon as he receiv'd 'Advice from the Marquis *de Biron*, that Part of 'the Enemy's Army was over, he was for attacking 'it, while he ſaw the Duſt made by the Columns 'of that Army on the other ſide of the River; a'bout half a League from *Oudenarde*; but he was 'ſingle in his Opinion, and conſequently not 'hearken'd to: This was at 10 in the Morning. 'At 4 in the Afternoon, Major General *Grimaldi* 'was order'd, without the Duke of *Vendoſme*'s 'Knowledge, to begin the Attack; which, how'ever, when he ſaw, he was for continuing it.

'Accord-

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'Accordingly, he ſent Monſieur *Jenet*, his Aid-de-Camp, to the Left, with Orders for them to engage; but he was kill'd in his Return. Thoſe Orders were not executed; ſome Officers inſinuating, *mal-a-propos*, to the Duke of *Burgundy*, That there was a Quagmire and an impracticable Moraſs; whereas the Duke of *Vendoſme* and the Count *d'Evreux* had paſs'd an Hour before. As to the Retreat, the Duke of *Vendoſme* was not for it; But as he was back'd in his Opinion, only by the Count *d'Evruex*, he was again oblig'd to ſubmit. No ſooner, therefore, had he given the Word for the Army to retreat, but all got on Horſe-back, and with aſtoniſhing Precipitation, fled to *Ghent*: And there were not wanting thoſe, who advis'd the Princes to ſet out Poſt from thence for *Ipres*. The Duke of *Vendoſme*, who was oblig'd for a good part of the time, to make the Rear-guard with his Aids-de-Camp, did not reach *Ghent* till almoſt 9 in the Morning, when he made a firm Reſolution to poſt the Army behind the Canal that goes from that Place to *Bruges*; tho' againſt the Advice of all the General-Officers, who threatned for 3 Days together to abandon him; and ſaid, they ought to endeavour to join the Duke of *Berwick*. *That Firmneſs ſav'd the Kings Army*, and *France* it ſelf: for the Fright the Army was in would have caus'd a greater Diſgrace than that of *Ramillies*: Whereas the Duke of *Vendoſme*, by poſting himſelf behind the Canal, has cover'd *Ghent* and *Bruges*, which is the eſſential Point, and thereby reviv'd and put Courage into the Troops, and given the Officers time to recollect themſelves, and to know the Country. In a Word, he has thrown the Enemy out of Action; and if ever they attack any of our ſtrong Places, as, *Ipres*, *Liſle*, *Mons*, or *Tournay*, the Duke of *Vendoſme* will take *Oudenarde*, make himſelf Maſter of the *Scheld*, and ſo puzzle them. This, Sir, is the very Truth, and the ſame as the Duke of *Vendoſme* has ſent to the King, *&c.*

In the mean time, Prince *Eugene* having by his wiſe Directions, and exemplary Activity, quickned the

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the natural Slowneſs of the *Germans*, the Troops he was bringing up from the *Rhine* and *Mozelle*, made ſuch an expeditious March, as was no ſmall Surprize to the *French*. His Highneſs having removed the Difficulties that retarded the March of the *Palatines*, by giving their Maſter poſitive Aſſurances from *Vienna*, that the *Upper-Palatine* would be reſtored to his Family, with the Title and Rank that had been veſted in the Houſe of *Bavaria*, by the Treaty of *Munſter*; thoſe Forces to the Number of 10000 Men, paſs'd the *Mozelle* near *Coblentz*, the 28th of *June*, N. S. and the 30th encamp'd near *Sintzig*, above *Bonne*, where Prince *Eugene* put himſelf at the Head of them. The *Saxons*, *Heſſians*, and other Troops, which were quarter'd in the *Honſdrug*, paſs'd the *Mozelle* the 29th and 30th, at *Alchen*, above *Coblentz*; took their March through the *Meyerfelt*, and the *Palatines* advancing at the ſame time, they join'd together the 4th of *July*, N.S. near *Dueren*, in the Country of *Juliers*, from whence Prince *Eugene* ſet out the 5th for *Maeſtricht*, under a Guard of 100 Horſe. His Cavalry arrived the ſame Day at *Hertogenrade*, but the Foot continued near *Dueren*, both to expect ſome Battalions that were left behind, and to keep up the Enemy's Jealouſy on that Side. Prince *Eugene* arriv'd at *Maeſtricht* the 5th, went the next Day thro' *Bruſſels*, and in the Evening join'd the Duke of *Marlborough* at *Aſche*, whilſt his Cavalry, advancing by Speedy Marches, paſs'd the *Maeſe* the 6th and 7th, and encamp'd the 11th at *Vilvoerde*, where the Infantry came up a few Days after. On the other hand, the *French* Forces, who, under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, obſerv'd Prince *Eugene*'s Motions, having paſs'd the *Mozelle* at *Remich*, their Vanguard arrived the 4th of *July*, at *Luxemburgh*, where the Duke of *Berwick* came the next day, and then continued his March towards the *Maeſe*, tho' with no great Expedition, upon a falſe Apprehenſion, that Prince *Eugene*'s March was but a Stratagem to cover ſome other Deſign, which hindred the *French* from arriving in Time, to ſecure their Lines in *Flanders*.

Expeditious March of the Troops under Pr. Eugene.

The Duke of Berwick *obſerves their Motions.*

The Victory the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* gain'd at *Oudenarde*, tho' great in it ſelf, proved ſtill the greater in its Conſequences: For while

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while the *French* Commanders in great Perplexity and Conſternation, and in ſullen Diſcontent one with another, were entrenching themſelves behind the Canal between *Ghent* and *Bruges*, the Confederate Generals, and the States Deputies, having, in a Council of War, debated how they could beſt improve their late Succeſs; with great Unanimity, reſolv'd, That the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, after having reſted the 11th and 13th of *July*, on the Field of Battle, ſhould immediately march towards *Menin*, paſs the *Lys*, level the *French* Lines between *Warneton* and *Ipres*, and hinder any Detachment from getting into this laſt Place, or the *French* Army from retiring that Way; and that Prince *Eugene* with a Detachment of the Grand Army, ſhould march at the ſame Time, towards *Bruſſels*, to aſſemble his Forces, obſerve the Duke of *Berwick*'s Motions, and hinder likewiſe the Enemy's Army near *Ghent*, from retreating thro' *Brabant*, the ſame Way they came. According to theſe Reſolutions, Count *de Lottum*, General of the *Pruſſians*, with the Lieutenants-General *Fagel*, and *Dopf*, march'd the 13th at Night with 30 Battalions and 40 Squadrons towards *Old-Helchin*, and the next Day advancing to the *French* Lines, the Enemy abandon'd the Fort of *Pont-Rouge*, or *Red-Bridge*, without any Reſiſtance. The 15th, in the Afternoon, *Warneton*, *Comines*, and *Verwick*, with about 500 Men that defended them, ſurrendred at Diſcretion; and the ſame Day the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, which had encamp'd between *Bellegen* and *Hauterive*, march'd, in Two Columns, towards *Menin*, paſs'd the *Lys* on Two Bridges near that Place, and encamp'd between it and *Werwick*. Whilſt a Detachment of the Confederate Army was buſie in levelling the Lines between *Ipres* and the *Lys*, another was ſent to raiſe Contributions as far as *Arras*; the Deputies of which Country not agreeing about the ſame, and returning home, the Generals of the Allies had Recourſe to Military Execution, and ſent out Parties that ſet on Fire Two of the Suburbs of *Arras*. Another Party would have done the ſame at *Lens*, but the Inhabitants had ſo much Prudence as to give Hoſtages for the Payment of the Sums demanded of them.

Reſolutions taken by the Confederate Generals.

The French Lines taken and deſtroy'd.

Great Contributions raiſed in Artois, &c.

The

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The Confederate Generals, and the Deputies of the States, having taken into Conſideration, That as long as the Enemy were poſted between *Ghent* and *Bruges*, it was impoſſible for the Allies to receive their heavy Cannon for a Siege, Orders were ſent to the Governor of *Sas-van-Ghent* to ſend the Boats laden with the ſame, which had been ſome Time in that Place, to *Antwerp*, from whence the Train was carried to *Bruſſels*, by Means of the Canal; and, at the ſame time, a new Train of Twenty Battering Pieces was order'd from *Maeſtricht* to the ſame Place, where the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* continued with the *Saxon* and *Heſſian* Cavalry, for the Security of the Tranſport of the Artillery; and Prince *Eugene*, with the reſt of his Forces, encamp'd ſome Days at *Enghien*. On the 21ſt of *July*, N. S. the Grand Army made a Motion, and Count *Lottum*'s Detachments being return'd into the Camp, the Left reach'd to the *Red-Bridge*, between the *Deule* and the *Lys*, and the Right between *Werwick* and *Menin*; a convenient Place being left on the Right for the Imperial Troops that were to join the Duke of *Marlborough*. The ſame Day, in the Morning, upon Advice, That the *French* were preparing a Convoy in *Tournay*, for their Army near *Ghent*, Ten Squadrons, under Brigadier *Chanclos*, were detach'd towards *Oudenarde*, to hinder the Enemy from receiving that Supply; and at the ſame Time, the Prince *d'Auvergne*, and Count *Maurice* of *Naſſau*, with 500 Horſe, were detach'd towards *Rouſſelaer*, to cut off the Convoys of Proviſions the Enemy might expect by the Way of *Ypres*. The Governor of *Oſtend*, endeavour'd to deprive the Enemy of the Communication between *Bruges* and *Newport*, by putting part of the Country under Water: And all poſſible Precautions were taken to ſtreighten them, and oblige them to quit their Camp, which they could hardly do without venturing another Battle.

Orders for bringing up the heavy Cannon.

On the 23d of *July*, by Break of Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* detach'd 2000 Horſe, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Dompré*, and Major-General *Schuylemburgh*, to meet the heavy Baggage which was left in the Beginning of that Month at *Bruſſels*. The next Day in the Evening, upon Advice

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Advice, That the Duke of *Berwick* was march'd from *Douay* to *Tournay*, with 23 Squadrons, and the Cavalry of the Garriſon of *Lille*, in order, as 'twas ſuppos'd, to attack the Baggage of the Allies, in their March from *Aeth*; the Duke of *Marlborough* detach'd immediately Six Squadrons from the Right, under the Command of Major-General *Bandits*, to reinforce Lieutenant-General *Dompré*; and ſo the Baggage arriv'd ſafe and undiſturb'd in the Camp, the 25th. The ſame Day, 50 Squadrons, 12 Battalions, and 1000 Grenadiers, commanded by Count *Tilly*, the Lieutenants-General, Earl of *Orkney*, *Rantzau*, and *Hompeſch*, and the Majors-General *Webb*, *Rantzau* and Count *d'Erbach*, were detach'd with Orders to march into *Artois*, the Infantry to take Poſt at *La Baſſée*, and the Cavalry to advance into the *French* Territories, as far as *Picardy*, to put the ſame either under Contribution, or Military Execution. The next * Day, Count *Tilly* fell in with 800 Horſe, detach'd from the Duke of *Berwick's* Army, of which a conſiderable Number were kill'd, and a Colonel, a Major, 3 Captains, and about 200 Troopers taken Priſoners; the reſt were purſued to the Gates of *Lens*, wherein the Enemy had poſted 1400 Foot, who † abandon'd the Place, on the Approach of the Confederate Infantry. Count *Tilly* having taken Poſſeſſion of *Lens*, and put Five Battalions therein, ſent out ſeveral Detachments as far as *Picardy*; and upon Advice that 40 Squadrons and 20 Battalions from the Duke of *Burgundy's* Army, march'd to *Newport* the 23d of *July*, N. S. and afterwards advanc'd between *Bourbourg* and St. *Omers*, in order to join the Duke of *Berwick*, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent the Lieutenants-General *Dedem* and Prince of *Eaſt-Frieſland*, with 20 Battalions and 15 Squadrons, with Orders to poſt themſelves at *Armentiers*, and lie ready to reinforce Count *Tilly*. Upon this Conjunction, that General advanc'd nearer the *Scarpe*, and the Deputies of *Artois* having agreed with him for Contributions, and at the ſame Time, the Detachments ſent towards *Picardy*, having burnt the Suburbs of *Dourlens*, and brought off ſeveral Hoſtages, he was order'd to * return to the Grand Confederate Army. On the other hand, the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendoſme*, having recover'd their

The heavy Baggage arrives in the Confederate Camp, July 25.

A Great Detachment ſent Artois and Picardy, to raiſe Contributions.

* July 26.

† July 27. Lens *abandon'd by the* French.

* Aug. 3.

their late Diſtraction and Confuſion, and put their Soldiers ſomewhat in Heart, by the Taking of the Fort of the *Red-Houſe*; provided for the Subſiſtence of their Forces, by carrying off all the Corn they could find in the Country of *Waes*, and as far as *Aloſt*; and to retaliate what Count *Tilly* was doing in *Artois* and *Picardy*, they detach'd 10000 Men, under the Command of the Chevalier *du Rozel*, to make an Irruption into *Dutch-Flanders*. Upon their Approach, General *Fagel*, and Major-General *Murray*, having but Three Battalions, and a Regiment of Dragoons with them, did not think fit to expoſe that Handful of Men; and therefore quitted the Lines from *Birvliet*, thro' Fort *Philippine* and *Iſſendike*, to *Sluyce*, and retired with their Forces into this laſt Place; whereupon the Enemy entred the Iſland of *Cadſandt*, plunder'd and burnt about 100 Houſes, and having levell'd part of the Lines, return'd to their Camp at *Lovendeghem*, with ſeveral Hoſtages for Contributions, a great Number of Horſes and Cattle, and other rich Booty. A. C. 1708.

The French take the Fort of Red Houſe, *Sword in Hand, as they did* Plaſſendael *the Night between the 10th and 11th of* July, *N. S. And make an Irruption into* Cadſandt.

This Invaſion of *Dutch-Flanders*, made the States-General very uneaſie; but neither that Expedition, nor the Menaces of the Enemy, occaſion'd any Alterations in the Meaſures that had been concerted for a conſiderable Siege; in order to which, a great Train of Artillery, and a vaſt Number of Waggons laden with Warlike Stores, had, with all poſſible Expedition, been provided at *Bruſſels*. The Enemy having made ſeveral Motions, which gave the Confederate Generals reaſon to judge, that they intended to attack that Convoy, on the ſafe Bringing whereof to the Army, the further Operations of the Campaign ſo much depended, made ſeveral Detachments to cover its March; and on the 4th of *Auguſt*, Prince *Eugene* ſet out with General *Dopf*, to put himſelf at the Head of his Army, for the ſame purpoſe. On the 8th in the Morning, upon Advice, that the Enemy had reinforc'd the Troops they had poſted at *Melle*, between *Ghent* and the County of *Aloſt*, to the Number of about 30000 Men; and that the Duke of *Burgundy* was gone thither, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent Notice of it to Prince *Eugene*, that he might take his Precautions for ſecuring *Bruſſels*. But his Highneſs, upon the like

The Artillery brought in Safety to the Confederate Army.

A. C. 1708. Intelligence, had already ſent a ſtrong Detachment of Horſe and Foot, to obſerve the Enemy; and advancing himſelf to *Soignies*, join'd about that Place the Artillery, which by the Vigilance and good Conduct of the Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, was brought thither, without any Diſturbance from the Enemy; and on the 9th of *Auguſt*, in the Evening, ſafely conducted to *Aeth*. The March of that Train, with Prince *Eugene*'s advan ing to *Soignies*, gave the *French* a Jealouſy for *Mons*; whereupon the Duke of *Berwick* threw Seven Battalions, Two Squadrons of Horſe, and One of Dragoons into that Place: But the High Allies having reſolv'd to go upon an Enterprize of the greateſt *Eclat*, agreed at laſt, upon the Siege of *LILLE*, rightly judging, they could not attack the Enemy in a more ſenſible Part; that great City being the Capital of a large and rich Diſtrict; the Staple of all the Trade between *France* and the *Netherlands*; whoſe Merchants generally ſupply'd the Wants of the *French* King's Armies; and whoſe Cuſtoms were a conſiderable Part of his Revenue. Add to theſe, That (as the *French* King us'd to ſay himſelf) LILLE *being the firſt and faireſt of all his Conqueſts, and one of the Principal Keys of* France, on the Fortifications whereof, the late famous Engineer, Monſieur *de Vauban*, had exerted his utmoſt Skill: The Glory which would redound to the Confederate Arms, from the Reduction of a Place every way ſo important, was no ſmall Incentive to the Undertaking. On the other Hand, the *French* us'd all humane Means for the Preſervation of *Lille*; for beſides the Preſence of the Mareſchal *de Boufflers*, Governor of all *French-Flanders*, and of the Lieutenants-General *de Surville*, *Lee*, and other Officers of Diſtinction, they threw into the Place 21 Battalions of the beſt Troops of *France*, *viz.* 2 of *Coaſlin*; 2 of *Turenne*; 2 of *Foix*; 1 of *Perigord*; 1 of *la Fay*; 1 of *Carraman*; 1 of *Brancart*; 1 of *Veauſſieux*; 1 of *Du Till*; 1 of the Kingdom; 1 of *Phifer*, 1 of *Villars*, both *Swiſſers*; 1 made up of Soldiers that eſcap'd from the late Battle; 2 of the Queen's Fuſileers; 1 of *Chateauneuf*; 1 of *Roſelli*; and 1 of *Sablanque*; beſides 3 Squadrons of the Queen's Dragoons, 3 of *Belliſle*; 140 Horſe, and 7 or 800 Invalids, yet in a Condition to ſerve. But notwithſtanding the Difficulties

The Siege of Lille *reſolv'd upon*

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The True & Exact PLAN of the TOWN & CITTADEL

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Saxe Meyning
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Lubeck
Ysenbach
Volkershoven
Volkershoven
Fendenburg
Grenadiers
Grenadiers
Falkenstein
Falkenstein
Falkenstein
Tumainil
Suburb of our Lady
The Ditch of Mr David
Suburb of ye Sick
Lime Tower
Road to Douay
Horn
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Our Ladys Gate
Erf Pr. Hesse
Grenadiers Hesse
ye Road to Tourney
Five
Five Gate
Bon Air Castle
BRITISH MUSEUM
Wirtemb Oels
Oostfrise
Wirtemb Duc Erpach
Athlone
Boinenburg
Spiegel
Lieb Regt Hesse
Aurox
Erf Pr. Hesse
Erf Pr. Hesse
St Maurice Gate
Counterscarpe
Magdalen Gate
Redoubt of Folie
Balling
Stalmester
Melville
Anhalt Zerbst
Varenne
Breast work for the Horse
Denhof
Prince Royal
Prince Eugens Attacks Commanded by Ingenier Du Mey
St Magdalens Hole
Prince Royal
Slippenbach
Vander Mat
Cls
Voogt
Marque en Barœul
the Marque R
Lub Regt Prysse
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DEL of LILLE, with all its Ancient & Modern FORTIFICATIONS

Prince EUGENE's Quarters
Equerme
Abbey of
Wazene
Cabine
Fels
Wurtzburg
Thungen
Baden
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Talheym
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Upper Deville
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Upper Deville R
the Inundation
Redoubt of Chanteleux
Royal Gate
a Sluce
la Barre Gate
the Succours Gate
The Farm of Bajuette
Farm of Evenau
Grounds under Water
S. Andrews Gate
the Road to Armentiers
Lambresart
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the Attack of Prince Nassau Orange Commanded by Ingenier das Roques
Abbey of Marquette
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Scale of 200 Toises 6 foot each

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Difficulties that muſt naturally attend the Siege of a ſtrong and ſo well-provided a Place, beſides others occaſion'd by the Confederates being cut off from their Magazines in *Antwerp* and *Sas-van-Ghent*: All which made the Duke of *Vendoſme* ſay, (when he had the firſt Notice of the Deſign of the Allies) *He did not think ſo* Wiſe *a Captain as Prince* Eugene *would venture upon ſo* Raſh *an Enterprize*: Yet nothing was able to deter the Confederate Generals from their Reſolutions; So that the Artillery being arrived at *Pottes*, and all other Neceſſaries provided, the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau* was, on the 12th of *Auguſt*, detach'd with 31 Battalions, to take Poſt at *Marquette*, on the Lower-*Deule*, within half a League of *Lille*, and Lieutenant-General *Wood*, with 34 Squadrons march'd to *Potteghem*. The ſame Day, the Army march'd from *Werwick* to *Helchin*; and, the next, Prince *Eugene* having paſs'd the *Marque* at *Pont-a-Treſin*, inveſted the Town of *Lille* between that Place and the Upper-*Deule*, while the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau* did the like with his Detachment between the Upper and Lower-*Deule*, the Duke of *Marlborough* lying at a convenient Diſtance, to cover the Siege, with the Main Army. A. C. 1708.

The Town inveſted Aug. 13. *N. S.*

Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who, as Velt-Mareſchal of the Empire, was to command at this memorable Siege, had under him the *Generals*, Prince of *Orange Naſſau*, Stadholder of *Frieſeland*; Count *Schlick*; the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*; the Prince of *Wirtemberg*; Count *Naſſau-Weilburgh*, and *Spiegel*: The *Lieutenant-Generals*, Count of *Fels*; *Falkenſtein*; *Efferen*; *Wood*; *Arnam*; *Pettendorf*; *Spar*; Prince of *Holſtein-Beck*; and *Wilke*: The *Majors-General*; *Leiſins*; Count *Bethlem*; Count *Wittenſtein*; *de Vennes*; the Prince *d'Auvergne*; *Weiſſenfeld*; *Vickenback*; *Volkerſhoven*; *Soble*; *Collier*; *Zoutland* and *Sacken*: The *Brigadiers* and *Majors of Brigade*; *Keppenbeck*, the Son; *Poſeren*; *Kellim*; *Hagedorn*; *Kalleſtein*; *Vaſſenaer*; *Keppel*; *Boiſſet*; Sir *Richard Temple*; *du Trouſſel*; *Mymer*; *Stapel* and *Witney*: And the Chief Ingeniers *Des Roques* and *Du Mey*, who were to have each the Direction of an Attack. The ſame day the Town was inveſted, Prince *Eugene* had a long Conference with the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*, in which the Diſpoſition of the Quarters was ſettled;

Generals employ'd at the Siege under Prince Eugene.

A. C. 1708.

and the next * Morning the Lines of Circumvallation were mark'd out, and Pioneers ſet to work on the ſame. On the 17th of *Auguſt*, N. S. the greateſt Part of the Artillery arrived in the Camp from *Menin*; and the 18th in the Morning, one of the Prince of *Orange's* Valets-de-Chambre had his head ſhot off by a Cannon-Ball, as he was dreſſing his Highneſs, who had his Cloths and Face all beſmear'd with Blood; and, who, thereupon was perſuaded to remove his Quarters farther from the Town, behind the Abbey of *Marquette*; Prince *Eugene* having fix'd his at the Abbey of *Los*. This famous Siege was to be carried on with 50 Battalions, *viz.* 6 *Imperialiſts*; 9 *Palatines*; 5 *Heſſians*; and 30 from the Grand Army; And leſt any falſe ſtep ſhould be made, Prince *Eugene* caus'd, on the 20th of *Auguſt*, the following *Memorial* to be drawn up of *ſuch Orders as were to be obſerv'd by the Generals and Officers under him*:

* Aug. 14. *N. S. The Prince of* Orange Naſſau *in Great Danger.*

Aug. 18. *N. S.*

Orders made by Prince Eugene *concerning the Attacks intended to be made upon* Lille. Aug. 20. *N. S.*

I. 'THAT ten Battalions entire ſhould mount the Trenches at a time, without making 'any Detachment; that out of each of the other 40 'Battalions remaining, ſhall be detach'd 100 Men, the 'whole Number amounting to 4000, to be em'ployed to carry on the Works, as there ſhall be 'occaſion.

II. That the *Imperialiſts*, *Palatines* and *Heſſians* 'ſhall mount the Trenches two Nights ſucceſſively, 'and that a Lieutenant-General, and 2 Majors-Ge'neral ſhall guard the ſame with 10 Battalions, 'and 4000 Men ſhall be employed in the Works.

III. 'The Trenches ſhall be reliev'd at 4 of the 'Clock in the Afternoon; to the end, that the relie'ving Officer, during the day-time, may be at leaſure 'to viſit the Works, which are made, and to con'ſider of ſuch that are to be made in the Night.

IV. 'That 30 Battalions detach'd from the 'Grand Army, ſhall be three following Nights to'gether in the Trenches, with this Difference, that 'when this ſhall happen, there be one Lieutenant-'General, one Major-General and two Brigadiers 'in the Trenches, with the ſame Number of Bat'talions and Workmen, as if the *Imperialiſts* and 'other Troops of the Allies had mounted the 'ſame.

V. 'The

V. 'The Attacks, in extraordinary Caſes, ſhall be made by the Grenadiers and Detachments from the Army. A. C. 1708.

VI. 'If Neceſſity requires that ſome Battalions are to be placed at the Foot of the Trenches, they ſhall be ſuch Battalions which have been 24 Hours out of the Trenches.

VII. 'According to the Nature of the Ground, there ſhall be poſted ſome Horſes behind the Eſpaulements, at the bottom of the Trenches of Reſerve, either on the Right Hand, or on the Left, or on both, according as the Generals ſhall think convenient for the Service.

VIII. 'The Major of the Trenches ſhall be charged with the Care of the Trenches, and ſhall take heed that the General who enters into the Trenches may find every thing ready to puſh on the Works, as they ſhall be drawn by the Directors.

IX. 'The Directors of the Approaches are to make a Memorial every Morning of what they want at Night, whereof the Major of the Trenches, is to be acquainted in due time, and eſpecially before the Trenches be relieved, in order to have time to fix every thing in a readineſs.

X. 'The Faſcines and Gabions ſhall be brought to the Foot of the Trenches for the Commiſſary of the Faſcines, to whom there ſhall be allow'd a hundred Carts at leaſt, to enable him to provide the neceſſary Faſcines, Gabions, *&c.*

XI. 'The Faſcines ſhall be brought by the Workmen as far as the Head of the Trenches.

XII. 'The Collonel and Officers of the Artillery, ſhall be charged to make the Batteries according to the Orders of the Directors of the Approaches, either to deſtroy the Defences, or to make Breaches.

XIII. 'The Miners, before they be fix'd to the Works, ſhall be made uſe of in the Sap.

XIV. 'The Workmen ſhall be commanded by two Lieutenant Collonels, and two Majors, and for every 150 Men, one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Enſign and four Sergeants.

XV. 'The Major-General which is to relieve the Trenches, ſhall go in the Morning, with the Majors of the Regiments, into the Trenches, to

A. C. 1708. 'examine the Situation thereof, and to inform 'themſelves of the Battalions, which they are to 'relieve, and to make Inſpection into every thing.

XVI. 'The Officers are immediately to perform 'whatever the Directors of the Trenches ſhall re- 'quire. If it be to make an Attack in haſte, they 'ſhall give notice to the General of the Trenches 'afterwards; but if it be an Affair which is not in 'haſte, the Officers and Directors ſhall give notice 'to the General before hand.

The *French* Court, not a little ſurpriz'd to ſee *Lille* inveſted, ſent poſitive Orders to the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendoſme* to run all Hazards to raiſe the Siege of ſo important a Place: For which purpoſe, the Duke of *Berwick*, was, at the ſame time, order'd to reinforce his Flying Camp with the Garriſons of *Namur*, *Mons*, *Charleroy*, *Valenciennes* and other Places, and join thoſe Generals. Upon repeated Advice of that Deſign, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd the Cavalry of his Left to march, the 22d of *Auguſt*, towards the *Scheld*, and incamp near the Right, between the Villages of *Pottes* and St. *Vernoux*, to be nearer at hand to paſs the *Scheld*, and form the Vanguard of the Army, which was to march by the Left. The 23d, at Break of Day, 1500 Horſe, commanded by the Count *D'Erback*, Major General, and Brigadier *Groveſtein*, were detach'd with the Quarter-Maſters-General to mark out a Camp on the other ſide of the *Scheld*; and about Seven of the Clock the whole Army march'd in Two Colums, by the Left, paſs'd the *Scheld* near *Pottes*, on four Bridges, and encamp'd with the Right to that River near *Eſcanaffe*, and the Left to *Annieres*; the Duke of *Marlborough* taking his Quarters at *Amongies*, and Velt-Mareſchal *d'Auverquerque* fixing his at *Vaudipront*. By this Motion the Enemy's joining between the *Scheld* and the *Dender* was prevented, and the ſame rendred more difficult in *Brabant*: Beſides, his Grace was now nearer at Hand to oppoſe any Attempt they might offer to make on that ſide; where, according to all Appearances, they had laid the Scheme of a powerful Diverſion during the Siege; And leſt the Enemy ſhould make any Motion between the *Lys* and the

The Duke of Marlborough *makes a motion from* Helchin *to* Amongies.

Aug. 23.

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Scheld, his Grace order'd the Bridges to be continued on this laſt River, with a Guard of Six Regiments of Foot. Five * Days before, King *Auguſtus* and the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, drawn by the Fame of the Siege of *Lille*, being in their Way from *Aeth* to the Confederate Army, then encamp'd at *Helchin*, the Duke of *Marlborough* met them at their paſſing the *Scheld* at *Pottes*, and conducted them to Dinner to his Quarters, where his Majeſty was lodg'd, and the Landgrave with Prince *William* his Son, Major-General in the States Service. The next Day, his Grace entertain'd them with the Review of the firſt Line of the Army, after which, they dined with the Earl of *Albemarle*; and the 20th in the Morning went both to the Camp before *Lille*, where they were receiv'd and entertained by Prince *Eugene*, with all the Reſpect due to their Rank.

A. C. 1708.

* Aug. 18. N. S.

King Auguſtus and the Landgrave of Heſſe, came to the Confederate Army.

And go to the Camp before Lille.

The ſame * Day, in the Afternoon, the Directors, Ingeniers, and Chief Officers of the Artillery, went by the Road from *Werwick* to *Lille*, to view the Ground near the Place, which they found very fit for their Batteries on the ſide of *St. Magdalen*-Gate; But as they advanc'd very near the Works, the Enemy ſallied out with Three Squadrons, and a Detachment of Foot, and appear'd on the other ſide the *Deale*, whereupon the Ingineers retired to the Camp. However, Prince *Eugene* found a Stratagem to procure them a nearer View of the Works: For a great many Ladies having deſired Paſſes to go out of the Town, his Highneſs readily granted their Requeſt; and at the ſame time, caus'd ſome Ingeniers to go in Soldiers Habits, with the Detachment that was order'd to receive the Ladies at the Barriers of the Place, and conduct them from thence out of the Camp. The Magiſtrates of *Lille*, having, with Mareſchal *de Boufflers*'s Leave, ſent Two Deputies to Prince *Eugene*, both to compliment him, and deſire his Favour to the Burghers, offering him, at the ſame time, ſome Preſents of Refreſhments: His Highneſs told them, 'That a 'beſieg'd Town ought to be kept very cloſe, ſo 'that he could not yet admit of their Civilities; 'But when he ſhould be Maſter of the Place, the 'Burghers might be aſſured of his Protection, provided he ſhould be ſatisfied, they had endeavour'd

* Aug. 20.

Prince Eugene's Stratagem to procure the Engineers a Sight of the Enemy's Works.

His Anſwer to the Deputies of Lille.

A. C. 1707

'to deſerve it, by their impartial Carriage, during 'the Siege. The 21ſt, the Enemy, with Six Squadrons, and 7 or 800 Foot, came out on the ſide which the Chief Ingeniers obſerv'd the Day before; whereupon the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau* caus'd Seven Squadrons and Six Battalions to advance, and repulſe the Enemy, who retired immediately, contenting themſelves with ſetting Fire to two Houſes, and cutting down about 200 Trees. The Confederate Troops took Poſt in a Place call'd *Magdalen-Hole*, on the Banks of the *Deule*, where they left 500 Men; and poſted another Detachment in a Mill near the Chappel of *St. Magdalen*, which was fortify'd. The ſame Day the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation were finiſh'd; and all other Things being in Readineſs, on the 22d of *Auguſt*, N. S. between 7 and 8 in the Evening, the Trenches were open'd before the Town of *Lille*, within 500 Toiſes of the Counterſcarp, on the Right and Left of the *Lower-Deule*, the former againſt the Gate of *St. Andrews*, under the Direction of Monſieur *Des Roques*, and the other againſt *St. Magdalen* Gate, under the Care of Monſieur *Du Mey*. Four Thouſand Workmen were ordered for this Service, cover'd by Ten Battalions of the Imperial, *Palatine* and *Heſſian* Troops, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Wilke*, and Major-General *Volkerſhoven*; And Ten Battalions more, with 600 Horſe, were ready to ſuſtain them; but the Trenches were carried on with ſo good Succeſs, that the Allies had above Two Hours Time to cover themſelves, before they were perceiv'd by the Enemy, who thereupon made a terrible Fire from the Town; tho' with ſo little Effect, that the Confederates had not above 3 or 4 Men kill'd, and about 15 wounded. The 23d Lieutenant General *Pettendorf*, in the Service of the Elector *Palatine*, and Majors-General *Sacken* and *Soble*, reliev'd the Trenches, with Four Imperial and Six *Heſſian* Battalions, and 1000 Workmen at each Attack. The Works were carried on with a great deal of Succeſs: For the Parallel was conſiderably extended, both on the Right and Left; a large Redoubt made againſt *St. Magdalen*-Gate; a new Parallel advanc'd on the Right, with a Communication of 360 Paces; A Battery of 3 Pieces

The Trenches open'd before the Town of Lille. Aug. 22. N. S.

Pieces of Cannon erected on a riſing Ground near a Mill, to diſlodge the Enemy from the Chappel of *St. Magdalen*; In the Center a Battery was begun for 50 Pieces of Cannon againſt the Baſtion on the Right of *St. Magdalen* Gate: And all this perform'd with the inconſiderable Loſs of 6 or 7 Men kill'd, and a few more wounded; But Lieutenant-General *Pettendorf* going from one Attack to the other, and miſſing his Way, in the Night, had the Misfortune to be taken Priſoner, and carried into the Town. The 24th Lieutenant-General *Sparr* reliev'd the Trenches, with Major-General *Collier*, Brigadiers *Waſſenaer* and *Keppel*, and the *Britiſh* Battalions of *Godfrey*, and *Ingoldsby*, Two *Pruſſian*, the *Daniſh* Guards, and the Battalions of *Orange*, *Bellem*, *Swartz*, and *Mey*. About 9 at Night, a Diſpoſition was made to attack a Gentleman's Houſe, call'd *la Vaquerie*, on the Right, where the Enemy had fortify'd themſelves, and very much incommoded the Beſiegers in both Attacks; but finding it was encompaſſed with a broad and deep Ditch, it was thought more adviſeable to cut it off with the Parallel, which, was advanc'd ſo near by Midnight, that the Captain, who commanded there, and 80 of the Enemy, retired into the Town, leaving only 20 Men with a Serjeant, who retreated likewiſe at Break of Day. About 10 the ſame Night, the Beſiegers, with 320 Grenadiers, attack'd the little Chappel of *St. Magdalen* on the Left, where the Enemy had taken Poſt with 120 Grenadiers, commanded by Two Captains, and Four Subaltern Officers, one of whom being kill'd with the Two Captains, and about 20 Men, the reſt ſurrendred Priſoners: In which Action the Beſiegers had between 25 and 30 Men kill'd or wounded; and among the reſt, the Director *Du Mey*, receiv'd a ſmall Contuſion in his Foot. That Night likewiſe a new Communication of about 380 Paces was advanc'd on the Right, a ſmall Battery of 4 Six-Pounders raiſed to beat the Enemy out of a Redoubt in the Inundation on that Side; And on the Left, a new Communication of 600 Paces advanc'd, which took in the Chappel, the Grenadiers attack'd: And in theſe 24 Hours the Beſiegers had about 40 Men kill'd, and as many wounded, among the former, a Lieutenant of the Artillery

A. C. 1708.

Lieut. Gen. Pettendorf *taken Priſoner.*

The Siege carried on.

A. C. 1708. Artillery, and of the latter, a Captain of Foot. The 25th the Trenches were reliev'd by the Prince of *Holſtein-Beck* Lieutenant-General, Major-General *Zoutland*, and the Brigadiers *Boiſſet* and *Temple*, with 5 Battalions, and 1000 Workmen at each Attack, and 800 choice Men for the Batteries. The Beſiegers perfected the Communication to the little Chappel, drew a Parallel of 200 Paces on the Right of the ſame, and ſuch another on the Left; and finiſh'd the Communication with the Places of Arms. As the Workmen were advancing the Parallel, on the Right Way near the Enemy's Works, in order to joyn it with the *Deule*, the Beſieged ſet Fire to a Windmill, in which they had put a great Deal of cumbuſtible Matter, by the Light of which they diſcover'd the Pioneers, and oblig'd them to defer working for Two or Three Hours. The ſame Night the Allies were buſy in carrying Cannon to the 3 Batteries, between *St. Magdalen* and *St. Maurice* Gates, and in perfecting thoſe Batteries; And had about 15 Men kill'd, and 25 wounded.

Prince Eugene *like to be poyſon'd by the Enemy.*

The 26th, Prince *Eugene* was in ſome Danger of being poyſon'd by a baſe Contrivance of the Enemy, which happen'd in this Manner: The Poſt-Office being about Two Leagues diſtant from *Lille*, the Officer wrote a Note to General *Dopf's* Secretary, by a Servant the latter had ſent the 26th in the Morning to fetch his Letters, deſiring him to cauſe Two Letters to be deliver'd to Prince *Eugene*, by Reaſon he had then no Poſtilion to ſend them by. General *Dopf* being gone to the Prince's Quarters, the Secretary gave thoſe Two Letters to that General's Adjutant, and he deliver'd the ſame to his Highneſs, who, upon the opening of one of them, finding nothing in it but ſome greazy Stuff, threw it on the Ground. General *Dopf* and his Highneſs's Adjutant taking up the Paper, and ſmelling to it, were ſeiz'd with a ſudden Giddineſs, and were perſwaded to take an Antidote: Which Precaution was not unneceſſary; the Poyſon being ſo exquiſite, that the Paper that contain'd it being tied about a Dog's Neck, for an Experiment, he died in 24 Hours. The Perſons about Prince *Eugene* expreſſing their Concern for the Hazard he had run, told them, *They need not Wonder at it, for he had receiv'd*

ceiv'd many ſuch Letters before. A Helliſh Execrable Practiſe! And which ought to put to the Bluſh, thoſe who wear the Name of *Chriſtians*, who are taught more (*m*) Generoſity by the Heathens themſelves. A. C. 1708.

The 26th, in the Evening, Lieutenant General *Sparr* mounted the Trenches, with Major-General *Collier*, Brigadiers *Waſſenaer* and *du Trouſſel*, and Five Battalions for each Attack. About 7 in the Evening, the Enemy made a Sally, by *St. Magdalen* Gate, with moſt of their Grenadiers, and Two Squadrons of Dragoons, and attack'd, with ſo much Vigour, the little Chappel, wherein were only a Lieutenant and 100 Men of the *Dutch* Guards, that the Allies, being overpower'd by the Enemy, were oblig'd to retire, Lieutenant *Moor* having firſt receiv'd a Musket-ſhot thro' his Body, and loſt near half of his Men. The *French* thereupon took Poſt again in the Chappel; but did not remain Maſters of it above a Quarter of an Hour; for the Prince of *Naſſau* being in the Trenches, and cauſing 2 Battalions to advance, in order to attack 'em, they retir'd with Precipitation, into the Counterſcarp: So that all the Miſchief the Enemy did, was, that they level'd about 100 Paces of Trenches, which were ſoon repair'd. Beſides Captain *Moor*, who was mortally wounded, a Lieutenant of the Artillery was kill'd on this Occaſion, and 50 private Soldiers kill'd or wounded; And at Break of Day, the Beſiegers ſent out a Trumpet to enquire for one of their Captains that was miſſing. That Night, the Parallel on the Right, was extended on the Left to the *Deule*, and on the Right within 150 Paces of the Covered Way of the Horn-work, near St. *Andrews* Gate. On the Left, the Parallel was extended within 200 Paces of the Horn-work, of *St. Magdalen* Gate, and a Branch of 200 Paces advanc'd from the Center. The 27th, early in the Morning 44 Pieces of Cannon began to fire from the Grand Battery in the Center, together with two other Batteries, one of 13, and the other of 11 Pieces, to batter in Breach, the Faces of the two Baſtions, between the Horn-works of *St. Magdalen* and *St. Andrew's* Gates; And, at the ſame time a Battery of 12 Mortars and 8 Hawitzers, began to play from *St. Magdalen* Chappel. Prince *Eugene* ſet Fire to the firſt,

(*m*) *The Inſtance of* Pyrrhus's *Phyſician, who offering to poyſon his Maſter was ſent back to him, is famous in the* Roman Hiſtory.

A. C. 1708. Artillery, and of the latter, a Captain of Foot. The 25th the Trenches were reliev'd by the Prince of *Holſtein-Beck* Lieutenant-General, Major-General *Zoutland*, and the Brigadiers *Boiſſet* and *Temple*, with 5 Battalions, and 1000 Workmen at each Attack, and 800 choice Men for the Batteries. The Beſiegers perfected the Communication to the little Chappel, drew a Parallel of 200 Paces on the Right of the ſame, and ſuch another on the Left; and finiſh'd the Communication with the Places of Arms. As the Workmen were advancing the Parallel, on the Right Way near the Enemy's Works, in order to joyn it with the *Deule*, the Beſieged ſet Fire to a Windmill, in which they had put a great Deal of cumbuſtible Matter, by the Light of which they diſcover'd the Pioneers, and oblig'd them to defer working for Two or Three Hours. The ſame Night the Allies were buſy in carrying Cannon to the 3 Batteries, between *St. Magdalen* and *St. Maurice* Gates, and in perfecting thoſe Batteries; And had about 15 Men kill'd, and 25 wounded.

Prince Eugene *like to be poyſon'd by the Enemy.*

The 26th, Prince *Eugene* was in ſome Danger of being poyſon'd by a baſe Contrivance of the Enemy, which happen'd in this Manner: The Poſt-Office being about Two Leagues diſtant from *Lille*, the Officer wrote a Note to General *Dopf's* Secretary, by a Servant the latter had ſent the 26th in the Morning to fetch his Letters, deſiring him to cauſe Two Letters to be deliver'd to Prince *Eugene*, by Reaſon he had then no Poſtilion to ſend them by. General *Dopf* being gone to the Prince's Quarters, the Secretary gave thoſe Two Letters to that General's Adjutant, and he deliver'd the ſame to his Highneſs, who, upon the opening of one of them, finding nothing in it but ſome greazy Stuff, threw it on the Ground. General *Dopf* and his Highneſs's Adjutant taking up the Paper, and ſmelling to it, were ſeiz'd with a ſudden Giddineſs, and were perſwaded to take an Antidote: Which Precaution was not unneceſſary; the Poyſon being ſo exquiſite, that the Paper that contain'd it being tied about a Dog's Neck, for an Experiment, he died in 24 Hours. The Perſons about Prince *Eugene* expreſſing their Concern for the Hazard he had run, told them, *They need not Wonder at it, for he had receiv'd*

ceiv'd many ſuch Letters before. A Helliſh Execrable Practiſe! And which ought to put to the Bluſh, thoſe who wear the Name of *Chriſtians*, who are taught more (*m*) Generoſity by the Heathens themſelves. A. C. 1708.

The 26th, in the Evening, Lieutenant General *Sparr* mounted the Trenches, with Major-General *Collier*, Brigadiers *Waſſenaer* and *du Trouſſel*, and Five Battalions for each Attack. About 7 in the Evening, the Enemy made a Sally, by *St. Magdalen* Gate, with moſt of their Grenadiers, and Two Squadrons of Dragoons, and attack'd, with ſo much Vigour, the little Chappel, wherein were only a Lieutenant and 100 Men of the *Dutch* Guards, that the Allies, being overpower'd by the Enemy, were oblig'd to retire, Lieutenant *Moor* having firſt receiv'd a Muſket-ſhot thro' his Body, and loſt near half of his Men. The *French* thereupon took Poſt again in the Chappel; but did not remain Maſters of it above a Quarter of an Hour; for the Prince of *Naſſau* being in the Trenches, and cauſing 2 Battalions to advance, in order to attack 'em, they retir'd with Precipitation, into the Counterſcarp: So that all the Miſchief the Enemy did, was, that they level'd about 100 Paces of Trenches, which were ſoon repair'd. Beſides Captain *Moor*, who was mortally wounded, a Lieutenant of the Artillery was kill'd on this Occaſion, and 50 private Soldiers kill'd or wounded; And at Break of Day, the Beſiegers ſent out a Trumpet to enquire for one of their Captains that was miſſing. That Night, the Parallel on the Right, was extended on the Left to the *Deule*, and on the Right within 150 Paces of the Covered Way of the Horn-work, near St. *Andrews* Gate. On the Left, the Parallel was extended within 200 Paces of the Horn-work, of S. *Magdalen* Gate, and a Branch of 200 Paces advanc'd from the Center. The 27th, early in the Morning 44 Pieces of Cannon began to fire from the Grand Battery in the Center, together with two other Batteries, one of 13, and the other of 11 Pieces, to batter in Breach, the Faces of the two Baſtions, between the Horn-works of *St. Magdalen* and St. *Andrew's* Gates; And, at the ſame time a Battery of 12 Mortars and 8 Hawitzers, began to play from St. *Magdalen* Chappel. Prince *Eugene* ſet Fire to the firſt,

(*m*) *The Inſtance of* Pyrrhus's *Phyſician, who offering to poyſon his Maſter was ſent back to him, is famous in the* Roman Hiſtory.

A. C. 1708. first Piece of Cannon on the Right, and the Prince of *Orange Naſſau* did the like on the Left. The 27th, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Wilke*, and Majors-General *Vickenback*, and *Volkerſhoven*, with Ten Imperial Battalions for the Two Attacks. A Second Parrallel was carried on from the Center of the Attack, within 80 Paces of the Cover'd Way, and a Sap begun on the Right with about 120 Gabions: In which Day's Duty 28 private Men were kill'd and wounded. The 28th the Imperialiſts, who continued in the Trenches, attack'd a Mill on the Right, which the Enemy had intrench'd; and notwithſtanding their vigorous Reſiſtance, carried it, Sword in Hand, and took 12 or 15 Priſoners, (out of 40 Grenadiers, the reſt being kill'd or wounded,) with the Loſs of a Major and a Captain kill'd, and about 50 private Men kill'd and wounded; but as they began the Attack late in the Night, the Light of the Moon, and that of the Morning ſoon following, hindred them from making a Lodgment; the Enemy making ſo terrible a Fire from the Ramparts, that the Allies were oblig'd to quit that Poſt, of which the *French* retook poſſeſſion, with 2 Battalions that ſally'd out of the Cover'd Way. The Troops in the Trenches ſeeing ſo great a Number of Men come out of their Works, imagin'd they deſign'd to undertake ſomething extraordinary, and march'd out of the Trenches to attack them; but there happen'd no Action. The 29th, the Prince of *Holſtein-beck* reliev'd the Trenches, and 2400 Workmen were employed all the Night, to carry on the Approaches, and were relieved the next Morning by 1700 others. The ſame Night, 300 Grenadiers were commanded to retake the Mill before the Gate of *St. Andrew*; but the Enemy ſet it on Fire, and then abandon'd that Poſt; whereupon, the Beſieges drew a Parallel of 400 Paces, to have a Communication with the Left, by means of the Bridge, which was to be laid on the River, betwixt the 2 Attacks. They alſo erected a Battery of 4 Pieces of Cannon, to break down the Defences of the Horn-work, at the Attack of the Right, and to favour the intended Lodgment on the Counterſcarp; And carried on the Trenches on the Left, within 60 Paces of the Sail-

lant

lant Angle of another Counterſcarp of the Horn-work. The Night between the 30th and 31ſt Lieutenant-General *Sparr*, with Major-General *Collier*, and the Brigadiers Sir *Richard Temple* and *du Trouſſel*, relieved the Trenches, and a Parallel of 500 Paces was drawn on the Right, which began within 150 Paces of the Two Tenailles on the *Lower-Deule*. The Beſiegers did alſo carry on the Sap on the Left about 100 Paces; then drew a Trench of 200 Paces towards the Saillant Angle of the Counterſcarp of the Horn-work; and advanc'd within 40 Paces of the ſame; raiſed another Battery of Eight Pieces of Cannon, to ruin the Ravelin over-againſt the Courtins, where the great Batteries were making Breach; and had few Men kill'd in that Night's Service: (Tho' in that ſmall Number was an Ingenier, the Son of Colonel *Bringues*, a Young Gentleman of great Hopes, who was extremely regretted:) But the Number of the Wounded was greater than uſual. The 31ſt of *Auguſt*, N. S. the Prince of *Holſtein-Beck* relieved the Trenches; and each Battalion was order'd to furniſh Six Waggons, to carry Stones near the Batteries, to throw the ſame with the Mortars into the Enemy's Works. The Light of the Moon hindred the Beſiegers from making the intended Progreſs in their Works: However, the Parallels, both on the Right and Left, were conſiderably extended: With the Loſs of about 60 Men kill'd or wounded: Among the former was an Ingenier, and among the latter, Colonel *Rechteren*. The Night, between the 1ſt and 2d of *September*, the Imperialiſts relieved the Trenches, and carried on the Sap towards the Saliant Angle of the Counterſcarp of the Horn-work, within 50 Paces of the Paliſſadoes. They alſo perfected the Works on the Left; carried on a Trench towards the Cover'd Way of the Gate of *Magdalen*; And a vaſt Quantity of Faſcines and Gabions were got in a readineſs for making a Lodgment on the Counterſcarp. Deſerters about this time reported, that the Breach was very wide; that the Ditch was almoſt filled up with the Ruins of the Walls; and that Mareſ. *de Boufflers*, foreſeeing the Town would ſoon fall into the Hands of the Confederates, had ordered ſeveral of the largeſt Pieces of Cannon, to be removed into the Citadel

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Citadel belonging to the Town. The Night between the 2d and 3d the Trenches were relieved by 11 Battalions; and the Parallels perfected; as was alſo the Sap againſt the Counterſcarp of the Two Hornworks, which was carried on within 40 Paces of the Angle. The 4th, the Prince of *Holſtein-beck* reliev'd the Trenches, as did Lieutenant-General *Sparr*, the next Day; and the Approaches were carried on with ſo much Succeſs, that it was judged the Counterſcarp would be ſtorm'd the ſame Evening; but that Attack was put off till the 7th.

Motions of Both Armies.

Whilſt the Town of *Lille* was thus vigorouſly attack'd, and as bravely defended, the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Vendoſme*, and *Berwick*, made a ſhew of attempting to raiſe the Siege: In order to that, the latter march'd, on the 25th of *Auguſt*, N. S. with all his Forces, from *Mortagne*, to *Boſſu*, between *Condé* and *Mons*, where he halted the 26th and 27th, and the 28th in the Morning, march'd by *Mons* towards *Soignies*. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Burgundy*, having left 5 Battalions and 3 Squadrons in *Bruges*, and 12 Battalions and 7 Squadrons in *Ghent*, under the Command of Count *La Motte*, paſs'd the *Scheld* near *Ghent* the 27th, at Five a-Clock in the Morning; march'd in Three Columns towards the *Dender*; encamp'd at *Pottelberg*, and the 28th march'd to *Ninove*. Upon Advice of theſe Motions, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who continued encamp'd at *Amongies*, gave Orders, on the 28th, for his Army to be ready to march upon the Firing of Three Pieces of Cannon; and, in the mean time, detach'd the Earl of *Athlone* with 1500 Horſe, to obſerve the Enemy. That General advancing towards *Leuſe*, his Vanguard fell in with 100 Horſe, detach'd from the Duke of *Berwick*'s Army, whom they charged, defeated, and took 30 Priſoners: But nevertheleſs the Duke of *Berwick* advanc'd to *Enghien*. The Enemy's Forces being thus ready to join on either ſide the *Dender*, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent a Reinforcement of 600 Men to *Aeth*; and there being a Convoy of about 700 Waggons, laden with Proviſions and Ammunition, ready to ſet out from thence for the Army, and the Siege, Lieutenant General *Roſs*, was order'd the 29th in the Evening, with 2500 Horſe, to cover their March to the Camp,

Camp, where they arriv'd ſafe the 30th in the Morning. At the ſame Time, his Grace having Advice, That the Enemy's Army would certainly join between the *Dender* and the *Scheld*, whereby they declared their Reſolution of not acting in *Brabant*; the Confederate Army did thereupon decamp from *Amongies*, and having repaſs'd the *Scheld* at *Pottes* and *Eſcanaffe*, came to their old Camp at *Helchin*, with the Right near *Pont d'Eſpiere*, and the Left at *Avelgheme*; where they were ſcarce arrived, when his Grace received further Intelligence, That the Duke of *Berwick* paſs'd the *Dender* that Morning at *Ninove*, and having join'd the Duke of *Burgundy*, all their Troops, to the Number, as was then given out, of 208 Squadrons, and 126 Battalions, march'd together to *Leſſines*, in the Way to *Tournay*.

A. C. 1708.

The Duke of Marlborough *returns to* Helchin, Aug. 30. *N. S.*

The French Armies join Ditto.

It being apparent from theſe Marches, that the Enemy deſign'd to attempt the raiſing of the Siege of *Lille*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, whoſe Army was now much inferiour to the *French*, diſpatch'd ſeaſonable Orders to General *Fagel*, to come and join him with all poſſible Speed, with what Forces could be ſpared out of *Dutch Flanders* and *Brabant*; and upon Advice, That the Enemy were advanc'd between *Antoin* and *Tournay*, his Grace march'd the 31ſt of *Auguſt*, in the Afternoon, to *Templeuve*, and encamp'd with the Right to *Willem*, and the Left to *Pont-à-Chin*. The 1ſt of *September*, his Grace continued his March, and having paſs'd the *Marque* at *Pont-à-Treſin*, came and encamp'd with the Right at *Antreulle*, the Left at *Anſtain*, and the Head-Quarters at *Peronne*, in the Plains of *Lille*. Aſſoon as the Confederate Troops were come into their Camp, the Duke of *Marlborough* went to Prince *Eugene*'s Quarters before *Lille*, and having dined with his Highneſs, and the other Generals, return'd, in the Evening, to his Camp. The next * Morning, Prince *Eugene* came to *Peronne*, and rode out with my Lord Duke, Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, and other Generals, to the Right of the Line, to view the Ground about *Phalempin*, and to mark out a Line for the Army to form in Battle, and expect the Enemy, in caſe they thought fit to attempt the Relief of *Lille*, by venturing an Engagement. At Two in the Afternoon, they return'd to his Grace's Quarters, where

Further Motions of Both Armies.

The Duke of Marlborough *and Prince* Eugene *confer together*, Sept. 1. *N. S.*

* Sept. 2.

 King

A. C. 1708. King *Auguſtus*, and the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, were arriv'd ſome time before from the Siege; and having been entertain'd there at Dinner, with the Deputies of the States, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe*, and ſeveral other General Officers, they went back in the Evening, to the Camp before *Lille*. The ſame Day, in the Morning, the Enemy's whole Army paſs'd the *Scheld*, in Five Columns, above and below *Tournay*, and encamp'd with the Right at *Blandain*, and the Left at *Villemeau*, from whence the Duke of *Burgundy* ſent a Spy, to endeavour to get into *Lille*, and acquaint the Mareſchal *de Bouffleſs*, that their Army being on this ſide *Tournay*, he might depend upon being reliev'd: But the Spy † Sept. 3. fell into the Hands of the Allies. The next † Day, the Enemy moved towards *Orchies*, and the Source of the *Marque*; lay that Night on their Arms; and the 4th of *September*, N. S. continued their March towards *Mons-en-Peule*, and the Overture into the Plains of *Lille*, between the *Marque* and *Phalempin*: Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough*, in Hopes and Expectation of an Engagement, order'd the Confederate Army to march to the Ground mark'd out for them, and to form in Battle, between *Noyelles* and *Peronne*, where they continued till Noon, and then encamp'd in the ſame Ground; the Baggage being ſent to the Camp before *Lille*. In the Evening the *French* advanc'd nearer the Confederate Camp; and having given out, That they would immediately attempt the Raiſing of the Siege, the Duke of *Marlborough* drew up the Army again, at * Sept. 5. Break of * Day, in order to give them Battle, having, been join'd the Evening before, by Prince *Eugene*, with 72 Squadrons, and 26 Battalions from the Siege, with which Troops came alſo King *Auguſtus*, and the Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, as Volunteers. The Troops brought by Prince *Eugene*, were poſted on the Right of the Line, with the *Pruſſians*; the *Engliſh* and *Danes* on the Left; and the *Dutch* and *Hanoverians* in the Center: All the Cavalry was drawn up in Two Lines; and the Infantry form'd a Third Line behind the Horſe; which Diſpoſition was thought neceſſary in a Plain; And to cover the Flanks of the Army, Twenty Battalions were poſted on each Wing, and behind them as many Squadrons

The French make a ſhew of Relieving Lille, *but decline a Battle.*

rons, as a Body of Reſerve; Count *Naſſau Woudenburgh*, with his Brigade, was poſted in the Village of *Entiers*, which was the Head of the Army; and the Artillery placed in the moſt convenient Places in the Front. The Generals repair'd to their reſpective Poſts, in eager Readineſs to receive the Enemy; and Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, having march'd with incredible Speed, with Seven Battalions, and as many Squadrons, join'd, that Day, the Confederate Army, which continued till Ten a-Clock, in Order of Battle: But the Enemy, notwithſtanding all their Boaſting, having not thought fit to appear, tho' all the Paſſes thro' which they were to come and form, were, purpoſely, left open and unguarded; the Generals order'd the Tents to be pitch'd again, and Prince *Eugene*'s Detachment march'd back to the Camp before *Lille*, except ſome Imperial and *Heſſian* Horſe. Prince *Eugene* himſelf, after Dining with the Duke of *Marlborough*, together with the King, and the Landtgrave, return'd in the Evening to the Siege: And the Duke of *Marlborough* rightly judging, That the Enemy had no other Deſign in view, than to fatigue the Confederate Troops by frequent Alarms; ſtreighten them in Forrage, and retar'd the Siege of *Lille*, his Grace order'd 100 Men out of each Battalion to be employ'd in throwing up an Intrenchment in the Front of his Army, from the Mill of *Noyelles*, to that of *Fretin*, the Village of *Seclin*, lying before the Line, which Work was finiſh'd the 8th of *September*, N. S. and both ſecur'd the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Troops from any ſudden Surprize, and left the Beſiegers at Liberty to carry on their Attacks without Interruption. A. C. 1708.

The Duke of Marlborough *Entrenches himſelf.*

Accordingly, the 6th of *September* in the Evening, the Imperialiſts having reliev'd the Trenches, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Arnham*, perfected all the Parallels and Saps, and prepared Two Mines under the Saliant Angle of the Counterſcarp of the Two Horn-Works; with the Loſs of an Ingenier kill'd, another wounded, and about 20 private Men kill'd or wounded. The 7th, in the Morning, the Beſiegers made the neceſſary Preparations for ſtorming the Counterſcarp that Evening; when the Trenches being reliev'd by Lieutenant-General *Wilke*, with Two Majors-General, and Ten

The Siege of Lille *carried on. See the* Plan.

The Beſiegers ſtorm the Counterſcarp, Sept. 7. N.S.

A. C. 1708. Ten *Imperial* and *Palatine* Battalions, the following Diſpoſitions were made for that Attack. Eigh Hundred Grenadiers, ſuſtain'd by the like Number of Fuziliers, with 2000 Workmen, and 30 Carpenters, deſign'd for cutting down the Paliſadoes, were commanded for the Attack on the Right, between the *Lower Deule*, and the Gate of St. *Andrew*, under the Direction of Monſieur *des Roques*; 1600 Grenadiers, ſupported by 1600 Fuziliers, 2000 Workmen, and 30 Carpenters, were commanded for the Left, between the *Deule* and St. *Magdalen* Gate, under the Direction of Monſieur *du Mey*; and beſides the Troops in the Trenches, 2000 Men detach'd from the Grand Army under the Command of Brigadier *Sabin*, were imployed in the Attack. The Batteries, in the mean time, made a moſt terrible Fire; and about Eight of Clock, the Signal being given, made a general Diſcharge, and then the Troops deſign'd for the Attack on the Left, march'd out of the Trenches with unparallel'd Intrepidity, and admirable Order; went directly to the Paliſadoes, from whence they beat the Enemy; and ſeveral of the Allies leaping into the Cover'd Way, put to the Sword all the *French* they found there, except Four Officers, and ſome few Soldiers, who were taken Priſoners: But while they were making their Lodgment near the Paliſadoes, the Enemy made a dreadful Fire upon them, and ſprung Three Mines that did conſiderable Execution: Notwithſtanding which, the Beſiegers lodg'd themſelves on the Saillant Angle of the Counterſcarp of the Horn-work; and on the Angle of the Tenaille. The Troops commanded on the Right, attack'd the Enemy with the like Courage and Succeſs, and lodg'd themſelves on the Saillant Angle of the Counterſcarp of the Horn-work, and on the Top of the Ditch of the *Tenailles*, on the Banks of the *Lower-Deule*, between the 2 Attacks: Beſides which, the Communications towards the Breaches were conſiderably advanc'd. The Loſs the Allies ſuſtain'd in that Action, may be ſeen in the following Letter from the Chief-Ingenier *des Roques*:

Monſ. des Roques's *Letter about that Attack.*

From the Camp before Lille, Sept. 10. *N. S.*

'ON *Friday* the 7th inſtant, we made an Aſſault 'upon the Counterſcarp, about half an Hour 'paſt

'past Seven in the Evening. 2400 Grenadiers, and as many Fuſileers, ſuſtain'd by 12 Battalions, being commanded to make the Lodgment on the Glacis, we attack'd the whole Front, reaching from the Horn-work before *Magdalen*'s-Gate, along the Ravelins and Tenailles, as far as the other Horn-work, on the Right of the *Lower Deule*. After an obſtinate Fight of about half an Hour, during which, the Enemy ſprung Four great Mines, that deſtroy'd abundance of our Men, we oblig'd them to retire into their Capital Works, from whence they made a terrible Fire for ſome Hours. But as we had the Misfortune, upon the advancing towards the Enemy out of the Trenches, to loſe the Six Engineers who were to direct the Workmen appointed to make the Lodgment on the Ravelins, and before the Breaches; the ſaid Workmen, by the Favour of the Night, diſpers'd themſelves; ſo that we could not maintain our ſelves, but only on the Angles of the Glacis of the Two Horn-works, and of the Tenaille: Which unhappy Accident retards the taking of the Town, which may yet hold out 8 or 10 Days. We had in that Attack 2000 Men either kill'd or wounded, amongſt whom are 16 Engineers, either in Ordinary, or Extraordinary. We have rais'd Two Batteries on the Glacis of the Horn-work on the Right, and of the Tenaille; and in a day or two, we ſhall erect another, in order to ruin the Foot of the Breach, which the Enemy repair every Night. Yeſterday in the Afternoon, the Enemy made a Sally, in order to ruin a ſort of Gallery, which we are drawing from the Angle of the Horn-work at *Magdalen*'s-*Gate*, directly to the Breach; that we may not be oblig'd to make a ſecond Aſſault upon the Out-Works; but our Regiments in the Trenches repuls'd the Enemy with great Vigour, killing abundance of their Men. We expect, with Impatience, a Convoy of Ammunition, which is coming from *Bruſſels* very *à-propos*; for we are in great want of it. Laſt Night we lodg'd our ſelves in the Cover'd-Way; and this Night we ſhall work on a Battery of 30 Pieces of Cannon, in order to widen the Breach. The Battery of 18 Guns having fired

A. C. 1708.

A. C. 1708.

'this Day with Succeſs, we may this Evening make 'an Attack upon one of the Horn-Works.

Beſides the vigorous Defence of the Beſieged, and the want of Ammunition, which had been ill-husbanded at the Beginning; the Miſunderſtanding, which about this Time, began to ariſe between the Two Directors of the Attacks, did not a little retard the Progreſs of the Siege. However, the 8th of *September*, N. S. the Trenches were reliev'd by the Prince of *Holſtein-Beck*, Major-General *Zoutland*, Sir *Richard Temple*, and Monſieur *du Trouſſel*, Brigadiers, with Four Battalions on the Right, and Six on the Left. The Sap was conſiderably advanc'd, both on the Right and Left, and Two Batteries of Three Pieces of Cannon each, rais'd to batter in Breach, one againſt the Face of the Horn-work on the Right, and the other againſt the Faces of the Counterguards. A Lodgment was likewiſe made in the Cover'd-way of the Horn-work on the Right, with the Loſs of a Captain kill'd, a Lieutenant wounded, and about 50 private Men kill'd and wounded. The 9th in the Morning, the Two Batteries which were finiſh'd the Night before, began to fire, and the Enemy threw a great many Bombs into the Sap and Lodgments, but did very little Hurt. In the Evening, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Sparr*, Major-General *Collier*, and Brigadiers *Waſſenaer* and *Keppel*, with 5 Battalions on the Right, and 7 on the Left. The Enemy made a ſmall Sally towards the middle of the Attack, but were immediately repuls'd; And the Battalion which purſu'd them, and killed ſeveral, receiving the Fire of the Cover'd-Way, had about 50 Men kill'd and wounded. The Lodgment in the Cover'd-Way of the Counterguard, was carried on about 100 Paces, and the Sap conſiderably advanc'd, both on the Right and Left.

While theſe Things paſs'd before *Lille*, the Duke of *Marlborough* caus'd the Intrenchment before his Line to be perfected, and the Field Artillery to be planted upon it, on the 8th of *September*. Two * Days before, the Enemy made a great Forrage, and their Workmen were employ'd in making Opeings, and enlarging the Roads about their Army which

* Sept. 6. N. S.

which continued encamp'd between *Mons-en-Peule* and *Merigni*, from whence, on the 7th, they detach'd 30 Squadrons, which march'd by *Tournay*, with a deſign to intercept a Convoy coming from *Bruſſels*, under a Guard of a Body of Troops commanded by Lieutenant-General *Paſcal*: Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough*, detach'd the ſame Evening, 30 Squadrons, under the Command of the Earl of *Albemarle*, Major-General *Witinghoff*, and three Brigadiers, with Orders to advance as far as *Gramont*, to meet the Convoy, which was ſafely brought to *Menin* Four Days after. The 8th, the Enemy advanc'd with their Foragers, ſuſtain'd by ſeveral Regiments, within a Quarter of a League of *Fretin*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* had his Quarters; an Account of which being brought to his Grace, while he was at Dinner, Lieutenant-General *Wood*, who happen'd to be at the Table, expreſs'd a great Impatience to drive the *French* to their Camp; for which Purpoſe, he only deſired Two *Engliſh* Battalions. His Grace granted his Requeſt, and commanded the Regiments of *How*, and Sir *William Temple*, which marching immediately, and being animated by the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Stairs*, and Major-General *Webb*, who went with them as Volunteers, fell upon the Enemy, and drove them as far as *Ennevelin*, where they had poſted ſome Infantry, in a Caſtle ſurrounded with Two Ditches. The *Engliſh* endeavour'd to diſlodge them from thence, and attack'd the Enemy with a great deal of Bravery; but the Duke of *Vendoſme* cauſing all his Grenadiers, and the Piquet of Six Brigades, which were encamp'd in the Front of his Army near *Pont-à-Marque*, to Support his Troops in the Caſtle, the Two *Britiſh* Battalions were obliged to retire with the Loſs of about 200 Men, and 6 or 7 Officers kill'd and wounded, and amongſt them Mr. *Higgenſon*, Captain of Sir *Richard Temple*'s Grenadiers: The Duke of *Marlborough* not having thought it proper, at this juncture, to ſend out any more Troops to ſuſtain them. Two † Days after, his Grace went to the Camp before *Lille*, and having view'd the Approaches, and dined with Prince *Eugene*, return'd to his Quarters at *Fretin*. The ſame Day, Monſieur

A. C. 1708.

Two Engliſh *Battalions repulſ'd at* Ennevelin, Sept. 6. *N. S.*

† Sept. 10. *N. S.*

A. C. 1708. *de Chamillard*, the *French* King's Prime Miniſter, arrived in the Enemy's Army, either to compoſe ſome Differences which were ſaid to have lately ariſen between the Dukes of *Vendoſme* and *Berwick*, or only to communicate to them, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's laſt Inſtructions towards the Relief of *Lille*. Whatever his Commiſſion was, after they had held a Council of War the next Morning, their Troops began to be in Motion, and about Two in the Afternoon, advanc'd to the Village of *Entiers*, in the Center of the Confederate Army, intending to poſſeſs themſelves of that Poſt; where the Duke of *Marlborough*, foreſeeing their Deſign, had timely placed Two Brigades of Foot, under the Command of the Brigadiers *Evans* and *Wertmuller*; and caus'd ſome Works to be thrown up about that Village.

The French make a ſhew of Attacking the Confederates. Upon the Enemy's Advancing towards the Intrenchments of the Allies, in very good Order, it was not doubted but they were fully reſolv'd upon a general Attack; whereupon the Army was immediately order'd to their Arms, and the Regiments commanded to their reſpective Poſts behind the Intrenchments. Prince *Eugene*, upon Notice of the Enemy's Motions, join'd the Duke of *Marlborough*, with about the ſame Number of Squadrons and Battalions, he brought Six Days before from the Siege; and, at the ſame Time, Orders were ſent to the Earl of *Albemarle*, who was then between *Oudenarde* and *Menin*, with the Convoy, to return to the Camp with all Speed.

But only cannonade them, Sept. 11 & 12. *N. S.* About Four in the Afternoon, the Enemy began to cannonade the Confederate Camp, directing their Fire chiefly againſt the Village of *Entiers*, and were anſwer'd by the Artillery, planted on the Intrenchments; which continued till it was dark. The Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and Monſieur *d' Auverquerque* continued in the Field all Night, and the Troops which lay upon their Arms, and were the next * Day about Noon, reinforc'd by the Arrival of the Earl of *Albemarle*, with his Detachment, were form'd again in order of Battle. About 7 that Morning, the Enemy renew'd their Cannonading, with 30 or 40 Pieces, moſt Twenty Four Pounders, and the Allies did the like, with almoſt equal Execution on both ſides, and the Loſs of about 50 Men kill'd and wounded on each. The Confederate Generals

* Sept. 12. *N. S.*

Generals thought the Enemy were in good Earneſt for an Attack, but finding the contrary, the Troops were order'd towards the Evening, to incamp in ſuch a manner, as to be immediately ready to receive the *French*, in caſe they ſhould make any further Attempts; and in the Night the Works about the Village of *Entiers* were repaired and augmented, for the greater Security of that Poſt. The ſame Night, the Enemy made a Movement, extending their Left to *Seclin*, and placing their Right to the *Marque*; and the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* rightly judging, That they had no other Deſign than by frequent Alarms, to delay the Storming of the Outworks of *Lille*, and conſidering that his Grace's Camp was ſufficiently ſecur'd, his Highneſs return'd on the 13th of *September*, with his Troops, to the Siege. The 14th, the Two Armies continued in the ſame Poſture: But the *French* Generals having held a Council of War, wherein they conſider'd the Impoſſibility of Attacking the Confederates, with any Probability of Succeſs, they reſolv'd to cut off their Communication with *Aeth* and *Bruſſels*, by poſſeſſing themſelves of all the Paſſes on the *Scheld*; whereby, not without probable Grounds, they hoped to diſtreſs the Confederate Army to ſuch a Degree, as to oblige Prince *Eugene* to give over the Siege of *Lille*. According to this new Project, on the 15th of *September*, N. S. before Break of Day, the Enemy moved, without Beat of Drum, their Right to *Orchies*, and their Left to *Ribaucourt*; Upon Notice whereof, the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd the Confederate Army to be in a Readineſs to march the 16th, to obſerve the Enemy; who, having put ſeveral Battalions into *Douay*, that Day, very early, continued their March, in Four Columns, by *Mouchin* and *Bachy*, directly towards *Tournay*. Hereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* made a ſmall Motion, placing his Right at *Peronne*, the Left at *Foreſt*, on the *Marque*, and fixing his Head-Quarters at *Sainghin*; where he had Advice, That the Day before, (*viz.* the 15th) a Convoy of a Hundred Waggons, loaden with Cannon-Ball for the Siege, arrived at *Oudenarde* from *Aeth*, under the Guard of One Thouſand Two Hundred Foot, commanded by Colonel *Freke*, notwithſtanding the

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Motions of the Two Armies.

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Enemy's Endeavours to intercept it. At the ſame Time, Brigadier, *Chanclos* march'd with Ten Squadrons of Horſe to *Oudenarde*, where he was to be join'd by the like Detachment from Prince *Eugene*'s Army, there being already Six Battalions in that Town; And upon Intelligence that Count *de la Motte*, with all the Troops he could get together in *Flanders*, was march'd from *Ghent* towards *Ninove*, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent Orders to Major General *Murray* to march, with moſt of the Troops in *Dutch Flanders*, to *Bruſſels*, for the Security of that Place. The Enemy encamp'd that * Evening with their Right to the Rivulet *Le Chin*, and their Left extending beyond *Froimont*; and the next † Morning paſs'd the *Scheld* over ſeveral Bridges they had laid above and below *Tournay*, and continued the † 18th in their Camp along that River from the Mount of the Trinity, beyond *Pottes*. The ſame † day, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army decamp'd from *Sanghin*, and having repaſs'd the *Marque* at *Pont-a-Treſin* and *Foreſt*, encamp'd with the Right at *Willem*, the Left at *Pas-a-Vaſne*, a Rivulet that runs into the *Scheld*, and the Head-Quarters at *Templeuve*. His Grace receiving Intelligence upon the March, that the Enemy had laid Bridges over the *Scheld* between *Warcoin*, and *Pecq*, and were fortifying thoſe Villages, in order to keep a Communication with the other ſide of that River, and diſturb the Confederate Convoys between *Oudenarde* and *Courtray*, Lieutenant General *Dedem* was thereupon order'd to march the 19th of *September* N. S. at Break of Day with all the Grenadiers of the Army, and 36 Field-Pieces, to diſlodge the *French*; who upon the firſt Appearance of his Advanc'd-Guard, abandon'd thoſe Two Villages, retired to the other ſide of the *Scheld*, and took up their Bridges. The 20th the Confederate Army made a ſmall Movement, encamping with the Right at *Hem* and *Foreſt*, near the *Marque*, the Left at *Leers*, and the Head-Quarters at *Lannoy*; And the Enemy having ſent ſome Brigades to take Poſt between *Oudenarde* and *Ghent*, took all poſſible Care to ſecure the Paſſes on the *Scheld*, caſting up Intrenchments, and erecting Batteries in ſeveral Places; and caſting up a Line from the Hill near *Oudenarde* to *Ename*, whereby that Place was cloſely

* Sept. 16. N. S.

† Sept. 17. N. S.

* Sept. 18. N. S.

The French *fortify the Paſſes on the* Scheld.

A. C. 1708.

cloſely hemm'd in on that ſide the *Scheld*; and the Communication between *Bruſſels* and the Armies of the Allies intirely cut off.

The Siege of Lille *carried on.*

In the mean Time the Siege of *Lille* was carried on, if not with ſuch Succeſs as the Confederates, (particularly the *Londoners*) at firſt expected, yet with ſuch Reſolution, Courage, and indefatigable Diligence, as together with the Bleſſing of an unuſual Continuance of fair Weather, made the Beſiegers conquer, at laſt, all the Difficulties they had to contend with. On the 10th of *September* N. S. Lieutenant-General *Sparr* continued in the Trenches, and the Relief, conſiſting of 5 Battalions for the Right, and 6 for the Left, was brought on by Major-General *Zoutland*, and * Sir *Richard Temple*, and Mr. *Boiſſet*, Brigadiers. A Major with 300 Grenadiers was order'd to attack the Place of Arms, form'd by the Cover'd-way of the Counterguard, and that of the Body of the Place oppoſite to the Breach, which was perform'd with good Succeſs; but as the Allies were beginning to make a Lodgment, the Enemy came upon them with a much ſuperiour Force, and oblig'd them to retire, having kill'd the Major, wounded the two Captains and a Lieutenant, and ſeveral of the Men who cover'd the Retreat of the Workmen. However, the Beſiegers advanc'd the Sap conſiderably along the Cover'd-way oppoſite to the Breach, and made a good Lodgment in the Cover'd-way along the ſide of the Counterguard, and another in the Cover'd-way of the Horn-work on the Left. On the Right the Saps, was advanc'd within 10 Paces of the Cover'd-way of the Grand Breach; And a new Battery of 8 Pieces of Cannon, was likewiſe begun, in order to ruin the Flank of the broken Face of the Horn-work on the Right, in which Works the Confederates had 10 Men kill'd and wounded. The 11th in the Morning, the Mortar-Battery on the Counterſcarp in the Front of the Counterguard began to play: And in the Evening, the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant General *Arnam*, and Majors General *Volkerſhoven* and *Vickenbach*, with 5 Battalions for each Attack; But there was little Progreſs made in the Siege, by Reaſon Prince *Eugene* march'd with 15 Battalions and the Cavalry to reinforce the Duke of

* *Some Journals ſay the Trenches were reliev'd by the Prince of* Holſtein-Beck; *and inſtead of Sir* Richard Temple, *name Brigadier* du Trouſſel: *But this is not material.*

A. C. 1708. of *Marlborough*, upon Advice that the Enemy were advancing towards his Grace's Camp. Major General *Volkerſhoven*, in going into the Trenches, receiv'd a dangerous Wound in the Breaſt: And the Enemy made a ſmall Sally on the Right, but were immediately repuls'd. The 12th, about nine in the Morning, while the Enemy were playing their Batteries againſt the Village of *Entiers* with much greater Warmth than they had done before, the Beſieg'd came out of the Town in great Numbers with four Colours, and attack'd the Trenches on the Left in ſix different Places, having, at the ſame time, another Body of Troops in the Cover'd-way ready to ſuſtain them; but before they could do any other Damage, than the overturning a few Gabions, they were engag'd by the next Battalions in the Trenches and oblig'd to retreat in great Diſorder, having had above 60 Men kill'd, and among them ſeveral Officers, which they drew after them into their Works; And of the Confederates 14 Men were kill'd, and near 30 wounded. Lieutenant General *Arnam* continued the following Night in the Trenches, which were reliev'd by Major General *Soble* with 10 Imperial Battalions. The Saps both on the Right and Left were conſiderably advanc'd, and the Lodgment in the Cover'd-way of the Horn-work on the Right repaired and enlarged, having been ſomewhat damaged by the Enemy's Bombs: With the Loſs of an Engineer mortally wounded, on the Right, and another kill'd on the Left. The 13th the Trenches were reliev'd by the Prince of *Holſtein-Beck*, Major-General *Collyer*, Brigadiers *Waſſenaer* and *du Trouſſel*, with four Battalions for the Right, and ſix for the Left. The Diſpoſition was made for joining the Saps on the Right and Left; for going with the cloſe Sap into the Cover'd way before the Breaches, and for making the Deſcent into the Ditches of the two Counterguards; which Works were conſiderably advanc'd, notwithſtanding the great Rain which fell that Night. The Beſiegers had an Engineer ſhot through the Body, but very few Men either kill'd or wounded this Night, or the preceding. The 14th Orders were given for preparing a great Number of Faſcines with Stones in them, for filling

ing up the Ditches of the two Counterguards and the Horn-work on the Right. In the Night the Beſiegers made the Deſcent of the Ditches of the Counterguard on the Right, and broke thro' the Wall. The Sap before the Grand Breaches were advanc'd, the Miners ſet to work in order to break into the Place of Arms, between the Horn-work and the Ravelin on the Right, and a Counter-Battery againſt the ſaid Horn-work finiſh'd. On the Left the Miners began an Entrance into the Cover'd way before the Grand Breach, and prepar'd a Mine to blow up the Wall of the Ditch before the Face of Counterguard, and a new Communication was made on the grand Lodgment before the two Counterguards. A. C. 1708.

The 15th Prince *Eugene* chang'd the Diſpoſition for Relieving the Trenches, and thought fit, that for the future, all the Lieutenants General of his Army ſhould roll one with another; That every Day there ſhould be one in the Trenches with a Brigadier on the Attack of the Left; and a Major General on the Attack of the Right; And that 12 Battalions ſhould mount the Trenches, *viz.* Five of the Imperialiſts, *Heſſians* and *Palatines* on the Right, and ſeven of the Prince of *Orange Naſſau*'s Detachment on the Left. Accordingly, that Evening the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant General *Sparr*, Major General *Vickenback*, and Brigadier *Boiſſet*, with 12 Battalions; And the Mine in the Counterſcarp before the Breach of the Counterguard, was ſprung with good Succeſs, throwing up part of the Wall, and a great deal of Earth into the Ditch. The Beſiegers began likewiſe to fill the Ditch of the Counterguard on the Right, oppoſite to the Breach, with Faſcines and Earth Sacks; and the Sap was conſiderably advanc'd with very little Loſs. The 16th, the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant General *Arnam*, Major General *Sacken*, and Brigadier *Temple*. In the Evening, one of the Enemy's Bombs fell into the Sap, oppoſite to the Breach of the Counterguard on the Left, which kill'd 9 Men; and they likewiſe burnt ſeveral Faſcines that were laid for paſſing the Ditch of the Counterguard on the Right: But nevertheleſs the Works were advanc'd towards

with

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making a Lodgment on each of the Counterguards with the Loſs of 40 Men kill'd and wounded. The 17th the Prince of *Holſtein-Beck* reliev'd the Trenches, with Major General *Soble*, and Brigadier *du Trouſſel*, with 5 Battalions on the Right, and 7 on the Left; and the Ditch on the Right was fill'd up; but that on the Left could not be quite finiſh'd. The Works were ſo near the Enemy's Fire, that the Beſiegers had that Night 60 Men kill'd and wounded. The 18th, the Trenches being reliev'd by Lieutenant General *Sparr*, and Major General *Collier*, the Sap was quite join'd from the Counterguard to the Horn-work, and the Beſiegers began to fill the Ditch, in order to paſs the Breach in the Horn work on the Right. A ſmall Battery was rais'd againſt the Breach of the Counterguard on the Right, which the Enemy were endeavouring to repair, and the Miners got to the Wall of the Cover'd-way before the two Breaches; as alſo to the Place of Arms to the Right of the Grand Breach on the Right: With the Loſs of about 50 Men killed and wounded. The 19th the Trenches were releiv'd by Lieutenant General *Sparr*, and Major General *Zoutland*; the Gallery towards the Counterguard on the Right compleatly finiſh'd with its Parapet; and the Gallery towards the Hornwork advanc'd, but not quite perfected, by reaſon of the Enemy's great Fire, which likewiſe hinder'd the finiſhing of the Gallery towards the Counterguard on the Left, as was intended. The 20th, the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant General *Arnam*, and Major General *Soble*; And the Night was, for the moſt part, employ'd in enlarging the Saps, both on the Right and Left, and in advancing the Gallery towards the Hornwork of the Right, part of which was burnt by the Enemy. Three Mines were perfected on the Right before the Grand Breach; a Gallery compleated towards the Counterguard of the Right; and two Mines got ready to ſpring on the Left: But the Gallery towards the Counterguard of the Left, could not be quite finiſh'd. Things being in this Forwardneſs, Prince *Eugene* gave Orders for Storming the Enemy's Works, *viz.* from the Right Attack, the Horn-work of the Gate of St. *Andrew*, that Part of the Tenaille which lay next that Attack, the Cover'd-

Diſpoſition made by Prince Eugene *to attack the Enemy's Works. See the Plan.*

Cover'd-way in the Front of the Breach. and the Place of Arms before the Ravelin and the Horn-work; And from the Left Attack, that Part of the Tenaille on that ſide, and the Counterſcarp to the Ravelin from the Gate of St. *Magdalen* to the *Deule*. The Diſpoſition for Aſſaulting the firſt, was as follows: A. C. 1708.

'For the Attack of the Hornwork, 200 Grenadiers ſhall advance by Plottoons, and ſupport each 'other; and if they are repuls'd, they ſhall be ſupported by 300 Fuſileers, who ſhall move up in 'Plottoons alſo; and all ſhall be ſupported by the 'Forces in the Trenches. The Mines made under 'the Flanck'd Angle of the Cover'd Way before 'the Breach, ſhall be ſprung; and then 70 Grenadiers, with as many Fuſileers, ſhall take Poſt there, 'and be ſupported by the Forces in the Trenches. '40 Grenadiers, and as many Fuſileers ſhall take 'Poſt in the Place of Arms, between the Ravelin 'and the Horn-work, and ſhall be ſupported from 'the Trenches. In the Attack on the Horn-work, 'ſhall be employ'd 300 Pioneers, who ſhall move 'up aſſoon as the Soldiers ſhall have taken Poſt 'there: Theſe Pioneers ſhall be divided into Plottoons, and the firſt ſhall be led by Ingenier ———, 'follow'd by ———. In the Attack of the Tenaille, 200 Pioneers ſhall be employ'd, and move 'up in Diviſions led by Ingenier———. For the 'Lodgment in the Cover'd Way before the great 'Breach, 300 Pioneers ſhall be led up in the like Order, by the Ingeniers———. For the Place of 'Arms, 100 Pioneers will be requiſite, who ſhall 'act in like manner as the foremention'd, and be 'directed by Ingenier———. Thirty Carpenters 'ſhall alſo be employed. The Attack ſhall not begin before the Directors of the Trenches give 'Notice that they are ready, and then the Mines 'ſhall be ſprung and the Signal given. Three 'Hours before the Attack, the Cannon ſhall play 'upon all the Breaches and Defences of the Place, 'into which likewiſe as many Bombs and Grenadoes ſhall be thrown as is poſſible. 'Twill be proper to begin the Attack at——— in the Evening 'before Night, that the Men may lodge themſelves 'before it be dark, and have all the Night before 'them to perfect their Lodgments. 'Twill be neceſſary,

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'ceſſary to have a Reſerve of 300 Pioneers, to ſup-
'ply the Room of thoſe who ſhall be kill'd or diſ-
'abled. All the Pioneers ſhall the next Morning
'at Day-break be reliev'd by 500 others; and the
'Officers ſhall be order'd to keep them together;
'and to make them work as hard as poſſible. Such
'a Number of Gabions, Faſcines, Bags of Earth,
'and other Neceſſaries, as are requiſite, ſhall be
'plac'd near to the Attack, that they may be juſt
'at Hand, and the Soldiers have no Pretence to
'quit their Ground to go to any Diſtance to fetch
'them. For the Aſſault on the Left, the following
Diſpoſition was made. I. 100 Grenadiers and 100
'Fuſileers ſhall be employ'd in the Aſſault on the
'Tenaille; the Grenadiers ſhall be divided into
'three Plottoons, Twelve of them with a Sergeant
'ſhall firſt mount the Breach; and a Lieutenant and
'Enſign ſhall follow them with 35 more; with
'theſe ſhall move up 50 Pioneers carrying Wooll-
'Sacks, and 11 Carpenters with Axes to cut down
'the Palliſades before the Coupures in the Tenaille.
'If the Enemy, by ſpringing Mines, or by a bold
'Defence, ſhall force this Body to retire, the Cap-
'tain with the remaining Grenadiers ſhall ſup-
'port them; the Fuſileers ſhall ſtand for a Re-
'ſerve, till there ſhall be Occaſion for them. When
'firm Poſt is taken, 50 Grenadiers only ſhall keep
'in it, and 100 Pioneers ſhall be led up to make a
'Lodgement, 100 other Pioneers continually ſup-
'plying them with Faſcines and Gabions. II. In
'the Attack of the Counterſcarp, from the Angle of
'the Ravelin to the Lodgement in the Cover'd
'Way of the Tenaille, ſhall be employ'd 400 Gre-
'nadiers, and as many Fuſileers, and act in Divi-
'ſions; that is to ſay, 200 Grenadiers ſupported by
'200 Fuſileers, ſhall drive the Enemy out of the
'Counterſcarp from the ſaid Angle of the Ravelin,
'to the Place Arms, over againſt the Tenaille; and
'the other 200 Grenadiers, with the 200 Fuſileers
'to ſupport them, ſhall attack the Counterſcarp
'from the Place of Arms, to our Lodgment in the
'Tenaille. Aſſoon as the Soldiers have taken Poſt,
'the Pioneers ſhall move up to make Lodgments;
'which being in tolerable Forwardneſs, ſhall be
'kept by 100 Grenadiers, and as many Fuſileers:

'And

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'And if the Enemy make too great Reſiſtance, the 'Aſſailants of theſe two Poſts, ſhall be ſupported 'by ſome Plottoons out of the Trenches, till they 'are abſolutely ſecur'd. III. The Grenadiers, Fu-'ſileers, and Pioneers, ſhall draw together by Noon 'under our Batteries, that at 2-a-Clock they may 'enter the Trenches: Care ſhall be taken that the 'Grenadiers be well provided with Hand-Grena-'does and Match. IV. To make the Lodgments 'on the Counterſcarp 550 Pioneers ſhall be em-'ploy'd, of which 150 ſhall do nothing but carry 'up Faſcines; the other 400 in Two Diviſions ſhall 'move up, and fall to work aſſoon as the 400 Gre-'nadiers have driven away the Enemy. V. At the 'Signal the Mines ſhall be ſprung, and the Grena-'diers ſhall iſſue out of the Trenches, in firm Or-'der: Two Hundred Pioneers ſhall be kept for a 'Reſerve. VI. An inceſſant Fire ſhall be made 'from the Mortars, Hauwitzers, and Cannon, eſ-'pecially on the Horn-work, the Ravelin, the 'Breach, and the Tenaille. VII. The Pioneers 'ſhall be reliev'd the next Morning at Three-a-'Clock.

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According to this Diſpoſition, all was got ready for the Aſſault, the 20th, in the Evening; but the Enemy having found means to burn part of the Galleries and Bridges of the Beſiegers, 'twas put off till the 21ſt about Half an Hour paſt Six in the Evening, when the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Wilke*, Major-General *Sacken*, and Sir *Richard Temple*, with the uſual Number of Battalions. The Signal being given by a general Diſcharge from the Batteries, both of Cannon and Mortars, the Mines, both on the Right and Left, were immediately ſprung with good Succeſs, and the Grenadiers thereupon mounting the Breach of the Tenaille or Counterguard on the Right, oblig'd the Enemy to retire into the Retrenchment of that Work, and made a good Lodgment on the Breach. The Beſiegers made themſelves Maſters of a Place of Arms on the Counterſcarp of the Counterguard on the Left, where they continued without any Diſturbance; And they likewiſe beat the Enemy out of the Counterſcarp before the Grand-Breach; but a great Number of freſh Troops coming

Aſſault made on the Out-Works, Sept. 21. *N. S.*

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coming out upon them, and the Officer, who commanded the Men appointed to ſuſtain the Confederates on that ſide, being kill'd, they were obliged to quit Two Lodgments they had made there. Prince *Eugene*, whoſe Preſence was highly neceſſary to animate the Soldiers, and prevent the like Misfortune as happen'd the 7th of that Month, in the Attack of the Counterſcarp, ſeeing the Grenadiers repuls'd, rally'd them himſelf, and led them on again to the Charge: Upon which Occaſion his Highneſs was wounded by a Musket-Ball, which grazing on his Forehead, above his Left-Eye, made no Fracture, and only beat off his Hat. The Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, who ſtood by, clapt his own Hat (which had been Shot through a little before by another Musket-Ball) on Prince *Eugene*, who was perſwaded to retire to his Quarters, to have his Wound dreſs'd. This Action having been very obſtinate and bloody, the Allies had little leſs than 1000 Men, either kill'd or wounded in it; to ſupply which the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent, the next Day, a Reinforcement of 400 *Britiſh* and *Pruſſian* Grenadiers from his Army to the Siege. The ſame Morning, his Grace went to give Prince *Eugene* a Viſit, and finding him ready to mount on Horſeback, his Grace, and King *Auguſtus*, prevail'd with his Highneſs to continue a few Days in his Chamber, till his Wound was heal'd up: During which Time, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſuſtain'd the Weight of the Command, both of the Siege, and his own Army. The States-General were ſo ſenſible of the almoſt-irreparable Loſs, the whole Confederacy would ſuſtain by the Death of Prince *Eugene*, that they order'd their Deputies to conjure him not to expoſe any more ſo precious a Life; to prevent which, They, and even ſome Generals, repreſented to his Highneſs, *the Lateneſs* * *of the Seaſon*; *the Slowneſs with which the Ingeniers had proceeded in their Approaches*; *and the great Difficulty there would be, after the Conſumption of ſo prodigious a Quantity of Ammunition, to provide what would ſtill be neceſſary in any reaſonable Time*; *which gave them ſome Apprehenſions for the Succeſs of the Siege*: And therefore open'd the Counſel of giving over that Enterprize, before they were reduc'd to greater Streights. But his Highneſs rejected

Prince Eugene *Wounded.*

He rejects the Counſel of Raiſing the Siege.

* *See the* London Gazette *of* Sept. 20. O. S.

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neſs rejected thoſe Overtures, and perſiſted in the Reſolution to carry on the Siege, even with his own Troops, as long as he had one Man left.

The greateſt Difficulty the Allies met with in the Siege, being occaſion'd by the Want of Ammunition, and all the Paſſages to *Bruſſels* wholly obſtructed, the Duke of *Marlborough* had wiſely bethought himſelf, (in order to open a new Communication with *Oſtend*) of ſending for the *Britiſh* Battalions, which, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Erle*, had been employ'd in Alarming the Coaſt of *France*; of which Expedition a ſuccint Account will not be amiſs in this Place. General *Erle* having taken a Review, in the Iſle of *Wight*, of the Nine Regiments commanded by Brigadier *Lieſay*, M. G. *Farrington*, Colonel *Hamilton*, Colonel *Dormer*, Colonel *Johnſon*, Colonel *Moor*, Colonel *Cauſield*, Colonel *Townſend*, and Brigadier *Wynne*, caus'd them to be embark'd on Board the Men of War and the few Tranſports that were at *Spithead*, except a Detachment of about 400 Men, who were left behind there; and the 2 Regiments of Dragoons of Brigadier *Carpenter*, and the Earl of *Eſſex*, that were order'd to march to, and embark at *Dover*, for want of the Tranſports, that were detain'd by contrary Winds in the *Downs*. The Fleet, under the Command of Sir *George Bing*, Admiral of the *Blue*, and the Lord *Durſley*, Vice Admiral of the *Blue*, ſail'd from *Spithead* on *Tueſday* the 27th of *July*, *O. S.* about Noon, and came to an Anchor the 28th at Night off of *Deal*. The 29th, a Diſpoſition was made for eaſing the Tranſport-Ships that came from *Spithead*, and were crowded, and for ſhifting the Soldiers out of the Men of War into the Tranſports that were found in the Downs, both for Conveniency and Health ſake: After which it was thought proper to ſtand over, with the Fleet and Tranſports, to the Coaſt of *Picardy*, as well to alarm and amuſe the Enemy there, as to be the more in readineſs to execute any Orders that ſhould be ſent for proceeding elſewhere on the Coaſt of *France*. The 30th, the Boats of the Fleet begun to be employ'd in carrying the Soldiers to the Tranſports aſſign'd them, but the Wind blowing very hard, that Service could not be perform'd till the

An Account of General Erle's *Expedition on the Coaſt of* France.

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next day. The 1st of *August*, the Fleet set Sail again, and came to an Anchor the next day, about Noon, in the Bay of *Bologne*; where it was thought fit to make a Feint of Landing the Troops near the Point of that Town; and accordingly, upon Signals agreed on, the Launches and other Boats of the Fleet were order'd to rendezvous at 2 a-Clock next Morning, with a Detachment of the Forces. The 3d, about 4-a-Clock, they stood in pretty near the Shore, to observe the Condition of the Enemy, of whom they perceiv'd considerable Numbers to be gather'd together on the Strand, and amongst them 5 Squadrons of Horse and 2 Battalions of Foot, which were judg'd to be regular Troops, and drawn from the Neighbouring Parts. Several Cannon-shot were fir'd from the Forts in the Bay, but without any Execution. The 4th, early in the Morning, it blew a Storm of Wind, with Thunder and Lightning, when the Fleet weigh'd, and anchor'd again about Noon in the Bay of *Estaples*. As they sail'd along the Coast, the Enemy's Horse that were found at *Bologne*, were seen to march along the Shore, as far as the River which leads up to *Estaples*. Soon after the Fleet's Arrival here, a Detachment was landed, with intention to have march'd some Way, and given a farther Alarm to the Country; for which purpose the Generals and Admirals were all on Shore; but assoon as the Detachment was drawn up, new * Orders were brought by an Express from *England*; whereupon all the Troops were re-embark'd. The same Day, the *Woolwich* and *Canterbury* join'd the Fleet from *Spithead*, with 400 of the Soldiers that were left in the Isle of *Wight*; and the 5th they were under Sail, making for the Bay of *Bologne*, where they arriv'd the next Morning, and anchor'd, with Intention to have waited the coming up of the Transports with the Dragoons expected from *Dover*; but the Wind blowing very fresh at North-west, it was not thought

* *It was at first design'd that the Forces under General* Erle *should have join'd those that made an Incursion into* Picardy, *under General* Tilly, *but the Latter being recall'd, that Project was laid aside.*

thought ſafe to ride on that Coaſt, by reaſon of the Sands and Shoal-Water. On the 7th in the Evening, being oblig'd to weigh, they ſtood over again to the Coaſt of *England*, and off of *Dover*, where, next Night they receiv'd an Account, That the Dragoons were embark'd; but the Weather proving calm, the Tranſports could not come out 'till the Day following, when they all join'd the Fleet (which continu'd under Sail) in *Dover*-Road; but the Winds were ſo various that they could not make to the Bay of *la Hogue*, 'till the 11th in the Afternoon. The ſame Evening, upon a Report made by Perſons ſent out to diſcover a proper place for Landing, it was reſolv'd, that the Men of War and Tranſports ſhould ſtand in as near the Shore as poſſible the next Day, to land the Forces: And accordingly, upon the Signal made, at Four of the Clock, the 12th in the Morning, they were all under Sail; but a great Fog ariſing, and little or no Wind, the Tranſports could not all come up, nor the Launches and Boats of the Fleet, which were all employ'd to carry the firſt Detachment of 1200 Men, get nigh the Shore, 'till about 10 of the Clock. By this time the latter were all got to the Place of Rendezvous, but the Generals, upon viewing the Coaſt, and the Forces that were by that time brought together to oppoſe any Deſcent (which were reckon'd to be 9 Battalions, and 14 Squadrons, regularly drawn up) found it impracticable to land the Men, as well as by reaſon of ſeveral Forts and Batteries which commanded the Shore, and from whence they threw ſeveral Bombs into the Fleet. The Men were therefore order'd to return on Board again, there being no Poſſibility of effecting any thing on that Coaſt, without the apparent hazard of the firſt Detachment, which could not be follow'd by another from the Tranſports, where they lay, in leſs than Two Hours time, the Boats not being capable of carrying above 1200 Men at a Time. On the 14th the Fleet ſet Sail again to the Weſtward, it being intended, if the Wind ſhould continue Eaſterly, to have put into the Bay of *Grande-Anſe*. The ſame Day the ſick Soldiers, on Board the Tranſport-Sthips, were remov'd into one Ship, and ſent under Convoy of the *Antelope*

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for *Portſmouth*, to be put into the Hoſpital there. The 15th, in the Morning, the Wind coming about when the Fleet was off of Cape *la Hogue*, to the S. W. they were oblig'd to alter their Courſe; whereupon they went and lay before *Cherbourg*. The 16th, Quarter-Maſter-General *la Colombiere*, and Engineer *Hanway* being ſent out to obſerve the Coaſt, and take a view of *Cherbourg*, to ſee where it might be proper to Land the Forces, they return'd and made a Report, That by reaſon of the Rocks all along the Coaſt, and of the Forts at the Mouth of the inner Bay, leading up to the Town, which commanded the Entrance thereof, it was utterly impracticable to land Men there. At the ſame time, while they were Sounding within leſs than Cannon-ſhot of theſe Forts, which fired ſeveral times at them, they perceiv'd a great many Tents pitch'd on the Shore. The ſame Day, the Lord *Durſley*, on Board the *Orford*, with ſix other Men of War, on which the Marines were on Board, was detach'd from the Fleet, and ſail'd to the Weſtward to cruize in the Soundings; and the 17th, the Fleet return'd, and came to Anchor in the Bay of *la Hogue*, to give a farther Alarm to the Enemy: But the Men growing ſickly, and Proviſions ſhort, Sir *George Bing* return'd to *Spithead*, on the 28th of the ſame Month, with the Men of War and Tranſports. On *Sunday* the 5th of *September*, *O. S.* Orders were ſent down to *Portſmouth* for the Forces on Board the Fleet, except *Carpenter's* and *Eſſex*'s Dragoons, to ſail for *Oſtend*, which they did accordingly, the 7th in the Morning, and arriv'd there Three Days † after. Upon Intelligence thereof, Count *De la Motte*, who was advanc'd, with a conſiderable Force, towards *Bruſſels*, with Deſign to ſurprize that Place, return'd immediately to *Bruges*, and commanded 300 of his Men to cut the Dykes at *Leffinghen*, in order to lay the Country between *Oſtend* and *Newport* under Water, and thereby prevent General *Erle's* Communication with the Duke of *Marlborough*: But notwithſtanding that, Part of the *Britiſh* Forces, with ſome *Dutch* that were in Garriſon at *Oſtend*, took Poſt at the Village of *Leffinghen*, and began to intrench themſelves there, expecting Orders

†*The* Britiſh *Forces under Generrl* Erle, *arrive at* Oſtend. Sept. 21. *N. S.*

ders from the D. of *Marlborough* to do further Service. A. C.

To return to the Siege; The Four Hundred Grenadiers detach'd from his Grace's Army, were order'd to be, the 22d of *September*, at 4 in the Afternoon, in the Trenches; and this Body, ſupported by the like Number of other Grenadiers, and 550 Fuzeliers, were to poſt themſelves that Evening in the Tenaille on the Left; but the firſt arriving too late, the Attack was put off. The ſame * Evenign, the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant General *Spar*, Major General *Soble*, and Brigadier du *Trouſſel*, with Twelve Battalions, who enlarg'd the Lodgment on the Counterſcarp; advanc'd the Gallery to the Horn-work on the Right, and to the Counterguard on the Left; and carried on and enlarg'd the Saps on the Right and Left. The 23d, in the Morning, Lieutenant-General *Arnam*, Major-General *Colyer*, and Brigadier *Waſſenaer*, reliev'd the Trenches, and had the Direction of the Attack which was to be made the Day before. Three Hundred Grenadiers of the Grand Army, ſupported by 120 others, and 270 Fuzileers, were commanded for the Attack on the Right; and the other 100 Grenadiers from the Grand Army, ſupported by 280 others, and 270 Fuzileers, for the Attack on the Left. All things being in a readineſs, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was in the Trenches, cauſed a Signal to be made for the Attack, which was carryed on with all imaginable Vigour and Succeſs. For the Confederate Troops beat the Enemy from the Tenaille on the Left, (that on the Right being taken the 21ſt at Night) made a great Lodgment therein; and enlarg'd their Lodgments along the Cover'd way, without any conſiderable Loſs: Having only had ſome Ingineers and Officers wounded. It was obſerved, on this Occaſion, that the Enemy did not defend that Poſt with the like Vigour they have done the former, from whence 'twas rightly concluded, either that the Garriſon had been much weakned in the hot Diſputes they had ſuſtain'd, or that they began to want Ammunition. The 24th in the Morning * Lieutenant-General *Wilke*, Major-General *Zoutland*, and Brigadier *Keppel*, reliev'd the Trenches, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, who return'd the Night before to his

1708.

The Siege of Lille *continued*

* Sept. 22.

An Attack made, and the Tenaille on the Left taken, under the Duke of Marlborough's *Command.*

* *Some Journals ſay the the Prince of* Holſtein-Beck.

A. C. 1708. Camp, came back that Morning to the Siege. In the Evening one of the Beſiegers Bombs, fell into a Magazine of Bombs in the Town, which blew up, and occaſion'd a conſiderable Damage; And that Night was employed in advancing the Sap towards the Two grand Breaches, and along the Ditches of the Two Counterguards. They alſo began two Mines, in order to blow up the Traverſes, behind which the Enemy continued in thoſe Works; made ſome Progreſs in the Bridges to paſs the Ditch of the Horn-work on the Right, and continued the Lodgments before the Ravelin on the Right: With very inconſiderable Loſs. In the mean time, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, continu'd encamp'd at *Lanoy*, from whence, on the 21ſt, Brigadier *Landsbergh*, with 6 Battalions, and 800 Horſe, march'd to *Courtray*, and encamp'd near that Place, with Orders to protect the Country People, and encourage them to bring Proviſions to the Confederate Camp, of which they were hindred before by the Enemy's Parties. The 22d Major General *Cadogan* ſet out for *Oſtend* to view the *Britiſh* Troops that landed there the ſame Day, and concert Meaſures with General *Erle* for the Security of a great Convoy, that was to be ſent from thence to the Army. Major-General *Cadogan* return'd the 23d at Night; The ſame Day, the Troops poſted near *Courtray*, under Brigadier *Landsbergh*, advanc'd towards the Country of *Bruges*, between *Rouſſelaer* and *Thielt*; And the 24th Brigadier *Starkenbergh*, with Ten Squadrons, and Brigadier *Els* with ſix Battalions, were order'd to march and poſt themſelves within ſome Miles of *Menin*, in order to obſerve the Detachments which the Enemy might make to intercept that Convoy. The 25th the Trenches before *Lille* were reliev'd by Lieutenant General *Spar*, Major General † *Soble*, and Brigadier *Boiſſet*, with the uſual Number of Battalions, who carried on the Sap before the Breaches within Ten Paces of the Paliſadoes, and along the Faces of the Ravelin on the Right; And the Miners continued to work at the Two Mines before the Breach on the Left; as alſo at the Mines to blow up the Traverſes of the Counter-Guards, with very little loſs. The 26th Lieutenant General *Arnham*,

† *Other Journals ſay Maj. Gen.* Feigenbach.

Arnham, Major General *Sacken*, and Brigadier *Temple*, having reliev'd the Trenches, the Saps and Mines were very much advanc'd on the Right Attack; and on the Left Two Mines were carried on to blow up the Traverſes of the Saliant Angle of the Counterſcarp, oppoſite to the great Breach in the Body of the Place, with little or no Loſs. The 27th, the Prince of *Holſtein-Beck* having reliev'd the Trenches with Major General *Soble*, Brigadier *Boiſſet*, and the uſual Number of Battalions, the Sap was conſiderably advanc'd along the Face of the Ravelin and the Counterguard on the Right; on the Left the Saps were likewiſe continu'd, and ſeveral Mines carried on in the Counterguards, and before the grand Breach, with the Loſs of near 50 Men kill'd and wounded. About break of Day the Enemy ſprung a Mine before the Breach on the Right, which, however, did no manner of Damage. The 28th, the Trenches were reliev'd by Lieutenant-General *Wilke*, Major-General *Collyer*, and Brigadier *Waſſenaer*, with the former Number of Battalions; and about Midnight, whilſt the Workmen were employ'd in carrying on the Saps and Mines, there was a great Alarm in the Camp on the following Occaſion. The Siege having been protracted to an unuſual length, (both by Reaſon of the ſtout Reſiſtance of thoſe within, and the ſeveral Interruptions and other Difficulties, thoſe without met in that Enterprize) and the Garriſon having ſuſtain'd ſeveral Aſſaults, and made all the while a prodigious Fire, Mareſchal *de Boufflers* found means to acquaint the Duke of *Vendoſme*, that he had ſcarce Ammunition ſufficient for four Days; which preſſing Neceſſity oblig'd the Enemy to venture upon a bold Attempt of ſupplying the Place. In order to that, the Duke of *Vendoſme* detach'd the Chevalier de *Luxembourg*, Major-General, and Mr. *de Tournefort* with about Two Thouſand Carabiniers, Horſe, and Dragoons, who, beſides their Arms, carry'd each a Fuſee, and a Bag of ſixty Pound Weight of Powder, which they took up at *Douay*. Having put green Boughs in their Hats, the uſual Token of the Confederate Troops, they advanc'd along the Cawſey from *Douay* to *Lille*, and were met by the Out-Guards of

A. C. 1708.

The Chevalier de Luxembourg *throws a ſupply of Men and Ammunition into* Lille.

A. C. 1708. a Detachment of 100 Horſe, which General *Schlick*, who was encamp'd at *Pont-a-Treſin*, with 30 Squadrons, ſince the Duke of *Marlborough* came to *Lanoy*, had poſted there. Being challeng'd by theſe Guards, they pretended they were *Germans* of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, and were conducting ſome Priſoners to the Camp; But, upon a Diſtruſt, a Subaltern Officer advanc'd to examine them; whereupon they rode full Gallop along the Cawſey, and got into the Line of Circumvallation. The Centinels and Guards having fired at them, the Confederate Troops took the Alarm, ran to their Arms; and the Palatine Dragoons of *Witgenſtein*, getting firſt on Horſeback, with incredible Speed, fell on the Enemy, and purſued them to the Barrier of the Town, which the Beſieged were, at firſt, ſhy of opening, and ſo left their Men expoſed to the Fire of the Confederate Infantry, which ſetting Fire to ſome Bags of Powder, about 60 of the Enemy were blown up, with their Horſes. However, about Twelve Hundred of the foremoſt got into the Town; and the reſt, by the Favour of the Night, and the Confuſion the Confederate Camp was in, retired, tho' with the utmoſt Precipitation, towards *Douay*; but met with another Misfortune near *Pont-a-Rache*: For ſome of the Bags of thoſe that went before, being untied, and the Powder falling on the Ground, was ſet on Fire, by the Horſes of thoſe that came after ſtriking Fire on the Pavement, whereby about 30 Men were kill'd: Beſides which, the Allies took in the Camp ſeveral Priſoners, and amongſt them the Marquis *de Bethune*, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Captain, and two Subalterns: So that the Enemy paid very dear for the Supply of Ammunition they threw into the Town. The Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* gave the following Account of that Action to the States General:

The Prince of Heſſe's *Letter to the States about it.*

High and Mighty Lords,

'THE 27th inſtant, I did my ſelf the Honour 'to acquaint your High Mightineſſes how 'far the Works againſt this City were advanc'd; 'there has been no Alteration ſince; our Men con'tinue working to perfect the Mines in the Tenailles, 'and to carry on the Saps to the Cover'd-way.

'Yeſter-

'Yeſterday, towards the Evening, we heard a A. C.
'great Blow, which we ſuppos'd to be a Mine; 1707.
'half an Hour after, another Crack was heard;
'and at Midnight, ſuch a Blaſt, that the Ground
'ſhook with it. This alarm'd the whole Army; I
'went to the Right, from whence the Noiſe came
'(having firſt given Order to all the Cavalry under
'my Command to Saddle and Mount) and found
'that a great Detachment of the Enemy (as your
'High Mightineſſes may ſee by the ſubjoin'd Liſt)
'coming from *Douay*, had endeavour'd to break
'through at the Aperture of the Line of Circum-
'vallation, on the High-way between *Douay* and
'*Liſle*, where the *Palatine* Horſe are encamp'd.
'Part of them having paſs'd, and our Men putting
'themſelves in a Poſture to oppoſe them, the Bags
'of Powder, which moſt of the *French* Horſe and
'Dragoons had behind them, of about 50 Pound
'Weight each, took Fire, which made a terrible
'Noiſe among them. The foremoſt of them, upon
'this Accident, rode full Gallop towards the Town;
'Nevertheleſs, before they could reach it, the ſame
'Diſaſter befell 'em a ſecond time, juſt as they came
'up to the Barrier, which might, in all Probability,
'be occaſion'd by the Horſes Shoes ſtriking upon
'the Pavement, or by the Sparks of the firſt Fire
'that fell upon their Men, who were not aware of
'it. 'Tis ſaid, that, at leaſt, an Hundred Men
'periſh'd, in this manner, near the Gate; and 'tis
'likely, this was the laſt Noiſe we heard. Between
'50 and 60 Troopers were kill'd upon the Place
'where they paſs'd the Line; and 'twas a dreadful
'Spectacle to ſee the Way ſtrew'd with dead Car-
'caſſes, Horſes, Heads, Arms, and Legs, half burnt.
'The others who were behind, retir'd as faſt as
'they could. I caus'd 'em to be purſu'd, but it
'was impoſſible to overtake them. They found,
'however, upon the Road, for Two Leagues be-
'yond the Camp, Sacks of Powder, Swords, Pi-
'ſtols, and looſe Powder, which ſhews the Preci-
'pitation with which they made their Retreat.
'Our *Heſſian* Huſſars ſet fire to a great many Sacks
'which they found in the Road, as they return'd
'from the Purſuit. We reckon, that about 300
Men got into the Town, but carry'd too little
Powder

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'Powder with 'em, to ballance their Loſs. On the 'other hand, 'tis plain, that Ammunition, which is 'ſo neceſſary for their Defence, begins to fall ſhort 'in the Place.

'Your *High Mightineſſes* will, no doubt, have 'had direct Advice, of the Advantage which the 'Troops, lately arriv'd from *England*, ſuſtain'd by 'thoſe Monſ. *Cadogan* carried with him from the 'Army, have obtain'd near the Canal that goes 'from *Oſtend* to *Newport*, over the Duke of *Berwick*'s 'Troops that attack'd 'em. The great Convoy is 'arriv'd at *Menin*. I congratulate your *High-Mighti-* 'neſſes upon both theſe Accounts; and am, with 'much Reſpect, &c.

From the Camp before Lille, Sept. 29. 1708. *Sign'd,*

Frederick, *Prince of* Heſſe.

'The Troops which endeavour'd to throw them-'ſelves into *Lille*, in the Night between the 28th 'and 29th, were the Chevalier *de Luxembourg*, and 'under him Monſ. *de Tournefort*; 400 Horſe for the 'Van; 252 Horſe-Grenadiers; 2 Squadrons of 'Dragoons; 2 of *Burgundy*; 1 of St. *Agnan*; 2 of '*Morteville*; 2 of *la Fontaine*; 1 of *Bretéche*; 2 of '*Ternau*; 2 of *Forceaque*. N. B. We have taken ſome Officers, with about Twenty five Troopers. And had not One Man either kill'd or wounded on our ſide.

The very ſame Day the *French* ſet out from *Douay*, to attempt the throwing Ammunition into *Lille*, the Allies brought ſafe to *Rouſſelaer* their Great Convoy of Warlike Stores, and other Neceſſaries, after one of the moſt glorious and moſt memorable Actions that ſtand recorded in Hiſtory. Upon the News of the Arrival of the *Britiſh* Troops at *Oſtend*, which gave the Confederate Generals ſome Hopes of opening a Communication with that Town, a Council of War was held, wherein it was reſolved to proſecute the Siege; Prince *Eugene* ſaying, *He would be reſponſible for the Succeſs, provided he were ſupplied with Ammunition:* Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent 700 Waggons, under a ſtrong Guard,

Guard, to *Oſtend*; where the *Dutch* Commiſſary, not having ſo great a Quantity of Ammunition as was neceſſary, borrowed ſome Hundreds of Barrils of Powder of General *Erle*. On the other hand, his Grace, (who the 25th of *September* return'd to the Camp at *Lanoy*) having receiv'd Advice, That upon the *Britiſh* Troops taking Poſt at *Leſſinghen*, Count *de la Motte* had been reinforc'd with ſeveral Brigades of Horſe, and Foot, to intercept the Convoy: His Grace righly foreſaw, That the Six Battalions, and 800 Horſe, detach'd under Brigadier *Landſbergh*, and Ten Squadrons more under Brigadier *Starkerbergh*, and Six Battalions under General *Els*, would not be ſufficient to oppoſe the Enemy; and therefore Major General *Webb*, and Brigadier Count *Naſſau Woudenburgh*, Son to Velt-Mareſchal *d'Auverquerque*, march'd the 26th, by Break of Day, with Twelve Battalions more, to join the foremention'd Detachments on the Road between *Menin* and *Oſtend*, with Orders to advance as far as *Ichtegem*, in the Country, call'd, *The Frank of Bruges*, about four Leagues from *Leſſinghen*; And, at the ſame time, Major-General *Cadogan* march'd with another Detachment of Horſe and Foot, to meet the Convoy upon the paſſing the Canal of *Bruges*. On the other hand, Lieuteant-General *Erle* was not idle: For being join'd by a Detachment, he drain'd the Water between *Oſtend* and *Newport*, and built a Bridge over the Canal of *Leſſinghen*; by which means he open'd a Communication with the Grand Army, towards which, the great Convoy began their March the 26th of *September*, in the Evening, and continued paſſing the Canal the next Morning. Hereupon, a conſiderable Party of the Enemy's Forces advanc'd to poſt themſelves at *Oudenburgh*, but found that Place poſſeſs'd by a ſtrong Detachment, whom they attack'd; but being repuls'd, with great Loſs, they retired to a conſiderable Body under the Command of Count *de la Motte*, who march'd from *Bruges*, with Deſign to intercept the Confederate Convoy.

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The Duke of Marlborough *makes ſeveral Detachments to cover a great Convoy from* Oſtend.

The French repuls'd at Oudenburgh, Sept. 27. *N. S.*

'After that the Detachments which were ſent to 'cover the March of the Waggons from *Oſtend* to

An Account of the Battle of Wynendale, *written by Major-General* Webb *himſelf, who gain'd a memorable Victory there,* Sept. 28. *N. S. See the Plan.*

'the

A. C. 1708. ‘ the Siege of *Lille*, had joined at *Turout* the 27th of ‘ *September*, General *Webb*, (who, as Eldeſt Major-Gen. ‘ commanded in Chief,) received Advice, that Major ‘ *Savary*, of the Regiment of *Gethem*, had poſſeſſed ‘ himſelf of the Poſt at *Oudenbourg*; whereupon he ‘ ſent 600 Grenadiers under the Command of Co- ‘ lonel *Preſton*, a Battalion of *Orkney*'s under the ‘ Command of Colonel *Hamilton*, with that of *Fune*, ‘ commanded by Colonel *Voogt*, the whole under ‘ the Direction of Brigadier *Lansberg*, to reinforce ‘ that Poſt. The 28th, at 8 in the Morning, all ‘ the Horſe (under the Command of Major-General ‘ *Cadogan*) were ordered to *Hoglede*, to wait the Ar- ‘ rival of the Convoy there, except 150 Horſe, ‘ which were ſent the Night before, under the Com- ‘ mand of Count *Lottum*, to *Oudenbourg*, with Or- ‘ ders to the Two Battalions, and 600 Grenadiers, ‘ to guard the Convoy to *Cocklaer*, and afterwards ‘ to rejoin the Foot at *Turout*. About Noon, Count ‘ *Lottum* returned to *Turout*, with Advice, that in ‘ his way to *Ichtegem*, he met with an advanced ‘ Guard of the Enemy, which he puſhed into the ‘ Plain, where he obſerved 16 Squadrons, mounting ‘ in great haſte, on the Alarm which their advanced ‘ Guard gave them; whereupon he thought it ne- ‘ ceſſary to return in all haſte, to give the General ‘ an Account of it. On this Advice, all the Foot, ‘ conſiſting of 22 Battalions, Count *Lottum*, with ‘ his 150 Horſe making the advanced Guard, with the ‘ Quarter-Maſters and Grenadiers that were not de- ‘ tached, were ordered to march immediately to gain ‘ the Village of *Itchtegem*, by the way of *Wynendale*. ‘ As ſoon as the advanced Guard got to *Wynendale*, ‘ they perceived the Enemy in the opening of the ‘ Plain; whereupon the Quarter-Maſters and Gre- ‘ nadiers were drawn up in order of Battel. Major- ‘ General *Webb*, and Count *Naſſau Woudenbourg*, at ‘ the Head of the 150 Horſe, advanced to *reconnoitre* ‘ the Enemy, giving Orders, at the ſame time, to ‘ the Foot to advance, and form themſelves as faſt ‘ as poſſible in the Plain. The 150 Horſe were left ‘ at the opening of the Plain, under the Command ‘ of Count *Lottum*, to amuſe the Enemy; and to ‘ embarraſs them the more, the Quarter-Maſters and ‘ Grenadiers were poſted in a Low Coppice on

‘ that

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'that ſide of the Plain where the Enemy were 'expected to paſs. As ſoon as our Troops paſſed 'out of the Defile into the Plain, Major-General '*Webb* drew them up in Battel, poſting them in 'the Opening between the Wood of *Wynendale*, and 'the Coppice on the other ſide, where the Quarter-'Maſters and Grenadiers were poſted. We had 'ſcarce got 6 Battalions into the Opening, when the 'Enemy began to Cannonade us with † 40 Pieces of 'Cannon, whereof 10 were of three Bores; But 'notwithſtanding the great Fire of the Enemy, the '150 Horſe kept their ground, which produced the 'deſired Effect, in giving the General Time to form 'his Foot in Two Lines. The Left Wing was 'extended beyond the Low Coppice, as well to 'prevent the Enemy from paſſing that way, as to 'cover our Flank. On our Right Flank was po-'ſted in the Wood of *Wynendale*, the Regiment of '*Heucklom*; and on our Flank on the Left, the Re-'giment of the Hereditary Prince of *Pruſſia*, com-'manded by Colonel *Rhader*, with Orders not to 'diſcover themſelves, nor fire, till they could take 'the Enemy in Flank. Some Plotoons of Grenadiers 'were advanced 40 Paces upon the Right and Left, 'with the ſame Orders, and the Quarter-Maſters 'were alſo poſted in a Road on the Left, that croſſed 'through the forementioned Low Coppice. The 'Enemy, after Three Hours Cannonading, ad-'vanc'd towards us on the Plain in Twelve Lines, '* whereof Six were Foot, and Six Horſe; where-'upon Count *Lottum* was ordered to retire, and 'Poſt himſelf 300 Paces behind the Foot, which 'he did in very good Order. The *French* continued 'to march ſtraight up to us, with 40 Battalions 'and † 60 Squadrons; but the General perceiving 'they extended themſelves to their Right in the 'Coppice, he ſent Count *Naſſau* to obſerve their 'Motion, who immediately ordered thither the 'Regiment of *Grumkow*, commanded by Colonel '*Beſchefer*; And Brigadier *Eltz* being come up with 'the laſt Regiment, was poſted on the Right in the 'Wood of *Wynendale*. About half a quarter of an 'Hour before the Engagement began, Brigadier '*Lansberg*, with the Two Battalions, and 600 Gre-'nadiers that had been detached, having Advice, that

'the

† *The Relation publiſh'd at the* Hague, *by the Printer in Ordinary to the States, ſays only,* 19 *Pieces,* 9 *whereof of a triple Bore.*

* *The foremention'd Relation, ſays only,* 4 *Lines of Foot, and as many of Horſe.*

† *The other Account ſays only,* 48 *Squadrons.*

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'the Enemy advanced to attack us, rejoined us juſt 'time enough to form a third Line. Some Minutes 'after, the Enemy began the Attack, marching 'within 150 * Paces of our Flank on the Right, 'where the Battalions who hid themſelves accord- 'ing to the General's Orders, and who were not to 'fire till the *French* Flank came oppoſite to them, 'gave them ſuch a warm Fire, that their left Wing 'gave into their Center; and the Regiment of the 'Hereditary Prince, who was poſted on the Flank 'on our Left, much about the ſame Diſtance, did 'not miſs the Opportunity of their Diſorder, to give 'them a very vigorous Diſcharge, which put their 'whole Line in Confuſion. Nevertheleſs, the Ene- 'nemy puſh'd on, and put Two of our Battalions in 'Diſorder; but the *Swiſs* Regiment of *Albemarle*, 'under the Command of Colonel *Hirtgell*, advancing 'upon their Horſe that were endeavouring to pene- 'trate, engaged them long enough to give Time to 'the General and Count *Naſſau*, to bring up the 'Regiments of *Bernſdorf*, † *Gauvain* and *Lindeboom*, to 'ſupply the room of thoſe that were preſſed, which 'was done in a Moment. However, the Enemy, 'ſupported by ſo many Lines, made another At- 'tempt to penetrate; but our Battalions rather ad- 'vanced than gave way; tho' the General gave Or- 'ders againſt advancing, fearing leſt that might 'render the Fire of our Flanks uſeleſs. This Pre- 'caution had all the deſired Succeſs; the Regiments 'and Grenadiers making ſuch a continual Fire, as 'forced their Two Wings upon their Center, and 'obliged the whole to retire in the greateſt Confu- 'ſion, notwithſtanding all the Efforts their Officers 'could make, by Encouragement or Violence, to 'keep them up; ſo that they only fired at a great 'diſtance on our Lines; which ours returned, ad- 'vancing by Plotoons, as at their Exerciſe, with all 'the Order imaginable. Major-General *Cadogan*, 'who came up ſome time after the Action began, 'offer'd to charge the Enemy in their Diſorder, with 'Two Squadrons of Horſe, the other Four which 'he had ſent for, not being arrived till near Seven 'at Night; but it was not thought adviſeable to 'expoſe ſo ſmall a Number to charge the Enemy, 'who had brought up all their Horſe to favour 'their

* *The other Relation ſays, 15 Paces.*

† *The other Relation does not mention* Gauvain's *Regiment.*

'their Retreat. The Battel laſted Two Hours, 'and was very hot, in which we had (A) 912 Of- 'ficers and Soldiers kill'd and wounded; but the 'Enemy, as we were aſſured by Letters from 'Ghent and *Bruges*, and by Report of Priſoners and 'Deſerters, loſt betwixt * 6 and 7000 Men. They 'made their Retreat in ſo great Confuſion, that 'they left moſt of their Cannon in a Wood, which 'they did not carry off till next Day at 11 a Clock, 'after hearing that our Convoy were paſſing *Rouſſe-* 'laer. We remain'd on the Field of Battel till Two 'a Clock the next Morning, having firſt carried off 'all our wounded, and ſeveral of the Enemy. This 'Victory is the more ſurprizing, that by reaſon of 'ſeveral Detachments, we had not above 6000 † in 'the Action; and the Enemy, by their own Ac- 'counts, not leſs than 24000. It is obſervable, That the *London-Gazette* of the 20th and 23d of *September*, O. S. having, by wrong Information, aſcribed the whole Honour of this Glorious Action to Major-General *Cadogan*, without ſo much as mentioning Major-General *Webb*; the latter came over into *England*, and gave * her Majeſty the foremention'd Relation, which was made publick in the Gazette. And, indeed, that General, tho' vaſtly inferior to the Enemy, made ſuch a bold Stand; poſted his Men ſo advantageouſly; ask'd the Advice of the Chief Officers under him, with ſuch Modeſty, an extraordinary Virtue in a young Commander! And ſuſtain'd the Enemy's repeated Efforts with ſo great Bravery, Firmneſs and Vigour; that as this *Critical Victory*, which prevented the Raiſing of the Siege of *Lille*, was principally owing to his good Conduct, and other Military Abilities, ſo that eminent Service was afterwards deſervedly acknowledg'd, not only by the *Unanimous Thanks* of the Commons of *Great Britain*; but alſo, in a diſtinguiſhing Manner, by the King of *Pruſſia*, who beſtow'd upon him the *Order of Generoſity*: Which will remain a Monument both of That of the *Giver* and *Receiver*.

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* *The* Hague *Account ſays only*, 3 or 4000.

† *The foreſaid Account ſays, between* 6 *and* 7000, *and the Enemy between* 23 & 24000.

* Oct. 6. O. S. *Major General* Webb *comes over into* England.

His juſt Praiſe.

His eminent Service acknowledg'd.

Whilſt

(A) *According to a Liſt ſent to the States General, the Allies had,* 3 *Colonels, and* 2 *Lieutenant-Colonels wounded*; 2 *Majors kill'd, and* 1 *wounded*; 4 *Captains kill'd, and* 18 *wounded*: 4 *Lieutenants kill'd, and* 38 *wounded*; 111 *Private Men kill'd, and* 680 *wounded.*

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Whilſt Major General *Webb* was thus unequally engaged at *Wynendale*, the Convoy march'd on undiſturb'd; arriv'd ſafe that Night at *Rouſſelaer*; the next Day at *Menin*; and on the laſt Day of *September*, N. S. paſs'd through the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, (which, the Day before, moved from *Lanoy* to *Roncq*, with the Right at *Pont-a-Marque*, and the Left at *Menin*) in its Way to the Camp before *Lille*. The Day before, * the Trenches being relieved by Lieutenant General *Spar*, a Mine was ſprung in the Evening under the Traverſe of a Counterguard on the Left, which had ſuch Effect, that the Confederate Grenadiers got over; forc'd the Enemy into their Communication of Retreat; and the Workmen were ſet on Work; but the Captain that had the Direction of the Attack, being wounded, they could only make a Lodgment behind the Traverſe. On the Right, the Beſiegers made another Opening, in order to make a new Lodgment on the Counterguard, to take off the Fire the Enemy might make from thence, to hinder the Paſſage of the Ditch; and they alſo advanc'd the Sap in three different Places; and mounted Five Pieces of Cannon, which ſoon deſtroy'd the Communication of the Ravelin on the Right, with the Horn-work. The 30th, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Wilke*; and the Night was employ'd in carrying on the Saps, and in raiſing a Work on the Right to look into the Cover'd-way before the Grand Breach.

The Duke of Marlborough *encamps at* Roncq, Sept. 29.

The Great Convoy arrives ſafe at Lille, Sept. 30.

The Siege of Lille *carried on*, *Sept. 29. N. S.

The ſame * Day, Prince *Eugene* being almoſt recover'd of his Wound, began to go abroad, and ſhew himſelf to the Troops, which revived their Hopes and Spirits, no leſs than the Arrival of the great Convoy; which, at the ſame time, reach'd the Camp. On the Firſt of *October*, N. S. the Trenches being reliev'd by the Prince of *Holſtein-Beck*, the Beſiegers, in the Evening, made an Attack on the Saliant Angle of the Counterſcarp, before the great Breach on the Right, where they lodg'd themſelves, and oblig'd the Enemy to retire behind the Traverſes; And, on the Left, began the Gallery to paſs the Ditch of the Ravelin, between the Two Counter-Guards, and enlarg'd the Saps before the Great Breach: With the Loſs of about Fifty

*Sept. 30. N. S. Pr. Eugene *recover'd.*

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Fifty Men kill'd and wounded upon the Attack. The next * Day, Lieutenant-General *Wilke* reliev'd the Trenches, and the Sap was join'd before the Great Breach, and the Gallery finish'd towards the Ravelin, in order to an Attack. The 3d of *October*, Lieutenant-General *Wilke* continuing in the Trenches, the Duke of *Marlborough* went to the Camp before *Lille*, where the Disposition was made for attacking the Ravelin on the Right, for which purpose 300 Grenadiers were detach'd from the Army under his Grace's Command, to join the Troops of the Siege order'd for that Service. The Attack began about Noon, and succeeded so well, that by half an Hour after One the Besiegers made a very good Lodgment on the Ravelin; and forc'd those of the Enemy's Troops that were behind the Traverses, to leap into the Water, where most of them were either kill'd or drowned, by which the Allies made themselves entire Masters of the Two Counterguards and Ravelin, in which they took two Pieces of Cannon. In the Night they lodg'd themselves on the Right and Left of the Saliant Angle of the Counterscarp before the Great Breach on the Right; oblig'd the Enemy to abandon the same, as far as the Place of Arms of the Ravelin; And, on the Left, compleated a Communication with the Ravelin taken in the Afternoon, and advanc'd the Sap towards the Counterscarp, with very little Loss. The 4th, the Trenches being reliev'd by Lieutenant-General *Arnam*, the Night was employ'd in enlarging the Saps and Lodgments, and in making a new Battery, to batter the Flank of the great Breach on the Left. The 5th, in the Night, the Lodgment along the Counterscarp of the Right, was considerably advanc'd; the Descent made into the Cover'd-Way before the great Breach; a large Batttery begun on the Counterscarp, to batter the Breach and its opposite Flank, with about 20 Men kill'd and wounded; And, on the Left, there was an Attack made, and a Mine sprung on the Saliant Angle of the Counterscarp, before the great Breach; But the Mine not having had all the Success expected, the Besiegers only made two Advancements within 15 Paces of the Palisadoes; and had about 60 Men kill'd and wounded. On

A. C. 1708.

* Oct. 2. N. S.

The Allies make themselves Masters of the Ravelin and Counterguards,

Oct. 3. N. S.

A. C. 1708. the 6th, the Night was employ'd in carrying on the Saps, and raiſing of Batteries; and Two Pieces of Cannon were mounted in the Ravelin, in order to annoy the Enemy in the Counterſcarp, before the great Breach. The 7th, the Lodgment on the Counterſcarp on the Right was enlarg'd; the Work continued at the Batteries, along the Cover'd-way; And on the Left, the Miners diſcover'd Two of the Enemy's Mines, which they rendred uſeleſs; and continued working on their own, in order to gain the Counterſcarp before the great Breach on the Left. The Night between the 8th and 9th, while the Sap was advancing on the Right, and ſeveral new Batteries raiſing on the Counterſcarp, to batter the Flanks of the Breaches, the Enemy ſallied out, with a Deſign to raze the Sap that was carrying on towards the Place of Arms; but the Damage they did was ſo inconſiderable, that it was repair'd again before Day. On the Left, the Enemy ſprung a Mine, without any manner of Effect; and the Miners of the Allies, likewiſe ſprung a Mine, to prevent its being ſpoiled by the Enemy; which they thinking to be a Signal for an Attack, immediately made a great Fire from the Ramparts; which ceaſing after a little time, the Confederate Grenadiers went out and attacked the Counterſcarp with ſo good Succeſs, that they made themſelves Maſters of the Place deſigned, and began a Lodgment there. The 9th, at Night, the Miners began to make an Opening on the Right, in order to drain the Ditch before the grand Breach, and advanced the Sap in ſeveral Places; And on the Left, the Enemy abandon'd the Counterſcarp, where the Beſiegers made a good Lodgment. The 10th, the Lodgments, both on the Counterſcarp, and in the Cover'd-way, were enlarg'd; the Works advanc'd towards the Place of Arms, in which the Enemy ſtill continued on the Right; And, on the Left, the Sap was conſiderably advanc'd, and a Battery begun to diſmount the Enemy's Cannon that flank'd the great Breach: In which Night's Service, the young Count *d'Hone* was kill'd, and about 20 private Men kill'd and wounded. The 11th, in the Night, the Saps and Lodgments were carried on, and continued, on the Right, within 8 Paces of the Place of

of Arms; the Deſcent of the Ditch begun by three Openings, 6 Foot wide each; the Drain for draining the Ditch, almoſt finiſh'd; And, on the Left, the Sap was alſo advanc'd along the Counterſcarp; the Deſcent into the Cover'd-way begun; and a Battery of Six Pieces of Cannon finiſh'd, with inconſiderable Loſs. The 12th, the Beſiegers continued to enlarge the Place of Arms for the general Aſſault, and finiſh'd Two Deſcents into the Ditch, on the Right; But, on the Left, the Enemy return'd behind Two Traverſes of the Cover'd-way, before the Courtine, which hindred the Advancement of the Work on that ſide: However, the Allies finiſh'd a Battery for Six Guns, and Two Mortars. The 13th, in the Afternoon, upon Diſcovery that the Enemy were countermining one of the Mines under the Place of Arms on the Right, the Beſiegers immediately ſprung that Mine, which blew up ſeveral of the Enemy's Men. The Beſiegers continued to enlarge the Saps and Places of Arms; mounted ſeveral Pieces of Cannon more, and Ten Mortars on the Counterſcarp; And about Five in the Evening 30 Grenadiers attack'd the Enemy, behind the Two Traverſes on the Left; and overſet the Boat, by which they would have retired; ſo that of a Lieutenant a Serjeant, and 20 Men, Three only were made Priſoners, the reſt being either kill'd or drown'd. The 14th, the Night was employ'd in enlarging the Saps and Places of Arms, on the Right; and, on the Left, a Lodgment was begun in the Cover'd-way, part of which the Enemy ruin'd in the Morning; after having driven away the Workmen of the Beſiegers. The 15th, the latter ſprung Four Mines in the Place of Arms, on the Right, where the Enemy had caſt up an Intrenchment; Enlarged the Places of Arms, for the General Aſſault; And, on the Left, made ſome Progreſs in the Lodgment in the Cover'd-way, and advanc'd the Sap along the Counterſcarp, to join the *Battardeau* (or Water-ſtop) on the River *Deule*. The 16th, the Drain on the Right, for drawing the Water out of the Ditch, was open'd, and run all Day as well as could be deſired; on the Left, the Lodgment in the Cover'd-way was advanc'd with good Succeſs; the Drain of the Ditch

A. C. 1708.

A. C. 1708. begun, as alſo a Battery of Cannon and Mortars on the Counterſcarp; On the other hand, the Enemy made a ſmall Lodgment at the Foot of the Breach, as if they deſign'd to diſpute the Paſſage of the Ditch, and ſuſtain a general Storm: For which the Beſiegers made all the neceſſary Preparations the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, by continuing to drain the Ditch; making Apertures in the Walls; working on the Galleries; filling up the Ditch; perfecting their Lodgments and Places of Arms; and finiſhing their Batteries, which conſiſted of 45 Pieces of Cannon and 55 Mortars and Hawitzers, to ſupply which, a new Convoy of 200000 Weight of Gun-Powder, with a great Number of Bombs, Cannon-Balls and Hand-Grenadoes, arriv'd at the Siege from *Oſtend*.

Animoſities between the French *and* Spaniards.

As the late Action of *Wynendale*, broke the Heart of the *French* Troops, ſo did it raiſe no ſmall Animoſities between them and the *Spaniards*, the latter complaining, They were not well ſeconded; and the *Freneh* pretending they ſhould have had the Poſt of Honour, which Count *de Bergheyck* would not allow them. Enraged at Count *de la Motte*'s ſhamefull Defeat, the Duke of *Vendoſme* march'd, in Perſon, towards *Bruges*, with a ſtrong Detachment; paſs'd through *Ghent*, on the 5th of *October*, *N. S.* came the next Day to *Oudenburgh*; and well underſtanding of what Importance it was to cut off the Communication between *Oſtend* and the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, he endeavour'd to effect it in this Manner: He drew together a Body of about 30000 Men from the Garriſons of *Bruges*, *Ipres*, and *Dixmuyde*, and other Troops, and took Poſt with them all along the other Side of the Canal between *Plaſſendale* and *Newport*; caus'd the Dykes to be cut in ſeveral Places, which laid a great Tract of Country under Water; and reinforc'd the Garriſon of *Newport*, with a conſiderable Number of Horſe and Foot, intending they ſhould diſlodge the Allies from *Leffinghen* and other Poſts on this Side of the Canal. In the mean time General *Erle* was vigilant in obſerving all the Enemies Motions, and made ſuch a Diſpoſition of his Body of Men encamp'd at *Raverſein*, as was moſt proper for ſupporting his ſeveral Poſts, and for giving the Enemy

The Duke of Vendoſme comes to Oudenburgh, *and makes a great Inundation.*

a warm

a warm Reception, in caſe they ſhould make any Attack. The 7th, in the Night, the Duke of *Vendoſme* caus'd a Bridge to be laid over the Canal, between *Plaſſendale* and *Oſtend*; and the Enemy having burnt their Camp, made a Motion as if they would paſs over to the other ſide. Accordingly, a Detachment went over, and advanc'd as far as *Eredenen*; which gave the Confederates Apprehenſion, that their Deſign was to burn the Tranſports in the Harbour of *Oſtend*, to prevent which all needful Precaution was us'd. But the 8th, in the Morning, the Enemy's Detachment repaſs'd the Canal, and their Army encamp'd between *Snareskirk* and *Ghiſtel*, having left ſome Men in divers Poſts along the Canal. A. C. 1708.

Upon Intelligence of the Duke of *Vendoſme*'s Motions, and a Report that his Army conſiſted of 60 Battalions and 70 or 80 Squadrons, the Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders, on the 6th of *October*, That the greateſt Part of the Army ſhould decamp in the Night; That they ſhould March by the Left, and paſs the *Lys* at *Menin*; And to prevent confuſion, That the Troops of different Nations ſhould march an Hour one after another, without Beat of Drum or Sound of Trumpet. Accordingly, his Grace march'd early, the 7th with 60 Battalions and 130 Squadrons to the Camp at *Rouſſelaer*, placing his Right to *Rombecq*, and his Left to *Hoglede*; and leaving in the Camp at *Roncq*, Twenty Squadrons under the Command of Major General *La Leck*, and as many Battalions under Major-General *Hoendorf*, with Directions to obey Prince *Eugene's* Orders; and, in caſe of Need, to march into the Line of Circumvallation. Upon his Arrival at *Rouſſelaer*, his Grace receiv'd Advice, That the Duke of *Vendoſme* was ſtill encamp'd at *Oudenburgh*; whereupon, his Grace reſolv'd to march with all Expedition, with deſign to engage the Enemy, or oblige them to quit that Poſt; And King *Auguſtus* and the Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, repair'd to his Grace's Army, in Hopes of an Action, which was the rather expected, becauſe they had certain Information, that the Duke of *Vendoſme* had written to the *French* King, *He engaged his Honour, that the Allies ſhould have no further Communication with* Oſtend. The ſame Night, the Quarter Maſters of the Army

The Duke of Marlborough *marches to* Rouſſelaer, *and from thence to* Torout *Oct.* 8. *N.S.*

A. C. 1708. ſet out from *Rouſſelaer*, under a Guard of Eight Battalions, to ſecure ſuch Poſts as they ſhould think convenient, to facilitate the March of the Army; which the 8th, at Break of Day, mov'd by the Left, and advanc'd to the Heath of *Wynendale*, where they halted for ſome time, till his Grace had the Confirmation of the Advice he receiv'd in the Morning, That the Duke of *Vendoſme*, on Intelligence of the March of the Allies, decamp'd before Break of Day, with all imaginable Precipitation, from *Oudenburgh*, and paſs'd the Canal of *Bruges* near that City, having firſt given Orders for cutting the Dykes in ſeveral Places. Hereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough* did not think fit to march further, and order'd the Army to encamp with the Right at *Torout*, and the Left at *Itchtegem*; having, at the ſame time, ſent part of the Cavalry back to *Rouſſelaer*, to be nearer the Siege. The 9th, in the Morning, his Grace return'd, with the reſt of the Troops, to *Rouſſelaer*, where the Army incamp'd in the ſame Manner as Two Days before; but all the Infantry of the Second Line, commanded by Count *Lottum*, General of the *Pruſſians* march'd to *Morſelle*, to be near the Siege. The ſame Day, the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, being ſent for Home, and there being no Probability of any Action, wherein he might give further Proofs of his Martial Spirit, took his Leave of the Duke of *Marlborough*; came that Afternoon to *Oſtend*, with the *Dutch* Regiment of *Vanderbeck*, that join'd General *Erle* at *Raverſein*; and on the 13th in the Morning, embark'd for *Zealand*, in his Way to *Hanover*. On the 10th, upon Advice, That the Enemy were drawing more of their Troops from the *Scheld*, towards *Ghent* and *Bruges*, taking the Troops neareſt to thoſe Places, which were reimplac'd from the Left, near *Tournay*, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent Orders to Count *Lottum* to rejoin the Army, with the Troops under his Command, which he did accordingly, the 11th. That Morning, his Grace went to *Menin*, where he was met by Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* from the Siege; and having held there a long Conference with his Highneſs, and the States Field-Deputies, return'd in the Evening to *Rouſſelaer*. The next * Day, upon Intelligence, That a great Convoy of Warlike Stores and Proviſions lately arrived at

The Duke of Marlborough *returns to* Rouſſelaer. Oct. 9. *N. S.*

The Electoral Prince of Hanover *leaves the Army.* Oct. 9. *N. S.*

* Oct. 12. *N. S.*

at *Oſtend*, from *Great-Britain* and *Holland*, was ready to ſet out for the Army, his Grace ſent Major-General *Cadogan* with 8 Battalions, and 9 Squadrons, to *Cocklaer*, in order to aſſiſt in the Bringing of it over the Inundation, and for the Security of its March forward; And, at the ſame Time, Brigadier *Grumkow*, with Five Battalions more, was order'd to *Cortemarque*, to be at hand to join him, in caſe of Neceſſity. The Enemy having drowned the Country on the other Side of the Canal of *Newport*, it was not without great Hazard and Difficulty, that about Five Hundred Barrels of Powder were carried over, in Boats provided for that Purpoſe at *Oſtend*, to ſuch Places where the Waggons from the Army waited to tranſport it to the Camp. On the 14th of *October*, N. S. this Convoy paſs'd by *Rouſſelaer*, in its Way to *Menin* and *Lille*; and, the next Day, Major-General *Cadogan* ſent an Officer to acquaint the Duke of *Marlborough*, that he had taken Poſt with his Detachment at *Cocklaer*, expecting a new Supply of Ammunition over the drown'd Country. Upon this Advice, the Duke of *Marlborough* immediately order'd Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, with 12 Battalions, and 20 Squadrons, to poſt himſelf at *Cortemarque*, to ſuſtain Major-General *Cadogan*; And his Grace, being at the ſame time inform'd, That the Duke of *Vendoſme* deſign'd to intercept that Convoy, order'd his Army to be in a Readineſs to march at an Hour's Warning. The next * Day, ſome Tranſports arrived at *Oſtend* from *Great-Britain*, with the Regiments of *Hill* and *Mackartney*, and about 400 Soldiers, belonging to other Regiments, which had been left ſick at *Portſmouth*; And, upon Information, That the Enemy made ſome Motions, as if they deſign'd to attack either the Confederate Troops at *Leſſinghen*, or the Camp at *Raverſein*, General *Erle* ſent a Reinforcement to *Leſſinghen*; removed his Forces nearer Fort *Albert*; and poſted ſome of his Men on the Downs, that the Enemy might not ſend ſome Horſe, at Low-Water, to attack him in the Rear, while the Infantry ſhould attack him in Front. On the other Hand, the *French* conſidering of what Importance it was to hinder the ſending of Warlike Stores from *Oſtend* to the Siege, ſent Six

A. C. 1708.

Maj. Gen. Cadogan aſſiſts in geting over the Inundation

great Quantities of Ammunition and Proviſions.

* Oct. 16. N. S.

A. C. 1708.

Half-Gallies, from *Newport*, on the Canal of that Name, by means whereof they erected a Battery on an Iſland made by the breaking down of the Dyke, from whence they made a great Fire, both upon a Redoubt which the Allies had caſt up at *Leffinghen*, and on the Boats that carried over Ammunition and Proviſions. Notwithſtanding this new Obſtacle, Major General *Cadogan* got over the Inundation a farther Supply of near 1600 Barrels of Powder, and Abundance of Brandy, Salt, and other Proviſions for the Sutlers of the Army; of which he gave himſelf an Account to the Duke of *Marlborough*, the 19th of *October*; acquainting his Grace at the ſame Time, That by Reaſon of the Waters being riſen much higher by the Spring-Tides, and of the Precautions taken by the Enemy, the Communication with *Leffinghen* and *Oſtend*, would, for the future, be more difficult, if not entirely loſt. The day * before the Duke of *Marlborough* went to *Menin* to confer with Prince *Eugene* and the States Field Deputies; during which Interview, Monſieur d'*Auverquerque*, Velt-Mareſchal of the Troops of the States-General, expired, as he had liv'd, like a Heroe, in his Quarters at *Rouſſelaer*, in the 67th Year of his Age; worn out with his former Fatigues, and his late Indiſpoſition, and very much lamented, as well on Account of his great Abilities to diſcharge that high Truſt, as the extraordinary Zeal he ever ſhew'd for the Intereſt of his Native Country, and the Common Cauſe, and his Generoſity and Diſintereſtedneſs; Having always over-look'd his private Advantage, as much as he regarded the Publick's. By his Death, the Command of the *Dutch* Troops fell of Courſe, proviſionally, on the Count *de Tilly*, as the Eldeſt General in their High-Mightineſſes Service.

* Oct. 18. *N. S.*

*Monſieur d'*Auverquerque *dies.*

Oct. 18. *N. S.*

His Character.

Count Tilly *takes upon him the Command of the* Dutch *Troops.*

The Duke of *Vendoſme* obſerving, with no ſmall Mortification, that notwithſtanding the great Inundation he had made by cutting down the Dikes, Major General *Cadogan*, favour'd by the Troops at *Leffinghen*, had found means to fetch over great Quantities of Ammunition and Proviſions, bent his Efforts againſt that Village, reſolving to make himſelf Maſter of it, at any Rate. In order to that, they advanc'd, on the 18th of *October*, N. S. with

N. S. with design to attack the Troops that supported those in *Leffinghen*, but finding General *Erle* strongly posted, and ready to give them a warm Reception, they retired, and began to draw Lines round that Village, and to besiege it as much in form, as if it were a fortified Town. They took Post, at the same Time, on the Cawsey on this side the Canal; and thereby streighten'd Lieutenant-Colonel *Rapin*, of *Dormer*'s Regiment, who with 150 *English*, and as many *Dutch*, of the Regiment of *Vanderbeck*, commanded in the Redoubt of *Slip*, an advanced Post, on the other Side of the Canal, which used to be reliev'd every 48 Hours; but which was now surrounded, both by the Enemy and the Waters, in such a Manner, that there was no other Way left to send thither either Men or Provisions, but by the Dike of the Canal leading to *Leffinghen*, which was very much exposed to the Enemy's Fire. The Lieutenant Colonel having found Means to acquaint General *Erle* with the Extremities he was reduced to, for want of Provisions, and the imminent Danger he was in of having his Retreat entirely cut off, receiv'd Orders to retire to *Leffinghen*, if he could do it without too great Hazard; which he perform'd, accordingly, by the Favour of the Night, and of an Entrenchment he had made on the Dike, with all his Men, Tents, Tools, and Ammunition, after he had maintain'd himself at *Slip*, for four Days; Nor, was he discover'd by the Enemy, till he was out of their Reach. At his Arrival at *Leffinghen*, in his way to the Camp, he was told by Major *Hemert*, who commanded the *Dutch* Regiment of *Vanderback*, and an *English* Major, That they expected to be attack'd by Break of Day: Whereupon, Lieutenant-Colonel *Rapin* thought fit, for the Good of the Service, to remain in that Post, to assist the two Majors; and dispatch'd an Officer to General *Erle*, to acquaint him with his safe Retreat from *Slip*, and the Reasons on which he continued at *Leffinghen*, till further Directions. The General not only approv'd his Conduct, but highly commended his Good-Will, and withall, sent him Orders to take upon him the Command of all the *English*, whose Number was augmented to 500 Men; And, at the same time directed

A. C. 1708.

Lieut. Colonel Rapin *makes a handsom Retreat from the Redoubt of* Slip.

He takes upon him the Command of the Troops at Leffinghen, *in Conjunction with Major* Hemert.

A. C. 1708. rected him, both in Conſideration of Major *Hemert's* Commanding an intire Regiment, and of his Age and Experience, not to ſtart any Difficulties about Command, but to join with him in all things for the Good of the Service; and the State Deputies then at *Oſtend*, having given the like Directions to Major *Hemert*, the two Commanders acted with all the Harmony imaginable during the 8 Days they were together. It were as ridiculous to give a particular Account of this petty Siege, as it was inglorious for the *French* to make a formal Attack againſt ſuch a weak Poſt, while the great Siege of the moſt important of all their Frontiers was carrying on; and therefore I ſhall only take notice of a few Paſſages. The Enemy having erected Five Batteries, one of which fired a whole Day with Red-hot Bullets, againſt the Houſes wherein about 400 Barrels of Powder, the Remainder of the laſt Convoy, were lodg'd; the two Commanders, to prevent Miſchief, order'd the ſaid Ammunition to be drown'd, preſerving only as much as was neceſſary for the Defence of that Poſt On *Saturday* the 20th of *October*, upon Intelligence, That the Duke of *Vendoſme* was to be that Night in the Trenches, it was reſolv'd to attack the Enemy on the other Side of the Canal; and Fifty *Dutch* Grenadiers of the Regiment of *Caris*, commanded by Captain *Claré*, a *French* Gentleman, and as many Grenadiers of the Regiment of *Vanderbeck*, comanded by Captain *Moore*, the whole ſupported by 200 *Engliſh*, were detach'd for that Purpoſe. Four Grenadiers, who march'd before and pretended to be Deſerters, amuſed the Enemy's advanc'd Guard; till the others coming up, they drove the *French* both from that Poſt, and their firſt Intrenchment; purſued them into the ſecond; and ſeized their Battery, where they continued for ſome Time; But being unprovided with neceſſary Tools to nail up the Cannon, they contented themſelves with throwing them from the Batteries, and ſpoiling the Carriages. In this brisk Action, Captain *Claré*, who commanded in Chief, was kill'd, and Captain *Moor* receiv'd a mortal Wound through the Body with a Bayonet, beſides which Two Subalterns were wounded, and 15 private Men kill'd or

The French attack that Poſt in Farm.

or wounded; But the Enemy's Loſs was much greater; for they had near 100 Men kill'd and wounded, and above 40 taken Priſoners. Amongſt theſe were a Captain, and the Chevalier *de Croiſſy-Colbert*, Ingenier and Major General, who was taken in a Poſt which the Duke of *Vendoſme* had left a little before, by an *Engliſh* Grenadier who generouſly refuſing an Offer of 200 Piſtoles, and a Commiſſion in the *French* Service, if he would favour his Eſcape, deliver'd him to a *Dutch* Officer, by whom he was brought to *Leſſinghen*; and the next day ſent to *Oſtend* by Lieutenant Colonel *Rapin*. The ſame Day, a Deſerter from the Confederate Army informing the Enemy where the Men were poſted, they fired directly on the Place and kill'd 12 of them. On the other hand, General *Erle* perceiving that the Enemy advanc'd by the Sap, on the Cawſey near the Fort of *Leſſinghen*, cauſed a Battery to be erected to fire into their Works; and, at the ſame Time, poſted ſome Troops as near as poſſible, by whoſe Fire, and the Granadoes thrown out of ſome *Cohoern*-Mortars, the Enemy loſt above 100 Men, the Night between the 21ſt and 22d. of *October* N. S. In the mean time, the Troops in *Leſſinghen*, whoſe Communication with General *Erle* was entirely obſtructed by the Inundation, being much ſtreighten'd for Want of Proviſions, Lieutenant Colonel *Rapin* bethought himſelf of throwing up a Foot-Way from that Poſt to the Camp; which was perfected, notwithſtanding the Enemy's Fire to hinder that Work. On the other Hand, the *French* advancing their Approaches, and having laid Two Bridges on the Canal, above and below *Leſſinghen*, in order to cut off the Communication between the Redoubt and *Oſtend*, General *Erle* held a Conſultation, wherein it was debated, Whether Orders ſhould be ſent to the Commanders in *Leſſinghen*, to withdraw their Garriſon in the Night? But upon the Arrival of an Expreſs from the Duke of *Marlborough*, who recommended the Preſervation of that Poſt, it was reſolv'd to emprove the Opportunity of the Communication lately open'd by Colonel *Rapin* and Major *Hemert*, in order to relieve them and their fatigued Garriſon with freſh Men, which Colonel *Caulfield* did accordingly, the 24th, with two

A. C. 1708.

Major General de Croiſſy *taken Priſoner by an* Engliſh *Grenadier.*

Colonel Caulfield *relieves Lieut. Colonel* Rapin *in* Leſſinghen. Oct. 24. *N. S.*

A. C. 1708.

two Lieutenant Colonels, a Major, and 1000 *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, and *Spaniards*, who, in the Night, were reinforc'd by 250 more. Whether this new Commander did not take the neceſſary Meaſures for the Defence of that important Poſt, either by putting too many Men into the Fort, whither he retired himſelf, and leaving too few, and thoſe raw new-levied Soldiers in the Village of *Leſſinghen*, or by not giving thoſe that commanded the Latter the neceſſary Orders, is yet undetermin'd. But which way ſoever the Confedrate Troops happen'd to be ſurprized and unprovided, a great Body of the Enemy, conſiſting of 50 Companies of Grenadiers, ſupported by 10000 Foot, without any great Oppoſition, having forc'd a Party of 200 Men that guarded the Church-yard; poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Village; and oblig'd *Caulfield*, with the reſt of his Troops to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners at Diſcretion; to the great Surprize of General *Erle*, who did Lieutenant Colonel *Rapin* and Major *Hemert*, the Juſtice to believe, that as they had bravely defended that Poſt for Eight Days, ſo they would at laſt have ſurrendred it more honourably: Tho' it was agreed, on all Hands, That it was not tenable if vigorouſly attack'd.

The French takes Leſſinghen *and the Troops there Priſoners at Diſcretion.*

Oct. 25. *N. S.*

However, this eaſy Conqueſt made the Enemy but very poor Amends for the great Loſs they ſuſtain'd Two days before, by the Surrender of the Town of *Lille*. For the Batteries of the Beſiegers for making new Breaches, and enlarging the old, conſiſting of about 50 Pieces and 25 Mortars, begun to fire on *Sunday* Morning, the 21ſt of *October* N. S. and did ſo good Execution, that on the 22d. at Four in the Afternoon, the Garriſon beat a Parley, and offer'd to capitulate for the Town: Hereupon, Hoſtages were immediately exchang'd, *viz.* Brigadier *Maillebois*, Two Collonels, and a Major, for the Enemy; and Brigadier *du Trouſſel*, Collonel *Lalo*, Colonel *Seckendorf*, and a Major of the *Hanoverian* Troops, in Behalf of the Allies; and it was agreed, That the Mareſchal *de Boufflers* ſhould capitulate with Prince Eugene, for whatever related to the Garriſon; and that the Magiſtrates and Council of the Town ſhould propoſe their own Terms for themſelves and the Caſtelany of

of *Lille*, and agree about the ſame with the Field-Deputies of the States General, which was done *accordingly. The 23d in the Morning the firſt Capitulation was concluded and ſigned, containing in ſubſtance, 'That the *French* ſhould, that After-'noon, ſurrender the *Magdalen-Gate*, and all Ma-'gazines of Proviſions and Ammunition in the 'Town; That all their Sick and Wounded, ſhould 'either be tranſported to *Douay*, or remain in *Lille*, 'till their Recovery, at their own Charge; That 'the Horſe, who had entred the Town, ſince the 'Siege, might be ſent to *Douay*, with the Wives and 'Families of the Officers and Soldiers, &c. That 'all Priſoners, taken during the Siege, be reſtored, 'on both Sides; and, that the Troops of the Allies 'ſhould not enter into the Town before the 25th 'of *October*; by which Time the *French* Garriſon 'was to withdraw into the Citadel. 'Tis difficult to determine the Loſs on either ſide, from the 13th of *Auguſt*, N. S. when *Lille* was inveſted, to the 23d of *October*, the Day of the Surrender of the Town: Yet, as the *French* own'd, they had 12000 Men in Garriſon, without including near 3000 Burghers, who did conſtant Duty with the Regular Troops, of which 4500 Men only retired with Mareſchal *de Boufflers* into the Citadel, and 2000 more were reckon'd to be either ſick or wounded; their Loſs muſt amount, at leaſt, to 5 or 6000 Men; and as for the Allies, they own'd, That they had 3632 kill'd, and 8322 wounded; of whom, if we ſuppoſe one Half, which is a fair Computation, to have died, the Whole will not come up to 8000 Men; a much leſs Number than fell before *Namur*. The ſlow, but more effectual Way of Sapping, which the Ingeniers had lately pitch'd upon, in the Siege of the Town, having ſav'd the Lives of abundance of Soldiers, Prince *Eugene* reſolv'd to purſue the ſame Method in the Attack of the Citadel; whither, according to the Capitulation, the *French* retired, the 25th of *October*; And, at the ſame time, the Prince of *Holſtein-Beck*, whom the States-General appointed to be Governor of the Town, march'd in with Major-General *Zoutland*, Meſſieurs *de Boiſſet* and *du Trouſſel*, Brigadiers, and 15 Battalions. Upon their taking Poſſeſſion not only of the Gates

A. C. 1708.

* *See the* Appendix *Numb.* VI.

The Town of Lille *ſurrendred* Oct. 23. *N. S.*

The French evacuate the Town of Lille, *and retire into the Citadel,* Oct. 25. *N. S.*

A. C. 1708.

Gates of the Town, but alſo of all the Avenues to the Citadel, there aroſe a ſmall Diſpute between the Mareſchal *de Boufflers*, and the Confederate Generals, the former pretending to keep ſome Works, as belonging to that Fortreſs, and the Allies claiming the ſame, as belonging to the Town: But the Enemy's Cavalry, which, by the Articles, was to be conducted to *Douay*, and was then marching out, being ſtopt, the *French* yielded; and in the Night, the Confederates broke Ground, and carried on their Approaches. As ſoon as the Enemy had evacuated the Town, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe* march'd into *Artois*, with 30 Squadrons, and encamping between *Lens* and *La Baſſée*, ſet Pioneers at Work to fortify this laſt Place; and having left the Command of the Troops under Count *Wackerbart*, return'd to Prince *Eugene*'s Army.

The Allies Fortify la Baſſée.

Extravagant Demands of the French, to ſurrender the Citadel of Lille, *rejected.*

The Ceſſation of all Acts of Hoſtility between the Town and the Citadel of *Lille*, which was to expire the 26th of *October*, N. S. was continued till the 29th, during which Interval, at the earneſt Deſire of the Inhabitants, who were in no ſmall Apprehenſion for their Houſes, Endeavours were uſed to perſuade the Mareſchal *de Boufflers* to capitulate. The *French* made extravagant Demands: For, beſides Two Millions of Livres, which they would have exacted from the Town, they inſiſted to march out with all their Cannon; and that the Allies ſhould ſet the Mareſchal *de Tallard* at Liberty; with ſome other no leſs unreaſonable Pretenſions, which the Allies rejected with Scorn. During the Ceſſation, ſome Civilities paſs'd between Prince *Eugene* and the Mareſchal *de Boufflers*; but nevertheleſs, neither Side was idle: For the Allies caſt up Intrenchments; drew a Parallel from one end of the Eſplanade to the other; and made ſeveral Coupures on the Walls neareſt the Citadel, to the Right and Left; and the Enemy made alſo good uſe of their Time, to prepare themſelves for a vigorous Defence. The Negotiations for the Surrender of the Citadel, being broke off, on the 29th about Four a-Clock in the Afternoon, the Beſieged began the Hoſtilities by the Diſcharge of Five Pieces of Cannon, which they continued to fire the reſt of the Evening, and the following Days, without doing the Beſie-

Hoſtilities between the Town and Citadel of Lille *begun.*

gers

gers any Damage, and only killing three or four Burghers in the Town; And, on the other hand, the Allies contracted their Line of Circumvallation; erected Batteries of Cannon, Mortars, and Hawitzers within their firſt Parallel; tho' they did not deſign to batter in Breach, till they made themſelves Maſters of the Out-works, for which purpoſe they carried on their Appoaches by the Sap; And, at the ſame Time, began to repair their Breaches, and damaged Fortifications of the Town, with all poſſible Application. A. C. 1708.

All this while the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army continued encamp'd at *Rouſſelaer*, from whence, on *Sunday*, the 28th of *October*, in the Morning, the Body of the late Velt-Mareſchal *d'Auverquerque*, ſet out, with great Solemnity, in order to be interr'd in *Holland*. His Grace, and the General Officers accompanied the Ceremony along the Line, which was drawn out on this Occaſion; a triple Diſcharge of Artillery and Small-ſhot was made; and all other Marks of Honour ſhewn, that could be paid to the Memory of a General, ſo much regretted by the whole Army: And to which, even the *French* Governor of *Ghent* expreſs'd a Reſpect, by ſending a Compliment to the Adjutant General, who attended the Corps, in its Paſſage thro' that City. On the 2d of *November*, N. S. Nine Battalions of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, were order'd to march, and join the Forces in *Lille*, in order to aſſiſt in the carrying on the Attack of the Citadel with the greater Vigour. The next * Day, the Army made a general Forrage near the Walls of *Ipres*, which the Enemy endeavour'd to diſturb by the Cannon of the Town; but the whole return'd, in the Evening, with Proviſion for many Days, and without any Loſs; and, Two Days † after, Nine Squadrons of the Troops, which, on the 1ſt of *November*, march'd from *Cocklaer* to *Longuemarque*, were order'd to join Count *de Wackerbart* at *La Baſſée*. In this *Interim*, the Marquis *de Surville*, a *French* Lieutenant-General in the Citadel of *Lille*, having receiv'd a Shot through the Body, as he was viewing the Approaches of the Allies, Prince *Eugene* gave him leave to come into the Town of *Lille*, and afterwards to be removed to *Douay* for his Cure.

Mr. d'Auverquerque's *Body carried from* Rouſſelaer *to* Holland.

* Nov. 3.

† Nov. 5.

Lieut. Gen. de Surville *wounded.*

On

A. C. 1708.

On the 7th of *November*, N. S. upon Advice that the *French* had ſummon'd the Villages and open Towns about *Dixmuyde* and *Furnes*, to bring their Corn, and other Proviſions, into *Ipres*, and other walled-Places, the Earl of *Stairs* was detach'd from *Rouſſelaer*, with Six Squadrons; and being join'd by Four more, and Ten Battalions, from the Detachment encamp'd at *Cortemarque* and *Longuemarque*, took Poſt in *Dixmuyde*; from whence he ſent out Orders, enjoining the Inhabitants of the Diſtrict, forthwith to carry to the Confederate Army, their Corn and Forrage; with a Promiſe they ſhould be paid for the ſame, if they obey'd; if not, threatning them with Military Execution. Hereupon, the Inhabitants, not only of that Diſtrict, but alſo of *Furnes*, *St. Omer*, *Berg-St.-Winox*, and *Bourbourg*, very plentifully ſupplied the Confederate Army with Cattle, Corn, and other Neceſſaries. On the 9th, the Earl of *Stairs* attack'd the Fort of *Hautpont*, near *Dixmuyde*, which he carried after a ſhort Reſiſtance, and made the Garriſon, conſiſting of 200 Grenadiers, commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, Priſoners of War. The 10th, Brigadier *Evans* march'd from *Longuemarque*, and with 5 Battalions, and Six Squadrons of Horſe, reinforc'd the Earl of *Stairs*, who advanc'd to *Loo*, and ſent out Detachments to gather in more Corn and Forrage. Upon Notice hereof, the Duke of *Vendoſme* ſent Two Brigades of Foot, one of Horſe, and another of Dragoons, which lined the Canal from *Newport* to *Furnes*, and made Thirteen Coupures in it, that drown'd the Country on both Sides, and hindred the Allies from penetrating farther that Way. The 13th, Count *de Mouroux*, a Major-General, who commanded that Body, having Intelligence that a Detachment of *Pruſſian* Troops, (conſiſting of a Battalion of *Grumckow*, and one of the Markgrave *Albert*, a Squadron of the Regiment of *Katten*, and another of *Heyden*) was advanc'd between *Furnes* and *Berg-St.-Winox*, march'd in the Evening, and, the 14th, in the Morning, ſurprized them in the Village of *Beauvorde*, and having ſurrounded them, forced them, after ſome Reſiſtance, to yield themſelves Priſoners of War: For which, Colonel *Kat*, their Commander, was afterwards try'd at *Berlin*

The Earl of Stairs *detach'd to bring in Corn.*

Two Pruſſian *Battalions, and as many Squadrons, taken Priſoners,* Nov. 14. *N. S.*

Berlin, but honourably acquitted. Upon this unfortunate Accident, General *Fagel* was order'd to march from *Cortemarque* towards *Dixmuyde*, with a ſtrong Body of Troops, to gather in the reſt of the Proviſions that could be found in that Neighbourhood; and, on the other hand, the ſame Day the Earl of *Stairs* march'd * from *Rouſſelaer*, Major General *Cadogan*, and the Prince *d'Auvergne* were detach'd towards *Artois*, from whence they brought a great Quantity of Corn to *Lille*. This done, Major General *Cadogan*, and Monſieur *Cronſtrom* † went to *Turcoin*, the Place appointed to confer with Two *French* Commiſſioners about an Exchange of Priſoners, where, in Two Days a Treaty was * concluded, by which it was agreed, That the private Men and Officers, from a Colonel downwards, ſhould be exchanged againſt others of the ſame Character, as far as they went, and the reſt to remain Priſoners. Whilſt theſe Things happen'd on this Side, the Duke of *Vendoſme* caus'd a few Bombs to be † thrown into *Damme*; after which he appear'd with a Body of Troops before *Oſtend*; and, at the ſame time, ſome Squadrons of Horſe march'd along the Sands from *Newport*, as if, with Deſign to cut off Lieutenant-General *Erle*'s Camp; but that Commander * retreated very ſeaſonably, into the Outworks of *Oſtend*, where many of his ſickly Soldiers died.

A. C. 1708.

* Nov. 7. *N. S.*

† Nov. 12. *N. S. Exchange of Priſoners agreed upon,* * Nov. 14. *N. S.*

† Oct. 28. *and* 29. *N. S.*

Gen. Erle *retires into the Outworks of* Oſtend, * Nov. 8. *N. S.*

The Beſieged in the Citadel of *Lille*, ſparing their ſmall Stock of Ammunition, as well as the Beſiegers, the Attack of that Fortreſs was carried on with very inconſiderable Loſs: Yet on the Eleventh of *November*, Prince *Eugene*, who ſtill continued to expoſe himſelf, was in great Danger of his Life, his Gentleman of the Horſe being kill'd by a Musket-Shot, by his Side. The 13th, the Beſiegers lodg'd themſelves by the Palliſſadoes of the Firſt Cover'd-Way, with the Loſs of a few Men, and one Ingenier kill'd, and another wounded; and the next Day they made themſelves Maſters of the whole Counterſcarp, except two Places of Arms, which the Enemy abandon'd the 15th. Hereupon the Allies erected Two Batteries on that Work, but did not deſign to play their Artillery from thence, till they had lodg'd themſelves on the Second Counterſcarp; for which Purpoſe, they con-

Prince Eugene *in Danger of his Life,* Nov. 12.

The Allies make themſelves Maſters of the firſt Counterſcarp of the Citadel of Lille.

A. C. 1708.

tinued to drain the Ditch; made ſeveral Openings into it; paſs'd the ſame the 17th in the Night, and lodg'd themſelves on the Glacis of the Second Cover'd-Way, without any Loſs. Four *Days before, the Prince *d'Auvergne* was detach'd by Count *Wackerbart* from *la Baſſée*, with a Body of Horſe and Foot, to attack the Fort of St. *Venant* upon the *Lys*, on the Frontiers of *Artois*, in which the Enemy had poſted a Hundred Men, who, upon the Approach, made only one Diſcharge, and retired towards *Aire*. Hereupon the Prince *d'Auvergne* took Poſſeſſion of the Place, where he left Eight Hundred Foot, and Three Hundred Horſe, under the Command of Colonel *Lambert*, and the next Day return'd to *la Baſſée*.

*Nov. 13. N. S. *The Prince of* Auvergne *takes* S. Venant.

Whilſt the Siege of the Citadel of *Lille* was carrying on with all the Vigour that is conſiſtent with the cautious Method of Sapping, both out of a juſt Tenderneſs for the Lives of Valiant Men, who had already gone thro' incredible Fatigue, and innumerable Dangers, and for want of ſufficient Stores of Ammunition; the Enemy preſumed to have taken ſuch right, or, as they thought, infallible Meaſures for diſtreſſing the Allies, both by their Inundations between *Bruges* and *Newport*, and their Intrenchments along the *Scheld*, That their publick Miniſters in *Rome* and *Venice* did not ſtick, confidently to give out, *That the Confederate Army was ſo coop'd up, that they would ſoon either be famiſh'd or oblig'd to abandon* Lille. But our Two Great Generals being indefatigably intent upon their proper Buſineſs, the Duke of *Marlborough* in providing Corn, and Prince *Eugene* in Husbanding what was provided by the Duke of *Marlborough*, both Armies lived in parſimonious Plenty. Hereupon the Enemy open'd a new Scene: Their Parties made Incurſions into the Diſtrict of *Boiſleduc*, burning and ravaging Part of the open Country; which recall'd to the Remembrance of the *Dutch*, the great Loſs they ſuſtain'd Three Months before, by the Irruption of the *French* into *Cadſant*; and the Elector of *Bavaria*, (who by this Time was return'd from an unactive Campaign in *Germany*) approaching *Bruſſels*, at the ſame time, with a Body of about 10000 Men, drawn from ſeveral

The French boaſt of having coop'd up the Confederate Army.

The Duke of Bavaria's *Deſign upon* Bruſſels.

ſeveral Garriſons, reminded them of the Loſs of *Ghent* and *Bruges* by Intelligence, which it was reaſonable to imagine the Elector could not want in a Place where he had formerly reſided, and had undoubtedly ſecured a great Party, at leaſt among the Fair Sex, who, *in all Governments*, have a Share in the ſecret Turns of State. Nor were the *Hollanders* without Apprehenſions, leſt the Elector of *Bavaria*'s clandeſtine Projects might ſucceed as well in *Antwerp* as in *Bruſſels*, to the infinite Prejudice of the Affairs of the Allies, in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; which in Conſequence, might have been of moſt pernicious Conſequence, in Reference to thoſe of *Italy* and *Spain*. A. C. 1708.

Care taken for the Security of Antwerp *and* Bruſſels.

No ſooner had the Elector of *Bavaria* made a ſhew of marching with an Army towards *Brabant*, than the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugéne*, concerted Meaſures to paſs the *Scheld*; and it being yet uncertain whether *Antwerp* or *Bruſſels*, was moſt in Danger, Orders were ſent to the *Britiſh* Regiments of *Hill*, *Mackartney*, *Wynne*, *Hamilton* and *Townſhend*, under the Command of Brigadier *Wynne*, and the *Walloon* Regiment of *Davila*, to be forthwith tranſported from *Oſtend*, to *Antwerp*; whither the States General order'd other Troops to march from *Naerden*, *Heuſden*, *Grave*, and other Places, and diſpatch'd thither ſome of their own Members, with General *Freſheim*, an experienc'd Officer. At the ſame time, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent an Expreſs to Lieutenant-General *Paſcal*, the Governor of *Bruſſels*, to aſſure him, That in caſe he were attack'd, he and Prince *Eugene* would certainly march to his Relief; upon which Encouragement * the States Deputies reſolv'd to ſtay in *Bruſſels*; and, by the vigorous Meaſures they took with the Council of State and the Governor, were very Inſtrumental in the Preſervation of that important Place. On the other hand, his Grace recall'd the Troops commanded by General *Fagel*, who join'd the Army at *Rouſſelaer*, the 22d of *November*, bringing with him Two Hoſtages for the Performance of an Agreement made with the Dependencies of the Diſtrict of *Furnes*; whereby they were to furniſh Six Thouſand Sacks of Corn into the Magazines of *Menin*;

* *See the* Appendix, *Num.* VIII.

A. C. 1708. And, the ſame Day, receiv'd Advice, That the Enemy had detach'd ſome Troops from the Bodies they had near *Oudenarde* and *Ghent*; and that the Dam they were making near *Gavre*, to ſtop the Courſe of the *Scheld*, in order to make that River overflow its Banks, and render its Paſſage more difficult, was broke and carried away by the Rapidity of the Stream, the Night between the 20th and 21ſt.

The Elector of Bavaria *comes before* Bruſſels. The ſame Evening this Intelligence reach'd the Confederate Camp, the Elector of *Bavaria* arrived in the Neighbourhood of *Bruſſels*, with a Body of about Ten Thouſand Horſe and Foot, Sixteen Battering-Cannon, and Twelve Field-Pieces; and the 23d, at Noon, whilſt his Men were buſie in breaking Ground, and drawing Lines, his Electoral Highneſs ſent in a Trumpeter with the following Order:

His Summons to the Governor. 'HE ſhall ſummon the Commandant of the City 'of *Bruſſels*, to ſurrender to his Electoral 'Highneſs; who is about to attack him with his 'Army and Artillery, which is coming up. His 'Electoral Highneſs knows, that the Commandant 'is not in a Condition to defend himſelf with the 'few Troops he has; wherefore if he obliges his 'Electoral Highneſs to begin the Attack, he ſhall 'have no Capitulation for himſelf, or his Garri'ſon. Let not the Commandant flatter himſelf that 'he can retire, with his Garriſon to *Antwerp*, if 'he delays to ſurrender; for he is to know, that 'he will ſoon find Troops poſted to hinder his 'Retreat.

Hereupon the Governor, who had Nine Battalions, and a Thouſand Horſe under him, return'd the following Anſwer, by the ſame Trumpeter:

General Paſcal's *Anſwer.* *Monſeigneur*,

'THE Commandant of *Bruſſels* is very unfor'tunate, in not having the Honour to be 'known to your Electoral Highneſs. He dares 'aſſure you, that he will do all that a Man of Ho'nour ought to do; that he is ſatisfy'd with his Gar'riſon,

'riſon, and that he has the Honour to be, with 'profound Reſpect, A. C. 1708.

Monſeigneur,

Your Electoral Highneſs's

Moſt humble Servant,

PASCAL.

Accordingly, General *Paſcal* made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for a vigorous Defence, in concert with the Majors General *Murray*, and Baron *Wrangel*; the States-Deputies; the Council of State; and the Magiſtrates of that City; and to encourage the Troops to the Performance of their Duty, order'd a Pound of Fleſh, Two Quarts of Beer, and Four Glaſſes of Brandy, to be daily diſtributed *Gratis* to each Soldier. The 23d, the Enemy encamp'd from the Villages of *Ixelles*, and *Itterbeck*, to *Scarbeck*, within a Quarter of a League of *Bruſſels*; and, the 24th and 25th, were buſie in erecting Batteries; but ſome of their Cannon were diſmounted by thoſe of the Town, which were extremely well ſerved. The 26th, about Nine a Clock in the Morning, they began to fire from their Batteries againſt the City, and ſeveral Balls went over the Ramparts, and damag'd ſome Tops of the Houſes. Towards the Evening, they began to fire from Two Mortars into the Outworks, and Two or Three Bombs only fell into the Town, without doing any Miſchief. About Seven of the Clock, the Enemy began to fire, with their Small-ſhot, againſt the Men in the Outworks, who likewiſe made a continual Fire upon them, which redoubled about Nine, when the Enemy beginning a falſe Attack on the Counterſcarp, near the *Scarbeck* Gate, and another, at the ſame time, between the *Louvain* and *Namur* Gates, there enſued the moſt furious, obſtinate, and bloody Engagement, that ever was known. The Enemy enter'd twice the Cover'd-way, but were as often beaten out of it; and made only a ſmall Lodgment on the Glacis, from whence they were alſo driven by 100 Men of Sir *Thomas Pendergaſt*'s Regiment.

A Vigorous Attack made upon Bruſſels, Nov. 26.

A. C. 1708.

giment, who diſtinguiſh'd themſelves in an extraordinary Manner. They renew'd their Attacks ſeveral times; and the whole Action laſted for 13 Hours, with great Slaughter, till 10 a Clock the next Morning, when the Enemy retreated on all Sides, in great Confuſion, being utterly diſcourag'd by the ſtout and reſolute Reſiſtance of the Confederate Troops, who were animated by the Preſence and Example of the Generals *Paſcal*, *Murray*, and *Wrangel*, Colonels *Egelin* and *Leſcher*, and other Officers of Diſtinction. The 27th, ſome Cannon-ſhots were exchanged on both Sides; and General *Paſcal*, expecting that the Enemy would renew the Attack in the Evening, with greater Numbers and more Vigour, caus'd the Troops that guarded the Poſts moſt expos'd, to be reinforc'd, and a Reſerve to ſuſtain them: But, in the Afternoon, inſtead of attacking him, the Elector of *Bavaria* demanded a Suſpenſion of Arms, in order, as he pretended, to bury the Dead, and draw off the Wounded; which prov'd but a Stratagem to raiſe the Siege with leſs Diſadvantage: For upon the arrival of Two Couriers from *Mons*, with Intelligence, that the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, had paſs'd the *Scheld*, in order to relieve *Bruſſels*, his Electoral Highneſs ſent away his Baggage, and, in the Night, march'd off, with his Troops, without Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet; and with ſuch Precipitation, that the Enemy left in their Camp, 12 Pieces of Cannon nail'd up, 2 large Mortars, and about 20 Barrels of Powder. They alſo left about 800 Men, wounded in the Neighbouring Villages of *Itterbeck* and *Ixelles*, and in the Abbey of *Cambre*; and the Dragoons and Huſſars, who, the next Morning, went out in Purſuit of the Enemy, brought in a great many Priſoners, and ſome Baggage: So that 'twas reckon'd, that what with their Kill'd, Wounded, Priſoners, or Deſerters, this fruitleſs Expedition coſt them above Three Thouſand Men. Among their Slain, were Count *de Saillant*, Governor of the Caſtle of *Namur*; Monſ. *de Boisfermé*, a Colonel; Monſ. *de Beaumorel*, Aid de Camp to the Elector of *Bavaria*; the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Benavides*; and ſeveral other Officers; and, of Seven Engineers they had, Five were kill'd, and Two

The Elector of Bavaria *raiſes the Siege*, Nov. 27 *N. S.*

A. C. 1708.

Two taken Priſoners, in the Action. On the Side of the Allies, between 5 and 600 Men were kill'd or wounded; and among the firſt, Mr. *Paſcal*, Major of the Regiment of Dragoons of *Dodigni*, who fought on Foot with unparallel'd Valour. All the other Officers and Soldiers, behav'd themſelves with the like Bravery; and by the Vigilance and good Diſpoſitions of General *Paſcal*, the Lords of the Regency, and the Magiſtrates, all was quiet in the City, during the whole Siege, contrary to the Enemy's Expectation, who thought the Populace would have riſen in their Favour.

General Paſcal *created a Marquis for his brave Defence of* Bruſſels.

Lieutenant General *Paſcal* was, for his brave and vigorous Defence of *Bruſſels*, juſtly advanc'd by his Sovereign King *Charles* III. to the Honour and Dignity of a Marquis: But tho' he gain'd immortal Glory by that Single Action, yet 'tis certain, it had been next to impoſſible for him to maintain himſelf above one Day or two longer, with a Garriſon ſcarce 5000 Men ſtrong, in a Place of a vaſt Extent, and almoſt open on all Sides. Therefore the Preſervation of *Bruſſels* was, under God, principally owing to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*; who, with incredible Expedition and Secrecy, paſs'd the *Scheld* the 27th of *November*, in the Morning, without almoſt any Oppoſition: The *French*, in a Panick Fear and Diſtraction, and to their eternal Reproach, abandoning thoſe Lines and Intrenchments which they had been caſting up for Three Months paſt: Which happen'd in this Manner. The Duke of *Marlborough* having receiv'd confirm'd Intelligence of the Elector of *Bavaria*'s march towards *Bruſſels*, ſent the 23d and 24th of *November*, the Artillery and Baggage from *Rouſſelaer* to *Menin*; and the 24th at Night, detach'd Lieutenant-General *Dompré*, with 20 Squadrons, and 10 Battalions, with Orders to march to *Harlebeck*, the 25th in the Morning. A few Hours after, the whole Army moved from *Rouſſelaer*, in two Columns; paſs'd the *Lys* at *Courtray*; and the Right Wing arrived at *Harlebeck* the ſame Day; but the Left, which made the Rear, could not reach that Place till the 26th, at 8 in the Morning, by Reaſon of the bad Roads, Defiles, and continual Rains;

The Preſervation of that City principally owing to the Duke of Marlborough, *and Prince* Eugene.

Their Motions in order to paſs the Scheld.

A. C. 1708.

Rains: Notwithſtanding which, the Army was order'd to purſue their march at Three in the Afternoon. An Hour before, 20 Squadrons and 6 Battalions were detach'd from the Left, under Major-General *Bothmar*, and Brigadier *Smettau*, to join Lieutenant-General *Dompre*'s Detachment; which being thus encreaſed to 40 Squadrons, and 16 Battalions, was to be commanded by Count *Lottum*, and the Earl of *Orkney*, with Orders to march, and paſs the *Scheld* at *Gavre*, or *Aſperen*, and entrench themſelves on the other Side, till they could be ſupported by the reſt of the Army. Prince *Eugene* march'd, at the ſame Time, to *Roubaix*, with 20 Battalions and 40 Squadrons, in order to endeavour to paſs the ſame River at *Eſcanaffe*; and about Four in the Afternoon, the Duke of *Marlborough* began his March from *Harlebeck*, having detach'd, ſome Hours before, Major-General *Cadogan*, and Brigadier *Evans*, with Eight Battalions, the Pontoons, and all the Artillery, in order to lay Bridges at *Kerkhoven* and *Elſeghem*, where his Grace deſign'd to paſs with his Army, and where the Enemy had a Body of Troops, commanded by Monſieur *de Souſternon*, a Lieutenant-General. Theſe well-laid Meaſures were put in Execution, with ſuch Expedition and Secrecy, that tho' the *French* had Notice of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s paſſing the *Lys*, yet they never ſuſpected his Deſign of going over the *Scheld*; for they could not imagine the Allies would venture upon ſo bold an Attempt. The ſeveral Detachments march'd all Night, by Favour of the Moon; and Count *Lottum* arriving on the Banks of the *Scheld*, at Four of the Clock, the next Morning, order'd two Bridges to be laid thereon, and ſent ſome Infantry to take Poſt on the other Side; but the Cavalry did not go over till it was Day-light. The Morning proving foggy, a Guard of Dragoons of Count *la Motte*, who were patrolling, fell in amongſt the Allies, and gave Notice to their General of their Approach; of which he had already ſome Suſpicion; becauſe a Guard of his Infantry had fir'd 5 or 6 times, upon the Noiſe the Workmen made in laying of the Bridges. Count *Lottum* drew up immediately his Forces in the Plain of *Gavre*, as he was directed, while

The Allies paſs the Scheld *without any Oppoſition, in Two Places.*

while Count *la Motte* did the ſame in his Sight: But the former marching towards the Hills of *Oudenarde*, to join the Duke of *Marlborough*, to whom he ſent Notice of his Paſſage, the *French* retired towards *Ghent*, having ſtill kept at Half a League's Diſtance from the Confederates. At the ſame Time, Maj. Gen. *Cadogan* having laid Bridges at *Kerkhoven*, with the like Succeſs, and extraordinary Diligence, began to paſs his Troops before Break of Day, without being perceiv'd by the Enemy; till eſpying their advanc'd Guard, poſted on a riſing Gound, he order'd the Gunners to fire upon them from a Battery raiſed for the Security of the Bridges. On the firing of the Guns, the Enemy, moſt of whom lay ſecure and aſleep in their Intrenchments, along the *Scheld*, took immediately the Alarm, and began to bethink themſelves of committing their Safety to a ſpeedy Retreat; according to which Counſel, they ſet Fire to their Huts and Barracks, and whilſt their Foot march'd off, their Horſe drew up on a Hill near *Oudenarde*. A. C. 1708.

At the ſame Time, the reſt of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Forces continued to march on with all poſſible Diligence; and having paſs'd the River at *Kirkhoven*, and *Elſeghem*, formed themſelves in order of Battle; Upon which Prince *Eugene*, who was arriv'd ſome time before at *Hauterive*, where he had deſign'd to paſs, immediately join'd his Grace; it being before agreed, That which-ever Body paſs'd firſt, the other ſhould march to that Place; and it having been reſolv'd to attack the Body of Troops entrench'd before *Oudenarde*, under the Command of Monſieur *de Hautefort*, his Grace, and the Prince preſs'd on their March thither. Aſſoon as the *French* perceiv'd the Allies advancing to attack them, they began to retire with ſo much Precipitation, that notwithſtanding all the the Diligence the Latter made, they could only come up to attack their Rear, which the Earl of *Albermarle* did, at the Head of his Carabiniers, with a great deal of Vigor and Bravery, and entirely broke and diſpers'd the Enemy, killing not a Few, and taking 5 or 600 Priſoners, beſides a great deal of Baggage, the Bread-Waggons, Two Standards, and

The Rt of the French *defeated.*

A. C. 1707

and a Pair of Kettle-Drums, but no Cannon, which the Enemy had drawn off betimes. In this Action the Allies had not above 60 Men either kill'd or wounded; and among the latter Brigadier *Baldwin*, in the Service of the States, was ſhot through the Body; and the Earl of *Albermarle*, Prince *William* of *Heſſe*, and Count *Maurice* of *Naſſau*, had their Horſes kill'd under them. The Confederates purſued the Enemy till 'twas dark, and encamp'd on the Hills near *Oudenarde*, to the Joy of the whole Army, who expected to have met with great Difficulties in paſſing the *Scheld*; and to the Surprize of the Generals themſelves, who could not have imagin'd that the Enemy would have ſo eaſily abandon'd Poſts ſo advantageous by Nature, and which they had fortify'd with ſo much Application and Labour. Upon his Arrival at *Oudenarde*, the Duke of *Marlborough* took Meaſures immediately for advancing towards *Bruſſels* which his Grace had continued Advices the Elector of *Bavaria* was preſſing with the utmoſt Vigour. By break of Day, the next Morning, the Army was in motion again; but, to ſpare the Troops, as much as poſſible, his Grace ordered the main Body to halt, in the Night at *Omberg*, and advanced with a Detachment of Horſe and the two Battalions of Guards to *Aloſt*, to be ſo much the nearer the Enemy. Soon after his Arrival there, his Grace had an Account that the Elector, upon the firſt Notice he had of the Paſſage of the *Scheld*, quitted the Siege with Precipitation; whereupon his Grace came to *Bruſſels*, the 29th, about 11-a-Clock in the Morning, to take Meaſures for ſending a Supply of Ammunition and Stores to the Siege, and to thank the Garriſon for their vigorous Defence. His Grace was receiv'd with great Acclamations of Joy, being met without the Gates by the chief Officers of the Garriſon, headed by General *Paſcal* the Governor, whom his Grace ſaluted with diſtinguiſhing Marks of Favour and Eſteem. His Grace alighted at the Governor's Houſe, where the Council of State, the States of *Brabant*, the Magiſtrates of *Bruſſels*, and the *Dutch* Deputies, came immediately to make their Compliments of Thanks for their ſeaſonable Deliverance; and his Grace, with King *Auguſtus*, and ſome other Perſons

The Duke of Marlborough *comes to* Bruſſels. Nov. 29. *N. S.*

Perſons of the higheſt Rank, having been entertained at Dinner by General *Paſcal*, and given the neceſſary Directions, return'd, in the Evening, to his Camp near *Aloſt*. The day before, Prince *Eugene* went back to *Lille*, with the Troops detach'd from the Siege, and 8 Battalions and 30 Squadrons of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, which had been reinforc'd by the Forces employ'd in fortifying *La Baſſe*; the chief Deſign in Poſſeſſing of which Poſt, was to divide and weaken the *French* Army on the *Scheld*, as appears by a Letter (B) from Lieutenant General *Hompeſch* to another General.

A. C. 1708.

Prince Eugene *returns to* Lille, Nov. 28. *N. S.*

The Allies abandon La Baſſée.

The

(B) *That Letter was as follows:*

SIR,

'I Expect this Day 100 Waggons under a Guard of 9 Battali-'ons, with Powder ſent for from *Aeth*, by my Lord Duke, 'which are to joyn me. The Enemy have aſſembled their For-'ces between *Lens* and *La Baſſée*, and are fortifying the latter, 'wherein our Troops had taken Poſt, and made a ſhew of forti-'fying the ſame, as if they would maintain themſelves therein. This 'was intended to oblige the Enemy to detach ſome Troops on that 'ſide, and weaken thoſe they had on the *Scheld*, which ſucceeded ac-'cordingly. That Poſt would have been very advantageous; but 'as our Generals had other Things in view, they quitted the ſame, 'ſeeing the *French* were come into their Neighbourhood with 'moſt of their Forces; and thereby render'd our paſſing the *Scheld* 'more eaſy. They are now near enough to attack Prince *Eugene* 'before *Lille*, if they think fit; and in that Caſe, I ſhall be ſoon 'with him, with the Troops under my Command. It began 'laſt Night to freeze ſo very hard, that our Soldiers long for 'Fighting, were it only to warm themſelves. If any thing 'material happens, I ſhall not fail to acquaint you therewith.

I am, *&c.*

At the Camp near *Menin*,
December 5. 1708.

Sign'd,

R. V. Count *de Hompeſch.*

P. S. 'Forage being very ſcarce in theſe Parts, our Horſes 'will ſomewhat ſuffer; but when Men muſt be ſacrific'd, to 'obtain a ſafe and honourable Peace, there is no reaſon to com-'plain of the Share Horſes muſt have in theſe Difficulties. 'I will, however, uſe all poſſible Means to preſerve them.

A. C. 1708.

The Duke of *Marlborough's* Army, having reſted the 30th of *November*, N. S. in the Neighbourhood of *Aloſt*, moved from thence the 1ſt of *December*, and encamp'd with the Right at *Oudenarde*, and the Left near *Bierlegheim*. At the ſame time, Lieutenant-General *Dedem*, was order'd to advance with 20 Battalions, and to paſs the *Scheld* at *Oudenarde*, where he encamp'd on the other Side the River, to aſſiſt at the Works that were order'd to be made for the Security of that Place, and to be near at Hand to join Lieutenant-General *Hompeſch*, who with 38 Squadrons and 8 Battalions, was encamp'd near *Menin*: By which Diſpoſitions a Communication was maintain'd with Prince *Eugene's* Forces in *Lille*. While the Elector of *Bavaria* was employ'd in the Siege of *Bruſſels*, Major-General *Pallandt*, Governor of *Aeth*, ſurpriz'd the Town of St. *Guiſlain*, between *Mons* and *Conde*; but the Men he left there, being attack'd by the Marquis *de Hautefort*, and Count *Albergotti*, with moſt of the Forees that had abandon'd the *Scheld*, they were oblig'd to ſurrender, before Lieutenant-General *Dompre*, whom the Duke of *Marlborough* had detach'd to relieve them, could come up; and capitulated to be conducted to *Mons*, till they were exchang'd; to ſave their Equipages; and that thoſe of the Enemy that were taken in that Place, and could not be ſent away, ſhould likewiſe remain Priſoners of War. Hereupon, General *Dompre* with his Detachment, halted at *Attre*, and was order'd to aſſiſt in Bringing from *Aeth* to *Oudenarde* a great Convoy of Ammunition and Stores for *Lille*; And the Duke of *Marlborough* having order'd, That publick Thanks ſhould be given to Almighty God for the happy Paſſage of the *Scheld*, and the Relief of *Bruſſels*, the ſame was very religiouſly kept thro' the whole Army, on the 2d of *December*, N. S. The Enemy having, for ſome Time paſt, on all Occaſions, violated their Paſſports, to colour this ungenerous Practice, the *French* King, by a Proclamation (dated *Nov.* 12th, N. S.) revoked all that had been granted, in hopes thereby to diſtreſs the more the Confederate Army: But the Allies having likewiſe recall'd all Paſſes given on their Side, the Enemy were the greater Sufferers thereby; For upon the

St. Guiſlain *taken by Surprize by the Allies.* Nov. 27. N. S.

And retaken by the French by Capitulation. Nov. 30. N. S.

Thanksgiving obſerv'd in the Army.

the ſucceſsful Paſſage of the *Scheld*; which ſtruck a general Conſternation through their Army; their Communication with thoſe in *Ghent* and *Bruges* was cut off; and the greateſt Part of their Troops were oblig'd to march towards *Valenciennes* for Subſiſtence. A. C. 1708.

Paſſports revoked on both ſides.

All this while the Siege of the Cittadel of *Lille* was carried on; and in the Abſence of Prince *Eugene*, the Beſiegers lodg'd themſelves on the Second Counterſcarp. Upon his Return, his Highneſs ſent to the Mareſchal *de Boufflers*, to acquaint him with the late Succeſs of the Confederate Forces, and the Elector of *Bavaria's* Retreat; at which that General could not forbear expreſſing ſome Mortification; but ſaid, He did not believe that Advice; pretending that Prince *Eugene* was miſinform'd; and, however, it was, that he would defend himſelf to the laſt Extremity. Hereupon, the Beſiegers carried on their Approaches; and having extended themſelves along the Paliſſadoes of the Second Cover'd-Way, began, on the 1ſt of *December*, *N. S.* to erect Batteries there; which being finiſh'd in Six Days, Prince *Eugene* ſent a Summons to the Mareſchal *de Boufflers*, offering him an honourable Capitulation; with this Declaration, That if he did not ſurrender before the Batteries had begun to fire, he was not to expect any other Articles, than for him and his Garriſon, to be made Priſoners of War; And becauſe the Enemy might fancy, that the Allies wanted Proviſions and Ammunition, his Highneſs propoſed to them, at the ſame Time, to ſend out ſome Officers to ſee his Stores. Hereupon the Governor, who had himſelf but a ſmall Quantity of Powder left, thought fit to prevent the Conſequences of a Breach being made in the Body of the Citadel, by Beating a Parley the 8th of *December*, *N. S.* in the Morning; And Hoſtages being exchang'd, the Articles were Sign'd, the next Day, about Four in the Afternoon; according to which, a Gate was deliver'd the ſame Day; and the 10th, the Mareſchal *de Boufflers*, with the whole Garriſon, march'd out, with all the uſual Marks of Honour, and was conducted to *Douay*; after having receiv'd uncommon Civilities from Prince *Eugene*.

The Siege of the Cittadel of Lille *carried on.*

The Cittadel of Lille *Surrendred* Dec. 9. *N. S.*

See the Appendix. Numb. VII.

The

A. C. 1708.

The *French* Generals, deeply mortify'd to ſee all their Counſels and Attempts for the Relief of *Lille* miſerably baffled; and fondly believing, that the Confederates, tired out with the Fatigues and Difficulties they had undergone, would have been contented with that important Conqueſt, ſeparated their Army, and return'd to *Paris*; But Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* reſolv'd to crown their glorious Campaign, with the Recovery of *Ghent* and *Bruges*; and there goes a Report, That the Latter, upon his taking leave of King *Auguſtus*, who wiſh'd him a good Voyage to *England*, reply'd very ingeniouſly in *French*, * *Que le Tems etant fort froid, il ne vouloit pas paſſer la Mer Sans* Gand: Which laſt Word ſignifies both a *Glove* and *Ghent*. Whether his Grace was really the Author of this Witticiſm or no, 'tis certain he march'd the 11th of *December*, N. S. with the Army under his Command from *Bierleghem*, and encamp'd with the Right at *Melle*, and the Left at *Meerlebeck*; where Orders were immediately given for laying Bridges over the Upper and Lower *Scheld*, as well as over *Lys*, for the Communication the ſeveral Bodies of Troops to be employ'd in the Attack of *Ghent*: Tho' the hard Froſt, which began about this Time, was no ſmall Hindrance to that Enterprize. Five Days † after Prince *Eugene*, with his Army, paſs'd the *Scheld*, and encamp'd at *Ename*; and about Noon, came to *Melle*, to hold a Council of War with the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Generals under him, about the remaining Operations of the Campaign; wherein it was reſolv'd, That the Duke of *Marlborough* ſhould command, and Prince *Eugene* cover the Siege. In order to that, the Imperial and *Palatine* Troops, with 20 Squadrons of Horſe detach'd from the Duke's Army, march'd, the next * Day, towards *Grammont*, in order to encamp at *Gamerache*, on the other Side of the *Dender*; both for the Conveniency of Forrage, and to obſerve the Enemy on that ſide. The Prince of *Naſſau*, with the Detachment that went from his Grace's Army, to the Siege of *Lille*, and the *Heſſians* march'd likewiſe, the 17th, from *Ename* to *Coſterzeele*, in order to block up *Ghent* between the Upper and Lower *Scheld*; and the

The French Army Separates.

A Witticiſm father'd on the Duke of Marlborough.

* *That it being very cold Weather, he would not croſs the Seas without Gloves.*

† Dec. 16. *N. S.*

The Duke of Marlborough *and Prince* Eugene *held a Council of War.*

* Dec. 17. *N. S.*

*

the Diſpoſition being made for Inveſting it on all Sides, the Army made a Movement the 18th, and took the following Poſts: Count *Lottum*, with 36 Battalions and 30 Squadrons, between the Upper *Scheld* and the *Lys*; The Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe*, with 40 Squadrons and 20 Battalions, between the *Lys* and the Canal of *Bruges*, and from thence to the Canal of *Sas*; The Duke of *Wirtemberg*, between *Muleſtein* and the Lower *Scheld*, with 25 Squadrons and 16 Battalions; and Count *Tilly*, with 30 Squadrons and 30 Battalions, between the Upper and Lower *Scheld*: All which Poſts might be eas'd or ſtrengthen'd, as the Service ſhould require. The Day * before, the Clergy, Magiſtracy, and Commons of *Ghent* ſent a Deputation to the Duke of *Marlborough*, to deſire, *That the Town might not be deſtroyed by the Bombs and Fire-Balls*; But they were anſwer'd, 'That their Misfortune having 'happened by their own Folly, or Negligence, 'they had no other way to ſave their Houſes, but 'by returning to their Duty, and taking up Arms 'for King *Charles*. To this they reply'd, *They were over-aw'd by a numerous Garriſon, of Thirty Battalions and Nineteen Squadrons; So that all they could do, was not to aſſiſt the Garriſon in any manner:* Upon which they were told, 'They muſt expect all poſſible 'Means would be uſed to reduce them to the Obe-'dience of their lawful Sovereign. His Grace likewiſe charged them to declare to the *Spaniſh* and *Walloon* Regiments, which make part of the Garriſon, 'That if they would quit the *French* Intereſt, 'and come over to the Allies, they ſhould be im-'mediately entertained in the King's Service, and 'regularly paid, according to their reſpective Qua-'lities; for which his Grace and the Deputies gave 'their Aſſurance.

A. C. 1708.

Ghent *inveſted.* Dec. 18. *N. S.*

* Dec. 17. *N. S.*

The City of Ghent *ſends a Deputation to the Duke of* Marlborough.

The *French* Court could not at firſt imagine, That the Confederates would, at this advanc'd Seaſon of the Year, venture upon the Siege of *Ghent*; yet, upon Intelligence, That the D. of *Marlborough* was march'd to *Melle*, Mr. *de Chamillard*, the *French* King's Prime Miniſter, by his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Directions, wrote the following Letter to Count *de la Motte*.

SIR,

A. C. 1708.

Monſieur de Chamillard's *Letter to Count* de la Motte. *dated* Verſailles. Dec. 17. *N. S.*

SIR,

'THE Preſervation of *Ghent* is of ſo great 'Importance, that you can never take too 'many Precautions in concert with the Baron *de* 'Capres, Monſieur *de la Faye*, the Brigadiers and 'other chief Officers, for a long and vigorous De- 'fence, in caſe the Enemy reſolve to beſiege you 'in Form. Notwithſtanding the Place in it ſelf is 'not ſtrong, yet it cannot be attack'd but by nar- 'row and difficult Places. You have a great Num- 'ber of Troops, which are more than ſufficient to 'defend a Cover'd Way, and ſell dear to the Al- 'lies the Conqueſt of that Place, if they perſiſt in 'their Deſign, to make themſelves Maſters thereof. 'I cannot forbear to tell you, That to a great deal 'of Courage and good Inclination, it is neceſſary 'to add a great Calmneſs and Sedateneſs of Mind, 'and Patience, in order to make uſe of all the Dif- 'ficulties which may diſturb the Enemy, and re- 'tard the Siege. Do not take upon your ſelf alone, 'all the Motions which are to be made; for there 'are ſeveral Officers, who are capable to adviſe and 'aſſiſt you. You know how much I intereſt my 'ſelf, in every thing, wherein you are perſonally 'concern'd: Tho' Reaſons of State oblige me to ex- 'plain my Thoughts to you, on ſuch Things, which, 'in my Opinion, may moſt contribute to a long 'Defence, I think, however, my ſelf obliged to 'tell you, as relating to you alone, That after ha- 'ving had the Misfortune to command in *Oſtend*, 'which the Enemy reduc'd in a very few Days, and 'of having not ſucceeded in the Fight of *Wynendale*; 'it is of the higheſt Concern to your ſelf, as well 'as to his Majeſty, that the Opportunity you 'have now, may give him ſo good an Opinion of 'you, as may obtain from his Majeſty thoſe Marks 'of Diſtinction, for which you have ſo long la- 'bour'd. I do not know whether you want any 'Majors-General of the King's Troops; but as all 'the Forces which are to be from *Ghent* to *Ipres*, 'with thoſe in *Bruges* and *Newport*, and all the General 'Officers, and others, are to obey your Orders; you 'may ſignify to thoſe, who are to command there 'this Winter, what you ſhall think fit to be done 'for the Service of his Majeſty. According to the

'Repartition

'Repartition of the Winter Quarters, which I ſent 'you with this Letter, you will find that ſeveral 'Regiments which were deſigned for *Ghent* and '*Bruges*, are march'd towards *Neuport* and *Ipres*; 'for the firſt Diſpoſition of the Troops was made 'in view of Winter Quarters, and not for continu-'ing the Campaign, and maintaining Sieges. 'However, his Majeſty has commanded me to let 'you know, That it is not fitting to change any 'thing as to the Garriſon of *Ghent*. He is pleaſed 'to ſend Orders to Monſieur *de Puiguion*, to leave in '*Bruges* 14 Battalions and 9 Squadrons, as Mon-'ſieur *Grimaldi* has deſired it; but the reſt of the 'Forces are forthwith to return towards the Fron-'tiers of the Kingdom. A. C. 1708.

'If you are beſieged, you muſt uſe all poſſible 'means to protract the Siege, inſomuch, that it 'may coſt the Allies very dear, and diſpute the 'Ground Inch by Inch, as Monſieur the Mareſchal 'of *Boufflers* has done at *Lille*. I know the Diffe-'rence between the Fortifications of *Lille* and thoſe 'of *Ghent*; but there is in the latter a good Cover'd 'Way, which is equally good every where; and 'after 6 Weeks time the Enemy were not entirely 'Maſters of that *Lille*, tho' the Garriſon of that 'Place was not ſo ſtrong as yours. I write to Meſ-'ſieurs the Baron *de Capres* and *de la Faye*, to deſire 'them to act in concert with you in every thing 'that may contribute to the Good of the Service, 'and content the Burghers of *Ghent*, which deſerve, 'and ſhould have had a happier Fate. I tell you 'nothing as to the Preſervation of the Troops; 'you have in my Opinion a long time before you 'ought to think of their Preſervation, and I have 'reaſon to believe, that they will ſerve with much 'Diſtinction and Affection under your Command. 'I am moſt perfectly,

SIR,

Your moſt humble and
moſt Affectionate Servant,
CHAMILLARD.

Which Letter was intercepted.

A. C. 1708. Whilſt the neceſſary Preparations for the Siege were making, Prince *Eugene* † went to *Bruſſels*, where he continued 3 or 4 Days, and on the 20th of the ſame Month, the Duke of *Marlborough* removʼd his Quarters from *Melle* to *Meerlebeck*, that he might be near the Center of the ſeveral Attacks. The ſame Evening, the Beſiegers took Poſt near the Caſtle of *Ghent*, and attackʼd a Guard of 30 Men, commanded by a Lieutenant, which the Enemy had without the Gate of *Gavre*, and put all the Men to the Sword, except the Officer, who was taken Priſoner. The 22d, Detachments were made from the Body of Troops commanded by the Prince of *Heſſe* and the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, to block up the *Red-Fort*, on the Canal between *Ghent* and the *Sas*; and Cannon, Mortars, and other Neceſſaries, were orderʼd, for the Attack of that Place. The ſame Evening, Maj.-Gen. *Cadogan* came from *Leuze*, after having ſettled there the Treaty for Exchange of the Priſoners of War, and left Brigadier *Cronſtrom* with the *French* Commiſſaries, to ſee the Articles put in Execution; the Priſoners, on both Sides, being, by this Time, advancing towards the Frontiers.

† Dec. 18. *N. S.*

Exchange of Priſoners ſettled at Leuze.

The Pioneers having repairʼd and enlargʼd the Roads, for the eaſier Communication of the Quarters; the Gabions and Faſcines being in a Readineſs; and the Artillery and Ammunition at Hand, the Trenches were openʼd the 24th, about Eight-a-Clock in the Evening, at the Attack commanded by General *Lottum*, between the *Scheld* and the *Lys*: Two Thouſand Workmen, coverʼd by Seven Battalions, and Two more in Reſerve, with 600 Horſe, being orderʼd for that Service, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, Major-General *Weeke*, and the Lord *North* and *Grey*, Brigadier. The Night being very light, the Enemyʼs Centinels ſoon diſcoverʼd the Beſiegers; but before they could get their Troops together, the Workmen were ſo well coverʼd, that, notwithſtanding the great Fire from the Town, both of Cannon and ſmall Shot, the Allies had hardly 30 Men killʼd, and about 70 ſlightly wounded, including Officers, and, in particular, Colonel *Gorſuch*, who commanded the *Britiſh* Foot-Guards. The Trenches were carryʼd on from the Gate of St. *Peter* towards Fort *Monterey*, and a Paralled

The Trenches openʼd before Ghent, Dec. 24. *N. S.*

Parallel of 1000 Paces finiſh'd from the Right to the Left, within 200 Paces of the Counterſcarp; and the 25th, the Trenches were open'd, at the Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s Attack, before the Citadel, by 1400 Workmen, cover'd by 4 Battalions, and 600 Horſe, commanded by Major-General *Murray* and Brigadier *Borch*. Between 6 and 7, in the Evening, the Beſiegers began to trace the Lines, and, notwithſtanding the Enemy's great Fire, from 8 till 1 in the Morning, finiſh'd a Parallel of 750 Paces, within 150 Paces of the Paliſadoes, and made a very good Communication, with the Loſs only of 10 Men kill'd and wounded. The ſame Night, the Allies broke Ground at a Third Attack, before the *Bruſſels* Gate, between the *Upper* and *Lower Scheld*, at which Brigadier *Evans* commanded, with 4 Battalions, and 600 Workmen, who carried on the Trenches near 700 Paces, and made a Communication, without any Loſs; But the Work on the Right being full of Ruins, and requiring more time and a greater Quantity of Faſcines, than ordinary, to finiſh, the Enemy made a Sally there the 26th, in the Morning, with 10 Companies of Grenadiers, and put the firſt Regiment into ſome Diſorder. While Brigadier *Evans* was bringing up the next Battalion to ſuccour them, he was taken Priſoner, with Colonel *Grove*, of the Lord *North* and *Grey*'s Regiment; and the Allies had, beſides, 20 Officers and Soldiers kill'd, wounded, and taken; but the Enemy, upon the firſt Fire of the Men in the Trenches, retir'd in great Haſte, without attempting any Thing upon the Works. The Brigadier, and ſuch Officers as were not wounded, were immediately ſent back, on their Parole; And the ſame * Day, the Batteries of the Allies fired upon the *Red-Fort*, with ſo good Execution, that the Garriſon, conſiſting of 200 Men, beat a Parley, and ſurrender'd themſelves Priſoners of War. The 27th and 28th, the Works at the ſeveral Attacks before *Ghent* were carried on with very good Succeſs, and inconſiderable Loſs; and all the Batteries being finiſh'd the 29th, in ſuch Manner that Orders were given for the Cannon to fire the 30th, at Six in the Morning, and the Mortars, Carcaſſes, and red-hot Bullets, at Ten; Monſieur *de la Motte* ſent out a

A. C. 1708.

Brigadier Evans taken Priſoner, Dec. 26. *N. S.*

* Dec. 26. *N. S.* *The* Red-Fort *ſurrenders.*

A. C. 1708. Trumpet the 29th, about Noon, with a Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, deſiring, That ſome Officers of the Garriſon might have Leave to attend him. Thereupon his Grace ſent him a blank Paſſport; and in the Evening the Prince *d'Iſenghien*, Brigadier *Cano*, and the Count *d'Aubigny*, Colonel of the Regiment Royal, came to *Meerlebeck*, with Offers to ſurrender the Town and Caſtle four Days after, provided that the Garriſon ſhould then march out with all Marks of Honour, if the Allies were not oblig'd to raiſe the Siege in the mean Time; and his Grace having agreed they ſhould have till the 2d of *January*, in the Morning, they were ſent back, with Directions to return the next Day, at Six a Clock; whereupon Orders were immediately ſent to the Batteries to forbear Firing. Accordingly, the ſame Gentlemen came, the 30th of *December* in the Morning, with a Deputation from the Clergy, the Magiſtracy, and Commons of the Town; and all Things being ſettled with them, it was agreed, That * Hoſtages ſhould be immediately exchang'd, for the Execution of the † Capitulation; according to which, the Gate of the Attack of St. *Peter*, and the *Port of Succours* of the Citadel, were put into the Poſſeſſion of the Allies the 31ſt, of *December*, in the Morning. Two Days after the Garriſon march'd out, with the uſual Marks of Honour, in order to be conducted to *Tournay*; and immediately after, the Duke of *Argyle*, with Six *Britiſh* Battalions, took Poſſeſſion of the Town and Citadel. In the Morning, Thirty Battalions, and Forty Squadrons, were ranged along the Cauſey, from the outward Barrier of the *Bruſſels* Gate, to receive the *French*, who, about 10 a-Clock, began to come out, with the Count *de la Motte*, and other General Officers at their Head, who ſaluted the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, as did likewiſe all the Troops, which being very numerous, it was near Seven at Night before they had all paſſed by. Monſieur *de la Motte*, and the Baron *de Capres* were on Horſeback with his Grace and Prince *Eugene* the whole time, and then followed their Troops to *Gavre*, in their way to *Tournay*, between Nine and Ten at Night. His Grace, after Supping with Prince *Eugene*, went into the Town *incognito*;

* viz. *The Marquis d'Artajon, a Brigadier, with a Colonel, and a Lieut. Col. for the Garriſon; and the Ld. North and Grey, a Dutch Colonel, and a Pruſſian Lieut. Col. for the Beſiegers.*

Ghent *ſurrender'd*, Dec. 31. *N. S.*

† *See the* Appendix, Num. IX.

incognito; and going the 3d of *January* in the Morning to view the Attacks and the Outworks, at his return at Noon, he was received at his entring the Gate of St. *Liven* by the Magiſtrates, who, after making their Compliment on this Occaſion, preſented his Grace with the Keys of the Town in a gilded Baſon, which he returned, and was conducted by them through a Line of the Burghers under Arms, to the Town-houſe, where a ſplendid Entertainment was prepared for his Grace, the Generals, and other chief Officers of the Army. In the Evening, there was an Illumination on the Tower of the *Town-houſe*, a Ceremony that had not been obſerved for many Years paſt; and the Burghers by their loud Acclamations expreſs'd their great Satisfaction at the Reduction of the Town, which was not a little augmented by the Enemies evacuating of *Bruges*; the Magiſtrates of which Place, came to *Ghent* the 2d in the Evening, to acquaint his Grace, That the *French* Garriſon march'd out the Night between the 1ſt and 2d of *January*, and to make their Submiſſion. At the ſame Time, the Enemy abandon'd *Plaſſendael* and *Leſſinghen*, and retired into their own Territories: And Prince *Eugene*, who ſet out the 3d in the Morning for *Bruſſels*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, who follow'd him thither the next Day, having ſetled the Winter-Quarters for the Confederate Troops, the Command whereof, they committed to Count *Tilly*, ſet out together, on the 9th of *January*, from *Bruſſels*, for the *Hague*. Thus thoſe Two great Commanders put an End to their glorious Campaign, which for its Length, and Variety of *Critical Turns* in it, is not to be parallel'd in all Hiſtory.

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The French abandon Bruges, Plaſſendael *and* Leſſinghen.

Prince Eugene *and the Duke of* Marlborough *end their glorious Campaign.*

The Campaign on the Upper *Rhine*, was this Year very inconſiderable; but before we enter upon it, 'tis not improper to mention, how the Elector of *Hanover* came to be admitted into the Diet of the Empire. The late Emperor *Leopold*, out of a juſt Regard to the Services and eminent Merit of the Houſe of *Hanover*, towards the Auguſt Family of *Auſtria*, was pleaſed in 1692, to erect a Ninth Electorate, in the Perſon of *Erneſtus Auguſtus*, Duke of *Hanover*: But the ſame met with

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so much Oppoſition, both in the Diet, and without, that that Prince, who died in 1699, was by his Miniſter, never admitted into it. He was ſucceeded by his Eldeſt Son *George Lewis*, the preſent Elector; who notwithſtanding his additional Claim, by what he had himſelf done for the Empire, met, at firſt, with the ſame Oppoſition as his Father; but his Electoral Highneſs, having been perſuaded the Year before, to take upon him the difficult Command of the Armies of the Empire; this, and other Conſiderations, at length, made way for his Admiſſion into the Diet: For in the beginning of *February*, 1708, N. S. an Imperial Commiſſional Decree, dated the 21ſt of *July*, 1706, for the Eſtabliſhment of a Ninth Electorate in the Houſe of *Hanover*, was, in the accuſtomed Forms, read, examined, and debated by the Colledge of Princes, who unanimouſly agreed and concluded, 'in Conſideration 'of the Reaſons alledg'd in that Decree, and other 'important Motives, to conſent on the Part of the 'Princes, without any Reſerve, to the new Electo-'ral Dignity, confer'd by his late Imperial Majeſty, 'on the moſt Ancient, Powerful, and of the Sacred *Roman* Empire, ſo well deſerving Houſe of *Brunſwick Lunenburgh-Hanover*; that is to ſay, the firſt Line of that Houſe, in order of Primogeniture. But at the ſame time, taking into Conſideration, that the Two Catholick Lines of the *Palatine* Family, namely the *Rudolphine* and *Wilhelmine*, may, by the Divine Will, ſooner or later, be extinguiſhed; they voted it expedient and neceſſary for ſecuring the Domeſtick Tranquillity of the Sacred *Roman* Empire, and for the preſent and future Maintenance of the ſame; that, if contrary to Hope, the ſaid Two *Rudolphine* and *Wilhelmine* Catholick Lines ſhall come to fail, a new Catholick Electorate ſhall be introduced, and the Nomination of the Perſon to it, left intirely to the Emperor of the *Romans*, at that time Reigning, without any Exception; as alſo that the Elector ſo nominated, ſhall be *ipſo facto* legally enabled, even before he procures the Inveſtiture, and without any further Circumſtance or Formality, to exerciſe all the Electoral Functions with the other Lords-Co-Electors: With this Clauſe, That if the 'foreſaid

The Ninth Electorate allow'd of by the Diet of Ratisbonne,

The Failure of a Roman *Catholick Elector provided againſt.*

'foreſaid Failure of the two Catholick-*Palatine* Lines 'ſhould happen during an Imperial *Interregnum*, then 'the Catholick Elector preſiding in the Diet, ſhall 'be authoriz'd in all Elections, Colleges, Deputa-'tions, and other Proceedings of the Empire, to 'give a Supernumeray Vote, till ſuch time as a new 'Catholick Elector ſhall be nominated by the Suc-'ceeding Emperor or King of the *Romans*; At the ſame time alſo, the Emperor did, by his Commiſ-ſioner, declare, 'That from hence forward he will 'reſume and exerciſe, as King of *Bohemia*, (for his 'own greater Honour, and for the Good of the 'Empire,) Seſſion and Vote, as well in the Electoral 'College, as in all other Aſſemblies, Ordinary and 'Extraordinary, whether in Collegial Diets or o-'thers, by virtue of the *Golden Bull*, and according 'to ancient Cuſtom; as alſo that he will admit 'ſuch Impoſitions, as ſhall be thought reaſonable 'by the Diet, on account of the Provinces of *Bohe-'mia*, and actually furniſh his Contingent (in due 'Proportion with the reſt of the Empire) for the 'ſame, without pretending in any of thoſe Aſſem-'blies or Conventions, in which the King of *Bohe-'mia* ſhall have Seſſion as an Elector of the Holy 'Roman Empire, any Precedency or Ceremonial, 'except ſuch as is authoriz'd by the foreſaid *Golden-'Bull*, and ancient Cuſtom. This Declaratton was receiv'd with moſt humble Thanks by the Col-leges of Princes; who on their Part, engag'd themſelves by Promiſe to his Imperial Majeſty, to take the foreſaid Crown and Kingdom of *Bohemia*, together with all other Countries annexed to the ſame, into the Protection of the Holy *Roman* Em-pire, and vigorouſly to defend the ſame, no leſs than any other Province of the Empire, againſt all foreign Violence whatever, in time of Need, con-formably to the executive Ordinances, and other wholeſome Conſtitutions of the Empire.

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His Electoral Highneſs of *Brunſwick*, having gain'd this Point; the Three Colleges of the Empire re-ſolv'd, at laſt, on the 30th of *June* N. S. to admit him to Sit and Vote in the Electoral College. Four Months before, the Diet proceeded in that man-ner, as if they really intended to furniſh him with ſuch an Army, and all other Neceſſaries of War,

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as might enable him to perform thoſe glorious Things for the Service of the Empire and Common-Cauſe, which might reaſonably have been expected from his great Conduct and Courage; and therefore they made a Decree, containing in Subſtance, 'That the Emperor, and the States of the 'Empire, being obliged for the carrying on the 'War againſt *France*, to bring into the Field '120000 Men, with the Neceſſary Artillery, Am-'munition and Proviſions; and the Money required 'for that Service, being to be raiſed upon each 'Circle of the Empire, all the Members thereof 'were bound to contribute thereunto. That 'the Empire was in the utmoſt Danger laſt 'Campaign to be ruin'd, and next to God, ow'd 'its Preſervation to the wiſe Conduct of the Elector 'of *Brunſwick*, (*Hanover.*) That the *French* made 'ſuch Preparations in *Alſace* to attack the Circles 'that were moſt expos'd; that the States of the 'Empire were oblig'd to take Meaſures for their 'Defence, and ſecond the Efforts of the High-'Allies, That the Elector aforeſaid might Com-'mand the next Campaign with Glory and Suc-'ceſs: Therefore it was reſolved, That all the E-'lectors, Princes and States of the Empire, ſhould 'ſend their full *Quotas* of Men to the *Upper Rhine*, 'by the middle of *March* next, to ſuch Places as 'the Elector of *Brunſwick* ſhould appoint, where 'they ſhould be ſupplied with Bread, Forrage, &c. 'by the Commiſſaries of each Circle. That the 'Artillery, Ammunition, and other things neceſ-'ſary, ſhould be likewiſe ſent thither. That the 'remaining part of 300000 Florins, granted, for 'the Service of the laſt Campaign, and the 6 *Roman* 'Months, granted, for the Defence of *Philipsburgh*, 'ſhould be paid by each Circle, within Four 'Weeks time, upon pain of Military Execution; 'and that the ſaid Circle, ſhould pay One Million 'of Rixdollars, for taking into the Service of the 'Empire, at leaſt 3000 *Saxon* Horſe, within Fifteen 'Days, after the Imperial Ratification of this De-'cree, to be remitted to *Frankfort*, or any where 'elſe, as the Elector of *Brunſwick* ſhould appoint; 'and that no Body, upon any Pretence whatſoever, 'ſhould be excus'd from contributing to that Sum.

Decree of the Empire about carrying on the War, Feb. 1708. *N.S.*

'That

'That they hoped, that King *Auguſtus* would not only grant the 3000 Horſe aforeſaid, upon reaſonable Conditions, but alſo furniſh his full Contingent. That, in Order, that no time might be loſt, his Imperial Majeſty ſhould be deſir'd to appoint the Elector of *Mentz* and *Brunſwick*, to conclude a Treaty with King *Auguſtus*, that his Troops might ſpeedily march towards the *Rhine*. That if any one refuſed or neglected, to pay his *Quota*, of the Million of Rixdollars aforeſaid, they ſhould be compell'd to it, by the Elector of *Brunſwick*, as General of the Forces of the Empire. That his Imperial Majeſty ſhould be deſired to cauſe his own Troops, to march by the 15th of *March*, to their Rendezvous; and to deſire the States General, as the Dyet had already done by Letters, to aſſiſt the Empire with ſome Troops, upon Account of the Counties they had Conquer'd, being part of the Circle of *Burgundy*. Moreover, That theſe Reſolutions might be better executed than heretofore, it was reſolved, That the States of the Upper and Lower *Saxony* ſhould meet for the future, that they might regulate the Contingent, each Member, thereof was to furniſh: and that to facilitate the meeting of the Dyet, of the Lower *Saxony*, the ſame ſhould be concerted, with the King's of *Sweden* and *Pruſſia*, that the Difficulties might be ſpeedily removed; but that as to the Meeting of the Dyet of the Upper *Saxony*, the ſame did intirely depend on King *Auguſtus*. That the Emperor ſhould be deſired to communicate theſe Reſolutions to the Princes and States of the Two Circles; and to exhort the King of *Pruſſia* to furniſh his full *Quota* of Men, his Share of the 300000 Florins aforeſaid, the 6 *Roman* Months for *Philipsburgh*, and One Million of Rixdollars. That the Emperor ſhould be likewiſe deſir'd to concert with the Elector of *Brunſwick*, and the High-Allies, the Operations of the next Campaign; and to give a Commiſſion to his Electoral Highneſs, for examining what happened laſt Year, in relation to the Abandoning the Lines of *Stolhoffen*, that thoſe, who ſhould be found Guilty, might be puniſh'd, and be made an Example. And, laſtly, the Dyet deſir'd, that his Imperial

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'Majeſty

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'Majeſty would renew the Prohibitions, formerly 'publiſh'd, againſt ſending Horſes out of the Em- 'pire, and namely through the *Netherlands*, along 'the *Maeze*, the *Rhine*, and *Swiſſerland*. The Dyet having wrote a Letter to the Elector of *Brunſwick*, to give him Notice of theſe Reſolutions, and deſire him to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours, for the taking the Field before the Enemy: His 'Electoral Highneſs, in his Anſwer, thank'd them 'for the great Truſt they repoſed in him, and aſ- 'ſured them, nothing ſhould be wanting on his Part, for carrying on the War, with better Suc- 'ceſs than heretofore. And he likewiſe deſired, 'the Members of the Dyet, to renew their In- 'ſtances, with their reſpective Sovereigns, that their 'Contingents might, with all ſpeed, be ſent to the '*Rhine*.

The Elector of Hanover *writes to the Dyet of* Ratisbone.

Notwithſtanding theſe vigorous Reſolutions, and fair Promiſes on the one Side, and preſſing Inſtances and Sollicitations on the other, the Army of the Empire was not better provided, this Year, than uſual; and being weakned beſides by the great Detachments ſent from the Upper *Rhine* to the *Netherlands*, the Elector of *Hanover*, to his great Diſappointment and Concern, was oblig'd to remain on the Defenſive. On the other hand, the Elector of *Bavaria* being return'd to *Alſace*, with a ſtrong Detachment, had, for ſome Time, a great Superiority; and, 'twas thought, he had ſome great Project in View, towards the Reſtoring his broken Fortune; but being oblig'd, after the Battle of *Oudenarde* to ſend away Part of his Troops, to reinforce the *French* Armies in *Flanders*, the Elector of *Hanover* not only baffled his Deſign of Penetrating into *Germany*, but hindred him from ſending further Reinforcements either to the *Low-Countries* or to *Dauphiné*, where the Duke of *Savoy*, whoſe Country lies moſt convenient to annoy *France*, animated by a juſt Reſentment of paſt Injuries and Affronts, gave her very ſenſible Blows this Summer. For tho' the bad Weather, and, perhaps, ſome politick Reaſons, would not ſuffer him to take the Field till the Month of *July*, yet the Lateneſs of the Campaign was ſoon made up, by the Rapidneſs of his Royal Highneſs's Conqueſts, which the Vigilance and Activity of the Mareſcha

The Campaign on the Rhine *inconſiderable.*

The Duke of Savoy's *Campaign in* Dauphiné.

Mareſchal *de Villars*, (whom the *French* uſed to call their *Fortunate-General*) could neither foreſee, nor prevent. A. C. 1708.

He receives the Inveſtiture of the Montferrat, &c.

On the 15th of *July*, N. S. the Duke of *Savoy* had Advice, by an Expreſs from *Vienna*, that his Miniſters there, had receiv'd the 7th, the Inveſtiture of the *Montferrat*, and of the Countries formerly belonging to the *Milaneze*, yielded to him by the Emperor; whereupon his Royal Highneſs order'd the Marquis *de St. Thomas* to communicate the ſame to the Sieur *Vander Meer*, Envoy Extraordinary of the States-General, the *Britiſh* Envoy being abſent, and to tell him, how much his Royal Highneſs was obliged to the Inſtances made in his Behalf, at the Imperial Court, on the Part of the Queen of *Great-Britain* and the States; and aſſure him, he would carry on the Intereſt of the Common Cauſe, with all poſſible Vigour. Accordingly, the 16th, that Prince ſet out Poſt for *Suza*, where, the 17th, his Troops arrived from their ſeveral Encampments; and the Duke reinforc'd the Detachments poſted in the Works of *La Brunette*, and other Places. The 18th, he marched to *Novaleze*, with a Detachment of 800 Horſe, and all the Infantry, except 2000 Men, left in and about *Suza*, under the Command of the Velt-Mareſchal *Regal*, and the Sieur *Still*, Major-General of the *Pruſſians*, who were order'd to obſerve the Motions of the *French* Troops poſted about *Exilles*. The ſame Day 5 Regiments of Dragoons, under the Command of Major-General *Greffendorf*, arriv'd at *Suza*, from the Plain of *Piedmont*, to reinforce the Troops poſted there; but were obliged to return to *Buſſolino*, by Reaſon of the Scarcity of Forage, and left only Detachments from place to place, to be in a Readineſs to ſupport the Infantry, in caſe of need, upon Advice, that the Enemy had 25 Battalions about *Exilles* and *Feneſtrelles*.

The Mareſchal *de Villars* being informed of the Duke of *Savoy's* Motions, cauſed 6 Battalions to march into *Savoy*, and removed his Head Quarters to *Oulx*, to be in a Condition to regulate his own Motions, according to thoſe of the Allies, who, with a ſmall Train of Artillery, march'd the ſame Day (the 18th) to *Novaleze*. The Duke of *Savoy* purſuing

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ſuing his Deſign, which was to give the Enemy a Jealouſy, as if he intended, by Bending his March towards *Savoy*, to penetrate into *Dauphiné*, through Fort *des Barreaux*, cauſed, the 19th, Part of the Troops to paſs the great Mount *Cenis*; the 20th, the reſt of the Army follow'd; and his Royal Highneſs advanc'd to *Lanenburgh*, where the Enemy had erected a Redoubt, and garriſon'd it with 100 Men, who abandon'd the ſame, upon the Approach of the Confederate Troops, and blew up the Bridge on the River *Arco*. The Repairing of this, and Laying of other Bridges, took up moſt of the Day; but in the Evening the Army paſs'd that River, and encamp'd about *Lanenburgh*. The ſame Day, the Duke of *Savoy* receiv'd Advice, That the Enemy had broke down all the Bridges on the Rivers *Arco* and *Iſere*; and that they had Eleven or Twelve Battalions at *Modane*, where they were entrenching themſelves, having with them ſome Pieces of Cannon. An Officer arrived alſo from General *Schuylenburgh*, with Intelligence, That he had paſs'd the Mountain call'd *the Little St. Bernard*, with a Detachment, and ſeized the Caſtle of *Sez*, the Garriſon conſiſting of 24 Men, commanded by an Officer, being made Priſoners of War; And that the *French* having poſted near that Place a Battalion, he had attack'd them in their Retreat, and kill'd a great many Men. Which News was very agreeable, the Taking of that Caſtle opening a Communication between the Two Detachments. The Army reſted the 21ſt about *Lanenburgh*, and the 22d advanc'd to *Auſois*: In which March the Duke of *Savoy* receiv'd Advice, That the Enemy had not only abandon'd the Poſts they had ſecured on the Road, but likewiſe their Intrenchments at *Modane*, where they boaſted to ſtop the March of the Allies, and were retired to *St. John de Maurienne*, having broke all the Bridges after them. The Duke of *Savoy* order'd the ſame to be repair'd; and the ſame Day receiv'd Advice, That the Mareſchal *de Villars* was march'd from *Oulx* to *Briançon*; but that the *Vaudois* having hindred him from paſſing the Mount *Genevre*, he had been obliged to paſs another Way: Which ſervice of the *Vaudois* was look'd upon to be ſo conſiderable by the Duke of *Savoy*;

He goes over Mount Cenis.

The French abandon their Entrenchments at Modane.

The Vaudois *hinder Mareſchal* de Villars *to paſs Mount* Genevre.

Savoy; That he communicated the ſame to the *Dutch* Envoy, with many Expreſſions of Grace and Eſteem, for that brave People. The 24th, the Army march'd to *Modane*, being a little League from *Auſois*; and when his Royal Highneſs view'd the Intrenchments abandon'd by the *French*, he could not ſufficiently expreſs his Surprize; All the Generals agreeing, it had hardly been poſſible to drive them from thoſe Works, which began from the River, and continuing along a little Plain, extended to ſome Hills almoſt inacceſſible on the Duke of *Savoy*'s Side; Were commanded beſides by other Rocks and Mountains higher than the former; And acceſſible only on the other Way, where the Enemy had planted ſeveral Pieces of Cannon. Thoſe Intrenchments were continued from thence along the River to *Modane*; which Village the Enemy had very well fortify'd; and defended by ſeveral Redoubts erected on the Neighbouring Hills: and beſides theſe Works, there was an Intrenchment on the higheſt Mountain, whither the Troops might have retir'd; in caſe they had been forc'd from their firſt Poſt: But ſuch was the Enemy's Terror and Conſternation, That upon Information, That 1000 Men, under the Command of General *Braun*, were detach'd to attack them on the Hills, between *Auſois* and *Modane*, and 3500 more under General *Rhebinder*, to paſs through certain *Cols* or *Defilees*; and that thoſe Two Detachments were to join at St. *Andrew*, to attack them in the Rear, while the Duke of *Savoy* ſhould aſſail them in Front; they abandon'd thoſe Intrenchments, which had coſt them ſo much Time, Money, and Labour. The 25th, the Army reſted at *Modene*, where the Duke of *Savoy* receiv'd the firſt Advice of the Victory gain'd by the Allies at *Oudenarde*; and the 26th, advanc'd to *Aurelle*, of which Poſt the Count *de la Rocque*, General of the Artillery, had taken Poſſeſſion with ſome Battalions. The 27th, the Army march'd to St. *Julien*, from whence Two Battalions were ſent back to *Modane*, and Two others were order'd to poſt themſelves at St. *Michael*. The 28th, the whole Army arrived at St. *John de Maurienne*, where Mr. *Chetwind*, the *Britiſh* Envoy Extraordinary, arrived the Night before, and where the

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A. C. 1708. the Duke of *Savoy* held a Council of War, about the further Operations of the Campaign.

Hitherto the D. of *Savoy*'s Motions had been only a Feint to draw moſt of the *French* Troops towards Fort *des Barreaux*, which ſucceeding according to Wiſh, and his Royal Highneſs being inform'd, That the Enemy had only left ſome few Battalions for the Defence of *Exilles* and *Feneſtrelles*, the Taking of which was his true Deſign, that Prince ſtopt ſhort; and on the 29th of *July*, detach'd General *Rhebinder*, with 14 Battalions, from St. *John de Maurienne*, with Orders to paſs with all Speed the *Col de la Roue*, and Mount *Genevre*, in order to poſſeſs *Sezane* and *Oulx*. Theſe Orders were ſo punctually executed, that Monſieur *Maret*, who guarded the Paſs of Mount *Genevre*, with Six Battalions, abandon'd the ſame, without the leaſt Reſiſtance; and General *Rhebinder* ſurpriz'd in *Oulx* and *Sezane*, 9 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, and 100 Soldiers, who were made Priſoners; And afterwards, advancing towards *Briançon*, cut off the Communication between the *French* Army and *Exilles* and *Feneſtrelles*. On the other hand, the Duke of *Savoy* having decamp'd from St. *John de Maurienne*, the 31ſt of *July*, came on the 2d of *Auguſt* to the Camp of *Bardonache*, in the Valley of *Pragelas*, where he continued till the 8th, having ſpent that Time in making the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for Beſieging *Exilles*, *Feneſtrelles*, *la Peruſa*, and other Forts. His Royal Highneſs march'd the 8th to *Oulx*, and the 9th detach'd Five Battalions to take Poſt on the Hills about *Exilles*. The ſame Day, his Royal Highneſs held a Council of War with the Count *de Thaun*, and General *Rhebinder*; after which, the Latter return'd to his Camp near *Sezane*, with a Reinforcement of Six Battalions; and, at the ſame time, the Marquis *d'Andorno*, a *Piedmonteze* General, was detach'd with 1000 Men for the Valley of St. *Martin*, to drive the Enemy from thence, and offer an Amneſty to the *Vaudois* inhabiting the ſame, who in the Beginning of this War, ſubmitted to the *French*, by the Perſwaſion of Five Perſons, who were the only excepted out of this Pardon. The faithful *Vaudois* of the Valley of *Lucerne*, march'd, at the ſame Time, to aſſiſt the Marquis *d'Andorno*, and interpoſe their good Offices for diſpoſing their Brethren,

General Rhebinder *takes* Oulx *and* Sezane.

Brethren, to return to the Obedience of their Sovereign; And, the ſame Day alſo, 2 Battalions were order'd to march to attack the Fort of *La Peruſa*; a Detachment of 300 Men took a Redoubt near the *Col de la Feneſtre*, and ſecur'd that important Paſs. The Troops detach'd for the Siege of *Exilles*, erected their Batteries with ſo much Diligence, that on the 10th of *Auguſt*, N. S. they began to fire againſt the Place with Seven Pieces of Cannon; and General *Rhebinder* having left a few Troops about *Sezane*, march'd into the Valley of *Pragelas*, with 20 Battalions. The 11th, his Royal Highneſs went to view 6 Battalions left on the Hills about *Sezane*; and as he was returning to *Oulx*, heard a great firing of ſmall Arms; which obliging him to go back thither with all Speed, he found upon his Arrival, that while they were relieving the Guards, poſted at the Foot of Mount *Genevre*, the Enemy charged them with a great deal of Vigour; but the Guard, conſiſting of 300 Men, maintained their Ground for above Four Hours; tho' his Royal Highneſs gave them Orders to quit that Poſt. In the mean time, the Enemy cauſed ſeveral hundred Men to advance to cut off the Retreat of the Guard; whereupon the Confederate Troops retired to *Sezane*, but were ſo cloſely purſued by the Enemy, that they had not time to break down the Bridge behind them. This obliged his Royal Highneſs to ſend a Detachment of 150 Grenadiers, ſupported by a Battalion, to facilitate the Retreat of the ſaid 300 Men; but the Enemy advanced with ſuch a Number of Troops, that it was thought fit to quit the Hills about *Sezane*; and accordingly, the 6 Battalions poſted there, retired to *Oulx* the next Day, without any Oppoſition. The 11th, an Officer arrived in the Duke of *Savoy*'s Camp from the Count *de la Trinité*, with Advice, That he had taken, Sword in Hand, Three Redoubts above the Fort of *La Peruſa*: And the ſame Day, his Royal Highneſs was likewiſe inform'd, That the Valley of St. *Martin* readily return'd to his Obedience. The 12th, that Prince march'd to *Solabertran*, to cover the Siege of *Exilles*, and deprive the Garriſon of all Hopes of Succours, and that Evening encamp'd at St. *Columban*, a Village on a Hill about *Exilles*, which

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Exilles beſieg'd.

The French retake Sezane.

The Valley of St. Martin *returns to the Duke of* Savoy's *Obedience.*

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which is of ſo difficult Acceſs, that it ſeems ſcarce poſſible to go to it on Horſeback. That Day the Beſiegers batter'd *Exilles* with a great deal of Fury, with 14 Pieces of Cannon, and 4 Mortars; and the Governor perceiving ſo many Troops about him, and being threatned by General *Regal*, to have no Quarter, if he did not ſurrender, he beat a Parly in the Night, and before break of Day, the Capitulation was ſign'd; whereby the Garriſon, conſiſting of 400 effective Men, beſides Peaſants, ſurrender'd Priſoners of War; but the Officers were allowed to keep their Swords and Baggage. The 13th, they march'd out in the Morning, and the Duke's Troops took Poſſeſſion of that important Fortreſs, wherein they found a great Quantity of Arms, Ammunition, and Proviſions. The Day before, the Duke of *Savoy* receiv'd Advice, That the Fortreſs of *la Peruſa* had ſurrendred to his Troops, as had done alſo *Fort Louis* in the Valley of St. *Martin*, the Garriſons, to the Number of 600 Men, remaining Priſoners of War; and the Officers only obtaining leave to keep their Arms and Baggage, as thoſe of *Exilles*; but the Rebels and Deſerters were left to his Royal Highneſs's Mercy.

Exilles taken at Diſcretion, Aug. 12. N. S.

* Ditto Aug. 12. *As alſo* La Peruſa *and Fort* Louis.

Fluſh'd with theſe Succeſſes, the Duke of *Savoy* reſolv'd to attack *Feneſtrelles*; in order to which, having left General *Regal* with Nine Battalions about *Exilles*, to cover that Place, till the Works damaged by the Batteries were repair'd, he march'd, the 13th, to *Chaumont*; order'd the Roads between *Feneſtrelles* and *Pignerol*, to be enlarg'd and repair'd with all ſpeed, for the eaſier march of the Artillery, which was ſent for from *Turin*; and advancing to *Balbote*, order'd *Feneſtrelles* to be inveſted, and the Siege carried on by Count *de la Roque*, General of his Artillery. Upon Intelligence of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Deſign, the Mareſchal *de Villars* advanc'd the 17th of *Auguſt*, N. S. with 42 Battalions, and ſome Regiments of Dragoons, with Intention to Succour *Feneſtrelles*; but finding his Royal Highneſs's Troops ſo well intrench'd at the Paſs of *Albergean*, that he muſt attack them with infinite Diſadvantage, and without any Probability of Succeſs, he thought fit to retire. On the other hand, the

Feneſtrelles *inveſted*

he Beſiegers having lodg'd themſelves at the Foot of the Wall of a Redoubt, on the Hill of *Feneſtrelles*, (which, however, they could not take for want of Cannon) the Enemy made a Sally on the 19th, to drive them from thence, but were repuls'd with Loſs. The Diſappointment Mareſchal *de Villars* met with in his Deſign of Relieving *Feneſtrelles*, did not Diſcourage him from attempting it a ſecond Time: For on the 22d, at Night, he ſent 80 Grenadiers, who ſilently advanc'd, and endeavour'd to get into the Place, on the ſide of the River; but being diſcover'd by the Centinels, upon the Latter's firing at them, they immediately retired, and made their Eſcape, by the Favour of the Night. Notwithſtanding the Difficulties of the Road, the Beſiegers receiv'd, on the 22d, Three Pieces of Cannon, which being planted on a Battery, fired, the next † Day with ſuch Succeſs, on the Redoubt beforemention'd, that commanded *Feneſtrelles*, that in the Evening, the Allies took the ſame; and, in the Night, intrench'd themſelves therein, notwithſtanding a Sally the Enemy made with ſome Companies of Miquelets; who being vigorouſly repuls'd, the *French* abandon'd another Redoubt below the other. The 24th in the Morning, the Duke of *Savoy* and the Count *de Thaun* went from *Balbote* to the Camp near *Feneſtrelles*, where 17 Pieces of Cannon more being arrived the Day before, his Royal Highneſs order'd another Battery to be erected againſt a Redoubt that defended the Avenues of the Place. The 29th, the Beſiegers began to batter Fort *Mutin*, or *Feneſtrelles*, with Five Pieces of Cannon; which, with great Difficulty, were brought to the Batteries; and, the ſame Day, in the Evning, they fired with Four Pieces more, and made in the Night ſome other Batteries; ſo that on the 30th in the Morning, they batter'd the Place with 21 Pieces of Cannon, with ſo much Succeſs, That at Three in the Afternoon, the Breach being very wide, the Count *de la Roque* caus'd the Garriſon to be ſummon'd. The Governor demanded an Hour's Time to conſider of it; but having return'd no Anſwer, the Beſiegers continued firing with a great deal of Fury. About 6 in the Evening, the Governor deſired leave to ſend to the Mareſchal *de Villars*,

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Mareſchal de Villars *vainly endeavours to throw Succours into it.*

† Aug. 23. N. S.

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offering to ſurrender, in caſe he were not reliev'd in Three Days; but his Requeſt was rejected; and the Beſiegers having thrown Bombs into the Place all the Night long, and ſet one of the Magazines on fire, the Governor beat a Parley, on the 31ſt; deliver'd immediately one of Gates, and ſurrendred himſelf and his Garriſon, Priſoners of War; the Officers and Soldiers being allow'd to keep their Baggage. Here ended the ſhort, but moſt advantageous Campaign of the Duke of *Savoy*, who by the Conqueſts of *Exilles* and *Feneſtrelles*, got into his Hands the Keys both of *Italy* and *France*, on that Side; And, as he ſecured his own Dominions againſt the Latter, ſo he gain'd a free Entrance into the Enemy's Country: The *French*, after the Demoliſhing of the Fortifications of *Pignerol*, having built a ſtrong Citadel at *Feneſtrelles*, in order to cover that Frontier, which by the Loſs of that Fortreſs, remain'd expos'd to Invaſions. Theſe rapid Conqueſts were the more glorious, in that they were made in Sight of a ſtrong Army, commanded by a daring and active General, who tried all poſſible Means to ſuccour thoſe Fortreſſes; and beſides the Advantages his Royal Highneſs reap'd, it may be obſerv'd, that he made a very favourable Diverſion for King *Charles* III. obliging the Enemy to ſend a great Detachment from *Rouſſillon*, to Mareſchal *de Villars*'s Aſſiſtance.

Feneſtrelles taken by the Duke of Savoy, Aug. 31. *N. S.*

Great Advantages gain'd by the Duke of Savoy.

Affairs of Spain.

This Conſideration naturally leads us to the Affairs of *Spain*, where the Two united Crowns (as they ſtile themſelves) had Three Bodies of Troops, one in *Rouſſillon*; another in *Eſtremadura*; and the moſt conſiderable in *Catalonia*. But tho' King *Charles* did not receive Succours from *Italy*, either in Time, or ſtrong enough, to enable him to cope with the Enemy every where, yet the Conſequences were not ſo bad as was apprehended. The Prince of *Darmſtadt*, who follows the glorious Foot-ſteps of his late illuſtrious Brother, with a ſmall Body of regular Troops and Militia, hinder'd the Duke of *Noailles* from undertaking any thing of Moment on the ſide of *Girona*; and that Duke's Army being afterwards weakned by a great Detachment for *Provence*, he was oblig'd to ſit ſtill. The ſmall *Portugueze* Army, reinforc'd by ſome *Britiſh* Bat-

Campaign in Portugal *inconſiderable.*

Battalions, fac'd the Body commanded by the Marquis *de Bay*, who did not think fit to hazard an Engagement; ſo that the *Portugueze*, without any Diſturbance, put *Moura* and *Serpa*, which the Enemy had before abandoned, into a Poſture of Defence, and made a ſucceſsful Irruption into *Andaluſia*; and the Duke of *Orleans*, who commanded the Enemy's main Body, had the Mortification to ſee his Operations in *Catalonia* retarded, by the Taking and Diſperſing of a great Number of *Tartanes*, laden with Proviſions and Cloaths for his Army, which fell in among the Confederate Fleet, in this Manner: A. C. 1708.

Sir John Leake's *Arrival at* Lisbon, April 7. *N. S.*

Sir *John Leake*, Commander in Chief, and Admiral of the *Britiſh* Fleet, having left *England* in *March*, arrived with his Squadron, and Two *Britiſh* Battalions, at *Lisbon*, on the 7th of *April*, N. S. where continuing, to get Tranſports for Horſes, longer than was expected, he ſet Sail with the *Dutch* Vice-Admiral *Waſſenaer*, for the *Streights*, on the 8th of *May*; and having on the 22d made the Coaſt of *Catalonia*, had the good Fortune to intercept the Convoy of *French* Barks, before-mention'd, bound for *Peniſcola*, a Place near the Mouth of the *Ebro*. The Admiral, according to the Reſolutions taken in a Council of War, had detach'd before ſome light Frigats for *Barcelona*, to notify the Arrival of the Fleet; and one of them being a *Britiſh* Frigat, having taken a *French* one of 24 Guns, had Notice that the Enemy's Convoy was very near; whereupon they made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for intercepting it. The next Day, the Convoy, conſiſting of Three Men of War, (one of 44, another of 40, and another of 32,) and 90 Barks, coming in ſight, the *Britiſh* Frigats bore down immediately upon the Enemy's Men of War, which abandoning their Barks, and endeavouring to make their eſcape, came in View of the Confederate Fleet, which ſeeing Seven Men of War, concluded they were Enemies, and thereupon the Admiral made a Signal to give them Chaſe; but as the great Ships could not follow them near the Coaſt, the *French* made their Eſcape in the Night. The Vice-Admiral of the *White*, who ſail'd on the Left with his Diviſion, perceiving the

He takes the French Proviſion-Barks in the Mediterranean.

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Barks near the Coaſt, ſent his Long-Boats and ſmall Ships, and took ſeveral of them. The next Morning they ſaw ſome of them diſperſed, which were likewiſe taken by the Long-Boats; and ſome Barks of *Catalonia*, coming out of their Harbours, at the ſame time, to have a ſhare in the Booty, of 90 of the Enemy's Tartans, 69 were taken, and the reſt diſpers'd; ſo that few of them arriv'd at *Peniſcola*.

King *Charles* having receiv'd this welcome News, ſent a Felucca to the Fleet, with Letters for Sir *John Leake*, and Vice-Admiral *Waſſenaer*, to congratulate their ſafe Arrival on the Coaſt, and the taking of the *French* Convoy. His Majeſty deſired alſo, that the Corn and other Proviſions might be diſpos'd of for his Magazines, that were very indifferently provided, which the Admirals readily conſented to. The 26th, in the Morning, the Fleet came to an Anchor before *Barcelona*, and the Admirals being aſhore, were received with all poſſible Marks of Eſteem, by his Catholick Majeſty; and Count *Staremberg* being likewiſe arrived there from the Camp before *Terragona*, there was a Conſultation about the Affairs of the preſent Conjuncture. The 29th, his Catholick Majeſty ſent a Propoſal in Writing to the Admirals, containing ſeveral Heads; and more particularly, deſired that the Admirals would leave a ſmall Squadron to cruize on the Coaſt of *Catalonia*, which was agreed to, in conſideration that it is not improbable that the *French* would endeavour to ſend a new Convoy to *Spain*, from *Provence* and *Languedoc*. The Admirals detach'd accordingly, Five *Britiſh*, and Two *Dutch* Men of War to prevent it, and having returned a ſatisfactory Anſwer to all the other Points propoſed on the Part of King *Charles*, the Fleet ſail'd from *Barcelona* the 30th of *May*, N. S. at break of Day, and the foremoſt Ships arriv'd on the 8th of *June*, off of *Vado*, from whence Vice-Admiral *Waſſenaer* went, ſome Days after, to *Turin*, to confer with the Duke of *Savoy*, and haſten the March of the Troops that were to be imbark'd for *Catalonia*: And Admiral *Leake* ſent Sir *John Norris* to *Milan*, both to make the ſame Inſtances; and to compliment K. *Charles* the Third's Royal Conſort. That Princeſs, Daughter

Sir John Leake *arrives at* Barcelona, *where a great Council of War is held*, May 26. *N. S.*

He Sails from thence May 30, *N. S. and arrives at* Vado, June 8. *Vice-Adm.* Waſſenaer *goes to* Turin, *Sir* John Norris *to* Milan.

ter to the Duke of *Wolfembuttel*, who was born a Proteſtant, having at the Inſtigation of ſome Relations, and by the private Connivance of a looſe * Divine of the Univerſity of *Helmſtad*, been perſuaded to change her Religion for a Crown; the Marriage Ceremonies were ſolemnized on the 23d of *April*, N. S. at a Country Church, call'd St. *Mary Fetzing*, about a League from *Vienna*; the Emperor ſtanding Proxy for his Catholick Majeſty, his Brother; as he did ſome Months † after for the King of *Portugal*, who married *Mary-Anne* of *Auſtria*, his Imperial Majeſty's Second Siſter. King *Charles*'s Bride having taken her Leave of the Imperial Family, ſet out the 25th of *April*, from the Caſtle of *Haderſtoff*, on her Journey to *Catalonia*, by the Way of *Italy*, accompanied by the Biſhop of *Oſnabrug*, Prince of *Lorrain*; Baron *Imhoff*, the Duke of *Wolfembuttel*'s Envoy; and a numerous Retinue. The Duke of *Modena*, and the Prince of *Tuſcany*, waited on her Majeſty at *Dezenzano*, and complimented her on her Marriage with the King of *Spain*; and the cautious Republick of *Venice*, having appointed the Proveditore-General *Delphino*, to receive and entertain her as ſuch, in their Territories, he diſcharg'd that Office with a great deal of Gallantry and Magnificence. The 23d of *May*, N. S. her Majeſty was by him conducted to *Verona*, from whence ſhe ſet forward the 25th; and the 26th arrived at *Breſcia*, where the next Day, ſhe receiv'd the Compliments of the Duke of *Parma*, Prince *Gaſton de Medicis*, Prince *Ercolani*, the Imperial Ambaſſador at *Venice*, and many other Perſons of Diſtinction. The 28th, ſhe gave Audience to the Ambaſſadors of the State of *Milan*. The 29th of *May*, N. S. her Majeſty purſued her Journey towards *Palazzuolo*, being acccompanied by the Proveditore-General *Delphino* to *Canonica*; and on the First of *June*, ſhe arrived *incognito*, at *Milan*, where on the 11th, ſhe made her publick Entry, with great Pomp and Splendor; And the following Days receiv'd the Compliments of the Neighbouring Princes and States, particularly of * the Duke of *Savoy*, by the Marquis *de Tana*, his Royal Highneſs's Ambaſſador Extraordinary: But the Pope, both out of Partiality to *France*, and Reſentment of the late

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* *Dr.* Fabricius.

King Charles's Marriage with the Princeſs of Wolfembutle, Ap. 23. *N. S.*

† July 9. *N. S. The K. of* Portugal *Marries the Emperor's 2d Siſter.*

King Charles's Bride's Journey. All the Princes and States of Italy, *own her as Queen, except the Pope and the Republick of* Genoa.

She arrives at Milan June 1.

* June 8. *N. S.*

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Proceedings of the Imperialiſts in *Naples*, and the Eccleſiaſtical State, declined paying her thoſe Reſpects: and tho' the Republick of *Genoa* ſent an Envoy to *Milan* to compliment Her, yet She would not admit him to her Audience, becauſe his Maſters were ſo over-aw'd by *France*, that they durſt not give her the Tittle ſhe expected, of Catholick Majeſty. On the 28th of *June*, N. S. Sir *John Leake* arrived at *Milan*, to wait on her Majeſty, who receiv'd him with all imaginable Marks of Eſteem; and, upon his preſſing Inſtances, She ſet out, the Fifth of *July*, for *Pavia*, from whence ſhe proceeded, the 8th, on her Journey, and dined at *Cava*, in the Duke of *Savoy*'s Territories, where ſhe was complimented and entertain'd in his Royal Highneſs's Name, by the Marqueſs *de St. George*, attended by a great Number of Nobility. She lay that Night at *Voghera*, the following at *Sarravalle*; And arriving near *Genoa*, the 11th, refuſed to go into the City, and lodg'd at San *Pitero d'Arena*; where, on the 13th, at Night, ſhe embark'd for *Catalonia*, on Board the *Albemarle*. The next day, in the Evening, the Squadron that attended her Majeſty, came in ſight of the Fleet and Tranſports, on which about 2200 Horſe, and 3600 Foot, had been embark'd at *Vado*; whereupon, the Admiral gave immediately the ſailing Signal; But a ſtrong Gale blowing from the Sea, kept the Fleet in that Road, till the 15th, in the Morning, when all the Ships weigh'd, and † Ten Days after, arriv'd ſafe at *Mataro*, not far from *Barcelona*. The Queen landed the 26th, of *July*, N. S. at *Mataro*, where, on the the 28th, King *Charles* went *incognito* to ſee Her, and was admitted among other Gentlemen to kiſs her Hand; after which, diſcovering himſelf to be her Conſort, many Expreſſions of Tenderneſs and Love paſs'd between the Royal Pair. The 30th, the King went again to *Mataro*; came back that Night to *Barcelona*; and on the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, N. S. both their Majeſties made their publick Entry into that City, where their Marriage was ratified in the Churck of *St. Mary*, by the Archbiſhop of *Terragona*.

Sir John Leake *waits on her at* Milan, June 28. N. S.

She embarks for Spain *near* Genoa. July 13. *N. S.*

She arrives at Mataro † July 25. *N. S.*

Her publick Entry into Barcelona *with King* Charles. Aug. 1. *N. S.*

The publick Rejoycings that were made both by the City of *Barcelona*, and the Confederate Fleet upon

upon this Occaſion, were not a little allay'd by the late Surrender of the important Town of *Tortoza*. It was, not altogether without Reaſon, expected, That the beforemention'd Loſs of the Store-Ships, would have entirely broken the Duke of *Orleans*'s Meaſures, and diverted the Storm, that threatned that Place; but notwithſtanding their Diſappointment, the Enemy having, towards the Beginning of *June*, got every Thing ready at *Gineſtar*, where they encamp'd for ſome Time, *Don Blaſs Trimcheria* a *Catalan*, and a Brigadier was order'd, on the 8th, with 450 to open the Paſſages for a greater Detachment. He met a Guard of 50 Men, with a Captain and a Lieutenant, who yielded to him as Deſerters; A little farther he ſurpriz'd another Guard of 50 Men, with a Captain and Lieutenant, who yielded without any Reſiſtance; And having learnt from them, that there were in another Poſt 300 Men, commanded by M. *de St. Amand*, a *Dutch* Colonel, he advanc'd to attack them, and ſurrounding them, made all Priſoners of War. The ſame Day, the Count *de Bezons* march'd from the Camp with 3 Brigades of Foot, and 4 Regiments of Dragoons, and encamp'd Two Leagues forward; The 9th, the Duke of *Orleans* join'd the Count *de Bezons* with ſome Troops; and the 10th, the reſt of the Army march'd from *Gineſtar*, except Five Battalions and Squadrons, which were left at *Gineſtar*, and *Miravet*, for the Security of the Navigation of the River. The Horſe, the Grenadiers, and the Baggage march'd by the ſide of the *Ebro*; the Foot by the Hills; the Boats laden with Artillery, Ammunition and Proviſions, or deſign'd for making a Bridge, fell down the River at the ſame time; and the Regiment of *Sourches*, with other Troops march'd on the other ſide of the *Ebro*. The Foot and the Baggage ſtopp'd at *Benifalet*; but the Horſe, the Grenadiers, and the Boats paſs'd on to *Tivenis*, within a League of *Tortoſa*; and the ſame Day, his Royal Highneſs detach'd the Count *de Bezons*, with 15 Squadrons, to poſt himſelf in the Plain, between that Town and the Sea. The 11th, the Duke of *Orleans* ſent him 12 Battalions to cut off its Communication with the Sea, and with *Terragona*; and the reſt of the Army arriving the ſame

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Tortoſa *inveſted.* June 12. *N. S.*

A. C. 1708. Day at *Tivenis*, the Place was wholly inveſted, the 12th; the Horſe poſted near the River, in the Plains, above and below the City; and the Foot in the Hills, which are almoſt impracticable, becauſe of the Hollow-ways that part them. The Chevalier *d'Hasfelt*, arriv'd at the ſame time, with about 8000 Men, and inveſted the Place on the ſide of the Kingdom of *Valencia*; 30 Horſe advancing towards the Mouth of the River, took 4 Barks which were coming up towards *Tortoſa*, laden with 3000 Socks of Meal and Corn, and the Fleſh of above 50 Beeves ſalted; ſome other Horſe ſeiz'd ſeveral Boats laden alſo with Proviſions; and a Party which was ſent out on the Road to *Terragona*, took a great Number of Cattle. The Night between the 12th and 13th, the Regiments of *Auvergne* and *Orleans* attack'd the intrench'd Poſt of the *Capuchins*, which was carried, and thoſe who defended it made Priſoners. The 14th, the Circumvallation was finiſh'd, and the Communication ſettled between all the Quarters, notwithſtanding the Difficulty of the Ground. The Trenches were open'd, the Night, between the 21ſt and 22d, within Piſtol-ſhot of the Place, againſt the Fort of the *Carmelites*; and on the 25th, the Beſiegers began to play with 4 Mortart upon the Town; and on the 27th, with 3 Batteries, one of 8, another of 5, and another of 3 Guns. The ſame Day 800 Men made a vigorous Sally, beat the Guards out of the Trenches, and fill'd part thereof; ſo that the Duke of *Orleans* was oblig'd to go thither in Perſon, with 200 Dragoons to repulſe the Beſieged, who thereupon retired in very good Order. However, the Siege was puſh'd on with a great deal of Vigour; and the old Fortifications of the Place being Weak; the new unfiniſh'd; and no Relief to be expected, the Beſieged, who began to want Proviſions, were, after a very reſolute and gallant Defence, oblig'd to capitulate. The Duke of *Orleans*, who was unacquainted with the ill Condition of the Place and Garriſon, granted to Count d'*Efferen*, the Governor, the following Articles: 1. 'That 'the Town and Caſtle ſhould be delivered in Four 'Days; but that the Gate of the Temple, and that 'of the Caſtle, ſhould be immediately delivered up to

Tortoza *Surrendred* July 11. *The Capitulation.*

'to the Beſiegers, who ſhould put a Guard in each 'of 500 Men. 2. That the Garriſon ſhould march 'out the 15th through the Breach, with all the 'Marks of Military Honour, ſix Pieces of Cannon and two Mortars of Braſs, to go by the 'ſhorteſt way to *Barcelona*, without making any 'ſtay at *Terragona*. 3. That the Beſieged ſhou'd 'chooſe what Carriages they ſhould think fit for 'that Artillery. 4. That the Mules and Horſes, 'neceſſary for the ſame, ſhould be furniſh'd, as alſo 'a convenient Number of Barks for tranſporting 'the Sick and Wounded, that were in a Condition to be removed with the Baggage and Equi'page of the Officers, at the Charge of the Be'ſieged. 5. That the Sick and Wounded who 'ſhould not be able to march out with the Garri'ſon, ſhould be taken care of in the Hoſpitals of 'the Town, at the Charge of the Beſieged. 6. 'That the Officers, Sick or Wounded, ſhould bear 'their own Expences, except for their Lodgings, 'which ſhould be given them *Gratis*; that their 'Phyſicians, Surgeons and Servants, ſhould be al'low'd to continue with them; and when they 'were cur'd, they ſhould be ſupply'd with Car'riages for their Equipages. 7. That Ingineers and 'Commiſſaries of War, Proviſions and Hoſpitals, 'ſhould have the Benefit of this Capitulation. 8. 'That Officers and others, who had contracted 'any Debts, ſhould not be detain'd, upon their 'giving Security to pay the ſame in ſix Months. '9. That ſix covered Waggons belonging to the 'Count d' *Efferen*, ſhould march out without being 'ſearch'd. 10. That none of the Beſieg'd ſhould be 'moleſted for having taken any Cattel, burnt 'Houſes, Barks or Waggons, or demoliſh'd Mills. '11. That the Hoſtages on both Sides ſhould be 'releas'd after the full Performance of the Capi'tulation. 12. That the Beſiegers ſhould not ſtop 'any Mules or Horſes taken, or bought of Deſer'ters. 13. That the Garriſon, upon their march'ing out, ſhould be ſupply'd with Proviſions for 'Four Days. 14. That their Guard ſhould con'ſiſt only of Four Squadrons, which ſhould return 'to *Tortoza* in as many Days as they ſhould ſpend 'in going to *Terragona*. 15. That none of the Be-

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'ſiegers

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'ſiegers ſhould be admitted into the Town, nor none 'of the Beſieged allowed to go out, till after the 'Evacuation thereof. 16. That at the ſame time 'they ſhould deliver up the Gates, they ſhould de-'liver up the Keys of the Magazines of Stores and 'Proviſions; but the Garriſon ſhould be allowed to 'take out of 'em what they ſhould have Occaſion 'for their Subſiſtence, till they march'd out. 17. 'That his Royal Highneſs ſhould do the Honour 'to the Governor to ſign the Capitulation. 18. 'That the Lives, Eſtates, and Effects of the In-'habitants of *Tortoza*, and all other Subjects of the 'Monarchy, who retir'd into the ſame, or were 'ſettled therein, ſhould be preſerved to them; 'that they ſhould not be moleſted on the account 'of having been engag'd in a contrary Party; 'that they ſhould be free if they pleaſed to march 'out with the Garriſon, together with their Goods 'and Effects, and ſhould be ſupplied with the ne-'ceſſary Carriages for the ſame. 19. That where-'as the Marqueſſes of *Buſianos* had not taken up 'Arms againſt the Beſiegers, they ſhould be allow-'ed to return to *Valencia* with their Families, and 'enjoy their Eſtates, Effects, Titles and Honours 'as before. 20. That the Beſieg'd ſhould be al-'lowed to take Forrage out of the Magazines for 'the ſubſiſtence of their Equipages, till they came 'to *Terragona*. 21. That the Barks which were 'reputed to be military, ſhould be ſent back to '*Tortoza*, after having tranſported what is above-'mention'd. 22. That after the ſigning of the Ca-'pitulation, the Count d'*Efferen* ſhould ſend Or-'ders to the Commander of the Caſtle of *Arez*, to 'march out of the ſame with his Garriſon, which, 'and all Perſons that were therein, ſhould have the 'Benefit of all the Articles granted to the Garri-'ſon of *Tortoza*; but in caſe of Refuſal, this ſhould 'no ways prejudice the Capitulation. 23. That 'theſe Articles ſhould be liable to no manner of 'Interpretation, but ſhould be executed according 'ing to the Letter thereof. Theſe Articles were ſigned the 11th of *July* N. S. by the Duke of *Orleans*, and Count *d'Efferen*, and his Royal Highneſs being afterwards inform'd by Colonel *Bloſſet*, one of the Hoſtages on the Part of the Beſieged, That they

they had ſcarce Proviſions for five Days longer, and that 'twas impoſſible for them to make any Intrenchments behind the Breach, he was not a little ſorry to have granted them ſo honourable a Capitulation: Which, however, was but ill obſerv'd by the Beſiegers. For, on the 15th of *July*, N. S. when the Garriſon, conſiſting of about 2000 Men, march'd out through the Breach, the *French* ſeiz'd as many Deſerters as they could diſcover; ſearch'd the cover'd Waggons; and took from the Ranks abundance of Soldiers, whom they debauched with Money, and Promiſes, into their Service; ſo that the Garriſon was reduc'd to 1200 Men. Colonel *Bloſſet* expoſtulated with the Duke of *Orleans* about this open Violation of the Articles, which ought to be look'd upon as the more ſacred, in that his Royal Highneſs had ſet his Hand to them; but the Orders his Royal Highneſs gave for Redreſs were ill executed, ſo that a few Soldiers only were reſtor'd. The Conqueſt of *Tortoza* concluded the Campaign on that Side: For tho' ſome time after, General *Staremberg*, being reinforc'd with the Troops brought by the Confederate Fleet from *Italy*, advanc'd to *Cervera*, in Queſt of the Enemy, yet the Latter, tho' ſuperior in Numbers, cautiouſly avoided an Engagement, and intrench'd themſelves in the Mountains about *Agramunt*, till by the want of Water, and Forrage, they were oblig'd to ſeparate their Army. They deſign'd to have taken Quarters on this ſide the *Segra*, but were prevented by General *Staremberg*, who oblig'd them to repaſs the *Cinca*, and quarter their Forces in *Arragon*, and *Valencia*; And who, ſome Months after the Duke of *Orleans* had left the Army, went near to retake *Tortoza*, by Surprize.

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The Capitulation violated.

Tortoza *like to be retaken by Surprize.* Dec. 4. *N. S.*

Denia *taken and the Garriſon made Priſoners of War.* Nov. 17. *N. S.*

The Duke of *Orleans* having diſpos'd his Army into Winter-Quarters detach'd ſeveral Battalions to reinforce the Troops, which under the Command of the Chevalier *d'Hasfelt*, were employ'd in the Siege of the Town and Caſtle of *Denia*: The Garriſon whereof, were oblig'd to ſurrender Priſoners of War. About a Fortnight after, the Chevalier *d'Hasfelt* † made himſelf Maſter of the Town of *Alicant*, the Garriſon of which Place retir'd into the Caſtle; which the Enemy block'd up. But theſe

Town of Alicant *taken alſo by the* French † Dec. 3. *N. S.*

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theſe Loſſes were abundantly made up, by the Conqueſt of the fruitful Iſland and Kingdom of *Sardinia*, and of *Port-Mahon*, and the whole Iſland of *Minorca*; which happen'd in this Manner: Admiral *Leake*, whoſe good Fortune equals his Courage and Reſolution; having concerted Meaſures at *Barcelona*, for the Reduction of *Sardinia*; and for that Purpoſe, taken on board the Fleet a few Troops, commanded by the Marquis of * *Alconzel* (better known by his former Title of *Conde de Cifuentes*) arriv'd before *Calari*, (or *Cagliari*,) the Capital of that Iſland, on the 12th of *Auguſt*, N. S. and immediately ſummon'd the Marquis of *Jamaica*, Son to the Duke of *Veraguas*, and Viceroy of *Sardinia*, to ſubmit to King *Charles*, as his lawful Sovereign. The Marquis inſiſted, at firſt, upon extravagant Terms; but on the Throwing of a few Bombs into the City, the Inhabitants reſolv'd to compell him to ſurrender, with his Garriſon, at Diſcretion; whereupon, both He, and the Magiſtrates * accepted ſuch Articles † as the Admiral was pleas'd to grant. The greateſt Part of the *Spaniſh* Garriſon readily liſted themſelves in King *Charles*'s Service; Beſides which, near 2000 Horſes were found there, ready to be tranſported to *Spain*, for remounting the Enemy's Cavalry; part of which were diſpos'd of, to the diſmounted Dragoons, who were employ'd in this Expedition; And the Marquis *d'Alconzel*, who was conſtituted Viceroy and Captain-General of that Kingdom, having held an Aſſembly of the Deputies of the ſeveral States, they gave Aſſurances of their Affection and Fidelity to King *Charles* III. and for a Proof, offer'd to furniſh 30000 Sacks of Corn for his Majeſty's Service. Nor was Sir *John Leake* leſs ſucceſful in the Conqueſt of the Iſland of *Minorca*; in which, however, Major General *Stanhope*, who arrived at *Barcelona*, the 29th, of *May*, N. S. and commanded the Land-Forces, employ'd in this Enterprize, juſtly claims the greateſt Share of the Honour, ſince he had the principal, both in the Contrivance and Execution of the Deſign. On the 14th, of *September*, N. S. the Tranſports from *Barcelona*, with about 2600 Men on Board, 1200 of whom were *Britiſh*, including the Marines, 600 *Portugueze*, and the

Sir John Leake *reduces the Iſland of* Sardinia.

* Aug. 13. *N. S.*

†*See the* Appendix. Numb. X.

Port Mahon *and the Iſland of* Minorca *reduc'd by General* Stanhope, Sept. 30. *N. S.*

the reſt *Spaniards*, having join'd Sir *John Leake*, who was cruizing off of Port *Mahon*, Major General *Stanhope* landed, the ſame Day, with part of the Forces under his Command, and the next the reſt of the Troops were ſet on Shore. Hereupon all the Inhabitants declar'd for King *Charles*; but the Enemy had Three Places in their Hands, *viz. Ciutadella*, to the Weſtward of the Iſland, and the Capital of it; Fort *Fornelle*, to the Northward; and Three ſtrong Forts defending the Entrance into Port *Mahon*. The Two moſt conſiderable of theſe are on the Weſt-ſide of the Mouth of the Harbour, Fort *Charles*, cloſe to the Sea-ſide, and Fort *Philip*, above it, a little more into the Harbour; being a Square with Four Baſtions, Three Ravelins, and a large and very deep Ditch: Theſe Two Forts were defended by a ſtrong Line, reaching from Sea to Sea, made of dry Stones, near Nine Foot High, and Four Towers or Redoubts, within Gun-ſhot of one another, each having Four Guns upon it; and the Garriſon conſiſted of 1000 Men. The 17th, Sir *John Leake*, with the *Dutch*, ſail'd for *England*, and left Sir *Edward Whitaker*, Rear-Admiral of the Red, with his Squadron, before Port *Mahon*: Having order'd Cruiſers all round the Iſland, to cut off any Supplies from *France* or *Spain*, and Captain *Butler*, in the *Dunkirk*, and Captain *Fairbone*, in the *Centurion*, to go and batter Fort *Fornelle*, that the Tranſports might ſafely ride into the Harbour of that Name. Accordingly, the 20th, they anchor'd before it, and, after a long Reſiſtance, oblig'd the Garriſon, conſiſting of about 50 Men, to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners of War. They found in the Harbour, a Tartane, laden, from *Marſailles*, and a great deal of Corn in the Fort. The 22d, at the Sight of a Detachment from the Army, *Ciutadella* ſurrendred, the *French* Priſoners of War, the *Spaniards* at Diſcretion. All this while Preparations were made for attacking the Forts at Port *Mahon*; and tho' the Allies found great Difficulties in landing and tranſporting their heavy Artillery and Stores through a Country very rocky, in which there are but few Beaſts of Burthen: Yet with continual Labour they did in 12 Days bring up all their Artillery, conſiſting of 42 Pieces of Cannon, and 15 Mortars,

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to

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to the Place near which they propoſed to make uſe of them. On the 28th, at Break of Day, they mounted Nine Pieces of Cannon in Battery againſt the Two middlemoſt Towers, which ſupported the Line. Within few Hours they beat down thoſe Towers, and made ſome Breaches in the Line it ſelf, which Major-General *Stanhope* deſigned to have attacked the next Day: But Brigadier *Wade* being poſted on the Right with Two Battalions at ſome diſtance from the Major-General, ſome of his Grenadiers, without Orders, advanced to the Line, and got into it; whereupon the Brigadier march'd, with what Men he could immediately get together, to ſupport them. As ſoon as the Fire was heard, the Major-General himſelf took the ordinary Guard of the Battery, and advanced to that Part of the Line which was next to him. The Enemy were in ſo great a Conſternation at this ſudden Approach of the Allies, that they abandoned the Two other Towers, which could not otherwiſe have been taken without Cannon. Notwithſtanding the brisk Fire from the Three Forts, both with great Shot and Bombs, the Loſs of the Confederates did not amount to above 40 kill'd or wounded; and in the actual taking of the Line, none was kill'd, but Captain *Stanhope*, of the *Milford*-Galley, the Major General's Brother, a young Gentleman of great Hopes, who was extreamly regretted. The Beſiegers lodg'd themſelves, the ſame Evening, at the Foot of the Glacis of the main Caſtle; and traced their main Battery to play upon it: But the next Morning, the Enemy beat a Parley; and the Capitulation being agreed to, and ſigned at Five a-Clock in the Afternoon; on the 30th of *September*, N. S. in the Morning, the *Britiſh* General took Poſſeſſion of one Gate, and of all the Outworks. The Beſiegers found in the Caſtles and Forts about 100 Pieces of Cannon, 3000 Barrels of Powder, and all Things neceſſary for a good Defence; And Major-General *Stanhope* appointed Brigadier *Petit*, a Skilful Enginier, Governor of the Iſland, in the Name of King *Charles*, in Conſideration of his eminent Services, both in this Expedition, and at the Taking and Defence of *Barcelona*. According to the Capitulation, the Garriſon, which conſiſted of

Captain Stanhope *kill'd.*

* Sept. 29. *N. S.*

of above 1000 Men, was to be tranſported, in the Ships of the Allies; the *French* into their own Country, and the *Spaniards* into *Spain*; which was punctually perform'd with reſpect to the Latter: But Major-General *Stanhope*, thought fit to detain the *French*, for which he gave his Reaſons to the Chevalier *d'Hasfelt*, in the following Letter:

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The French in Garriſon in Port Mahon, detain'd.

SIR,

'THIS Letter will be deliver'd you by the 'Governor of the Caſtle of *St. Philip*, who 'will inform you of the Capitulation of that Place, 'and with what Exactneſs the ſame was perform'd 'on our Side, till this very Day; there being no 'Officer or Soldier who can complain, that he has 'loſt the Value of a Pin; though the Treatment the 'Garriſon of *Tortoza* lately met with, would have 'juſtify'd us in acting otherwiſe. I ſhould, accor-'ding to that Capitulation, have ſent the *French* 'Soldiers and Officers into *France*, had not I receiv'd 'the ſtricteſt Orders from the Queen my Miſtriſs, 'to uſe Reprizals, the firſt Opportunity I had, for 'the Garriſon of *Xativa*, which, by the Capitula-'tion, ſhould have been reſtor'd us. As you know, 'better than any body, how that Affair was ma-'nag'd, I apply my ſelf to you, with Demands of 'Juſtice; And, according to the Orders I have re-'ceiv'd, I am oblig'd to let you know, That we 'demand the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, who made up the 'ſaid Garriſon, to be ſent back to us in *Catalonia*, 'arm'd and cloathed. We know, indeed, That a 'great many of thoſe poor Wretches have periſh'd, 'by the ill Uſage they receiv'd; That the reſt are 'diſpers'd; and, That ſeveral were forc'd into the '*French* Service; But in a like Caſe, in the late War, 'when the Garriſon of *Dixmuyde* was to be reſtor'd, 'the *French* King order'd the like Number of Men 'to be ſent back. This is what we now demand; 'and while you wait for an Anſwer from Court 'thereupon, the *French* Officers and Soldiers, which 'are here, ſhall remain on Board, and be well us'd. 'If the Anſwer happen not to comply with our 'juſt Demands, you ought not to be ſurpriz'd, if, 'not having the ſame Extent of Country, to ruin 'them by prodigious Marches, we make them

Maj. Gen. Stanhope's *Letter to the Chevalier* d'Hasfelt, *about it.*

'work

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'work on Fortifications, till there be a Peace, or 'till they are otherwiſe agreed to be exchang'd. 'I am, with a great deal of Reſpect, &c.

Sign'd,

Mahon, Oct. 1. 1708.

JAMES STANHOPE.

Advantages gain'd by the Conqueſts of Sardinia *and* Minorca.

As by the Reduction of *Sardinia*, King *Charles* was ſeaſonably ſupply'd with vaſt Quantities of Corn, and great Numbers of Horſes; ſo, by the Taking of *Port Mahon*, the Confederates gain'd a ſpacious and ſafe Harbour in the *Mediterranean*: And thoſe Two Conqueſts brought a further Advantage to the Confederate Cauſe, by Defeating the *French* King's Project of Uniting the Princes and States of *Italy*, in a League againſt the Emperor, in order to kindle a new War in that Country. And the Confederate Fleet was very ſeaſonably at Hand, to aſſiſt the Imperialiſts, who made a conſiderable Progreſs in the Eccleſiaſtical State, and threaten'd to march to *Rome*, in order to force the Partial and Refractory Pope, to acknowledge King *Charles*, and give full Satisfaction to the Emperor.

Captain Coleby *takes ſeveral rich Sloops.*

Nor were her *Britannick* Majeſty's Maritime Forces leſs ſucceſsful in the *Weſt-Indies*, than in *Europe*: For, in the Month of *May*, Captain *Coleby*, Commander of a Privateer Sloop, of about 100 Men, meeting with 14 Sail of Brigantines and Sloops, laden with valuable Goods, going from the the Galleons at *Porto-Bello*, to *Panama*, under Convoy of the Duke of *Anjou*'s Guard-Sloop, of between 70 and 80 Men, bravely fought the Guard-Sloop, and Two others that ſtood by her, for Two Hours, and took her and Six more. The *Spaniards* offer'd Captain *Coleby* 180000 Pieces of Eight for the Ranſom of the Sloops, which he refuſed; brought Five of them into *Jamaica*; and the other Two, after he had taken the Goods out, he gave to the *French* and *Spaniards* to carry them aſhore.

But

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Commodore Wager fights the Spaniſh Galleons, one of which he takes, and deſtroys others.

But much more glorious and profitable to himſelf, (tho' ignominious, and, in the End, fatal to his Companions) was the Action perform'd by Commodore *Wager*, who having an had Account by ſeveral Trading Sloops, That the *Spaniſh*-Galleons lay at *Porto-bello*, and were epuipping with all Expedition, to ſail for *Carthagena*, and thence to the *Havana* or *Cuba*, there to join with Monſ. *du Caſſe*, who attended with a *French* Squadron to convoy them to *Europe*; he immediately made ready, and ſail'd, on the 6th of *March*, from *Port Royal* in *Jamaica*, himſelf in the *Expedition*, accompany'd with the *Kingſton*, *Portland*, and *Vultur* Fireſhip, deſigning, if poſſible, to intercept ſome of them in their Paſſage. They continued at Sea till the 23d of *April*, without any Adventure, at which time they bore away to *Sancta Martha* to water; and having ſupply'd themſelves, they ſtood away for *Motherly Papps*, and thence to cruize off *Carthagena*, where they lay off and on, ſeveral Days, without meeting with any Thing, till the 2d of *May* in the Morning, when they diſcover'd a Sloop coming from the Southward, who gave the Commodore an Account, That there were 13 Sail of Galleons and 3 Fireſhips lying at *Porto-Bello*, ready to ſail; whereupon they lay waiting for them ſeveral Days. The Commodore being now out of Hopes, diſpatch'd a Sloop to *Jamaica*, to give an Account, That he feared he had miſs'd the Galleons; but on the 28th of *May*, they ſaw 17 Sail of Ships to Leeward, between the *Brew*, and *Friends* Iſlands. The Commodore being fully reſolv'd, notwithſtanding all Difficulties, to make himſelf Maſter of ſome of them, immediately form'd a Line of Battle, with his ſmall Number of 4 Sail, and bore down on the Enemy, who took little Notice of it, not thinking he would be ſo reſolute as to engage them. But contrary to their Expectation, about 6 in the Evening, the Commodore came a long ſide of their Admiral, who mounted 64 Braſs Guns; and had preſently 3 Sail more on him, *viz.* the Vice-Admiral of 50 Braſs-Guns, the Rear-Admiral of 44, and a French Ship of 36 Guns. With theſe 4 Sail, did the *Expedition* engage for the ſpace of 4 Hours, in which time the *Spaniſh* Admiral blew up, and of 700 Men, only

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8 were ſaved; and ſhe was ſo near the *Expedition*, that the Blaſt forced much Water into the Ports of her Lower Gun-deck, but did no other Damage. The Vice-Admiral having his Upper-Deck blown up, bore away, as moſt of the Fleet had don't before; but the Rear Admiral of 44 Guns, and 600 Men, was taken by the Commodore; and had the *Kingſton* and the *Portland* (who all this time did nothing) bore away after the Vice-Admiral, as 'twas their Orders to do; They muſt, in all Probability, have taken or deſtroy'd moſt part of the Fleet; but on the contrary, they only chas'd one Ship of 40 Guns on Shore, which the Enemy burnt; while, in the mean time, the reſt of the Fleet made their Eſcape.

The *Spaniſh* Admiral, which blew up, was reckon'd to be worth Thirty Millions of Pieces of Eight; the Vice-Admiral, that got into *Carthagena*, Twenty; and tho' the Cargo of the Rear-Admiral was much inferior to the reſt, yet Commodore *Wager*'s Share of the Money, amounted to above 100000 Pounds: And this Advantage was the more conſiderable, in that it coſt him only Two Men kill'd, and Eight or Nine wounded. Commodore *Wager*, who for this glorious Action, was ſoon after made Rear-Admiral, arrived with his rich Prize at *Port-Royal* in *Jamaica*, on the 8th of *July*, and juſtly reſenting the late Behaviour of the Commanders of the *Kingſton* and *Portland*, he caus'd them to be tried by a Court Martial, whoſe Reſolutions, made publick by * Authority, were as follows:

* *See the* London Gazette, Oct. 4. 1708.

At a Court Martial held on Board her Majeſty's Ship Expedition, *at* Port-Royal, *in* Jamaica, *the* 23*d of* July, 1708.

Trial of the Captains Bridges *and* Windſor, *who are both diſmiſs'd.*

PRESENT,

Charles Wager, *Eſq; Commander in Chief of a Squadron of her Majeſty's Ships in the* Weſt-Indies, *Preſident.*

Captain Barrow Harris, *of the* Aſſiſtance.
Captain Tudor Trevor, *of the* Windſor.

Captain

Captain Humphry Pudner, *of the* Severne, A. C.
Captain Stephen Hutchens, *of the* Scarborough, 1708.
Captain Henry Long, *of the* Expedition,
Captain Abraham Tudor, *of the* Dolphin.

All duly Sworn according to an Act of Parliament.

'Captain *Simon Bridges*, Commander of her 'Majesty's Ship the *Kingston*, was tried for not having performed his Duty in a late Action with 'the *Spanish* Galleons on the Coast of *Carthagena*, 'in *New-Spain*, on the Twenty Eighth, Twenty 'Ninth, and Thirtieth of *May* last; and it did 'appear by Evidence, upon Oath, That the said 'Captain *Simon Bridges*, through Misconduct, did 'not use his utmost Endeavour to engage and take 'the Enemy, on the Twenth Eighth of *May* last, 'at Night; and that he did too negligently pursue the Chace of the *Spanish* Vice-Admiral, 'the Twenty Ninth and Thirtieth; and that he 'left off Chace, when within Shot of the said 'Ship, doubting the Pilot's Knowledge, and being near the Shoal called the *Salmadinas*, though 'the Pilot offer'd to carry the Ship within the 'said Shoal, after the said Vice-Admiral; but no 'want of Personal Courage being alledged against 'him, this Court does only find him guilty of 'the Breach of part of the Twelfth, and part of 'the Fourteenth Articles of War; and for the 'said Offence, do dismiss him, the said Captain 'Simon Bridges, from being Captain of her Majesty's Ship *Kingston*.

Charles Wager,

Barrow Harris, *Tudor Trevor,*
Humphry Pudner, *Stephen Hutchens,*
Henry Long, *Abraham Tudor,*

A. C.
1708. *At a Court Martial held on Board her Majeſty's Ship* Expedition, *at* Port-Royal, *in* Jamaica, *the* 23*d of* July, 1708.

PRESENT,

Charles Wager, *Eſq; Commander in Chief of a Squadron of Her Majeſty's Ships, in the* Weſt-Indies, *Preſident:*

Captain Barrow Harris, *of the* Aſſiſtance,
Captain Tudor Trevor, *of the* Windſor,
Captain Humphry Pudner, *of the* Severne,
Captain Stephen Hutchens, *of the* Scarborough,
Captain Henry Long, *of the* Expedition,
Captain Abraham Tudor, *of the* Dolphin.

All duly Sworn according to an Act of Parliament.

'Captain *Edward Windſor*, Commander of her 'Majeſty's Ship, *Portland*, being tried, for not 'doing his Duty, in a late Action, with the *Spaniſh* Galleons, on the Coaſt of *Carthagena*, in *New Spain*, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of *May* laſt; 'it did appear by Evidence, upon Oath, That the 'ſaid Capt. *Edward Windſor* was ſlack in his Duty, 'by not bearing ſo near the Enemy, as to keep ſight 'of ſome of them, when they were engaged on the '28th, at Night; that upon chacing the Enemy, next 'Day, by Signal from the Commodore, he left off 'chace, and bore down to the *Kingſton*, in the Even-'ing, when he ought not to have done ſo; and 'that, on the 30th, when the *Kingſton* and *Portland* 'chaced the Vice-Admiral of the Galleons, near '*Salmadinas*, he ſhortned Sail before he came up 'with the ſaid Ship, and did not purſue the Chace 'of the ſaid Ship, ſo far as he might have done; 'but it appears, that he was led into theſe Miſtakes 'through want of Judgment, and having too great 'a Regard to Captain *Bridges* of the *Kingſton*, as a 'ſenior Officer. This Court having duly conſi-'dered the whole Matter, do find him guilty of 'Breach of ſome part of the 12th, and part of the '14th Articles of War; and for the ſaid Offence,

'do

'do diſmiſs him, the ſaid Captain *Edward Windſor*, A. C.
'from being Captain of Her Majeſty's Ship, *Port-* 1708.
'*land.*

Charles Wager,

Barrow Harris, *Tudor Trevor,*
Humphry Pudner, *Stephen Hutchens,*
Henry Long, *Abraham Tudor.*

The Q. of Portugals Voyage.

See antea. pa: 18

Before we leave maritime Affairs, we muſt take Notice, that as Admiral *Leake* had the Honour to Convoy the Queen of *Spain* ſafe to her Royal Conſort; ſo Admiral *Bing* had the ſame Advantage, in relation to the Queen of *Portugal*; who, after a tedious ſtay in *Holland*, for a fair Wind, embark'd towards the End of *September*, O. S. on Board the *Britiſh* Squadron, which was ſent into the *Maeſe*, for her Tranſportation to *Portſmouth*, under the Command of Rear-Admiral *Baker*. Upon her Arrival at *Spithead*, on the 24th of *September*, her Majeſty went on Board the *Royal Anne*, where Sir *George Bing* receiv'd her, with the Diſcharge of the Cannon; her Majeſty being, at the ſame Time, ſaluted from the Town of *Portſmouth*. The next Day, her Majeſty landing there, Colonel *Godfrey*, whom the Queen of *Great Britain* had ſent to the *Hague*, to compliment her *Portugueze* Majeſty, and take Care of her Accommodation, during her Voyage, provided the beſt Lodgings for her Majeſty, and her numerous Retinue, which the Place could afford; and gave her a Royal Entertainment. Upon her Majeſty's coming a-Shore, ſhe was attended by the *Imperial* and *Portugueze* Envoys, who had for ſome Days, waited her Arrival; And the ſame Day (*Sept.* 25th) the Duke of *Grafton*, and the Lord *Delaware*, Groom of the Stole to the Prince of *Denmark*, went from *Windſor* to *Portſmouth*, to compliment her *Portugueze* Majeſty, the firſt in her *Britannick*'s Majeſty's Name, the other on the Part of his Royal Highneſs: Which Compliments her *Portugueze* Majeſty, return'd Four Days after † by Don *Lewis da Choncha*, the *Portugueze* Envoy. On the 6th of *October*, O. S. the Queen of *Portugal* went on Board the *Royal Anne*; the next Morning, the Fleet, commanded by Admiral *Bing*, ſail'd from

Her Reception and Entertainment at Portſmouth.

† Sept. 29. O. S.

A. C. 1708. *Spithead*; and, being favour'd by the Winds, came to an Anchor the 25th of that Month, N. S. at *Caſcais*; and on the 27th, went up the River of *Lisbon*. The King, with ſeveral ſtately Barges, went on Board the *Royal Anne*, to welcome the Queen; and returning from thence, their Majeſties landed at the Bridge of the Palace, under a magnificent triumphal Arch; from whence they proceeded through a vaſt Crowd of People, to the Royal Chapel, where they receiv'd the Nuptial Benediction, and heard *Te Deum* ſung. His Majeſty conducted the Queen to her Apartment; they ſupp'd in Publick with the Infantas; and there were great Rejoicings upon this Occaſion; and Fireworks and Illuminations for three Nights together. The Arrival of the Queen was attended with ſome other Circumſtances which encreaſed the Joy of the People; for on the 23d, Four Ships from *Brazil* came into that River, with Advice, That the reſt of that ſo long expected Fleet were near the Coaſt. Sir *George Bing* having receiv'd a handſom Preſent from the Court of *Portugal*, ſail'd, ſome Weeks after, from the River of *Lisbon*, to go and take upon him the Command of the Confederate Fleet in the *Mediterranean*.

She arrives at Lisbon, Oct. 27. *N. S.*

Sir Geo. Bing *ſails for the* Mediterranean.

The City of *Hamburgh* being, about the Beginning of the Spring, diſtracted by popular Factions and inteſtine Troubles, the Neighbouring Princes concern'd themſelves in the Quarrel; and the Directors of the Circle of *Lower-Saxony*, by the Emperor's Allowance, ſent a Garriſon thither, in order to compoſe the Differences between the Burghers and their Magiſtrates. Hereupon, the King of *Denmark*, who claims an Hereditary Title to that City, wrote a Letter to the *Hamburghers*, importing, 'That ſince 'he had Reaſon to apprehend, That, by the Inter-'poſition of ſuch Powers, ſome Things might be 'tranſacted to the Prejudice of his Right, and that 'of the Houſe of *Gottorp*, he requir'd both the Ma-'giſtracy and Burghers, on Pain of his Diſpleaſure 'and Reſentment, to agree to nothing that ſhould 'appear prejudicial to his Right, or contrary to 'their Engagements. In the mean while, the Troops of *Denmark* were in Motion in *Holſtein*, and his *Daniſh* Majeſty being likewiſe arriv'd there, it was

Diſtractions in the City of Hamburgh.

was fear'd that this Affair would occaſion farther Troubles, and even perplex the whole Confederacy; that Prince threatning to recall his Forces from the Service of the Allies. But Monſieur de *Walderſee*, the *Daniſh* Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Great-Britain*, having preſented a Memorial upon that Head, her Majeſty was not wanting to promote the Common Cauſe; which muſt have ſuffer'd conſiderably, if thoſe Troops were recall'd in this critical Conjuncture; And thereupon Mr. *Boyle*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, by her Majeſty's Order, made him the following calm, but home Anſwer: 'That, as her Majeſty had all the Reaſon 'in the World to extol the Juſtice and Friendſhip 'of his *Daniſh* Majeſty, ſhe was, at the ſame Time, 'very well pleas'd with his Moderation hitherto, 'and hop'd his Majeſty would, on his Part, contri-'bute to appeaſe the unhappy Diviſions, that, for 'ſome Time, the City of *Hamburgh* had been afflicted with, without any Thought of uſing extraordinary Force to effect it; ſince her Majeſty was 'fully perſuaded, That neither the Princes, who 'were Directors of the Circle of the *Lower-Saxony*, 'nor any Body elſe, that acted by the Imperial 'Commiſſion, had any other Deſign, than to reſtore Peace and Tranquillity among the Magiſtrates and Burghers, upon the ancient Foot, without Prejudice to the Privileges of the City, or 'doing the leaſt Injuries to the Law, or the Frontiers of his *Daniſh* Majeſty; That it was the Intereſt of her Majeſty, the Queen of *Great-Britain*, as 'much as any Prince whatever, to be watchful over 'the Safety of the ſaid City of *Hamburgh*, ſeeing 'her Subjects had ſo great a Trade, and ſuch conſiderable Effects there; That as her Majeſty was in 'Hopes to ſee an happy Iſſue of the Imperial Commiſſion, in re-ſettling the Affairs of *Hamburgh*; ſo 'ſhe made no Doubt, but the Trade ſhould be free 'as before; That the Rights and Privileges of every Body ſhould be preſerv'd; and as ſhe could 'not yet ſee that his Majeſty, the King of *Denmark*, 'had any juſt Cauſe to carry his Apprehenſions of 'Troubles ſo far; She flatter'd herſelf, his *Daniſh* 'Majeſty would recall the Orders he had given the 'Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and would ſuffer his Troops

A. C. 1708.

The King of Denmark threatens to recall his Troops.

The Queen's Anſwer to the Daniſh Memorial, May 25.

A. C. 1708.

'to continue in the Service of the Queen and her 'Allies, during this War, as it had been ſtipulated 'in the 10th Article of the Treaty concluded be- 'tween them in 1701, ſeeing there was nothing 'contain'd in that Article, nor in any other, where- 'of Mention was made, in the foreſaid Memorial, 'that could juſtify the Recalling of the ſaid Troops, 'in the preſent Caſe; and 'twas very evident, That 'his *Daniſh* Majeſty's ſtarting of Difficulties, in ſo 'nice a Conjuncture, muſt unavoidably tend to the 'Service of the common Enemy; and the Recalling 'his Troops, in that Manner, muſt be look'd upon, 'by all the Allies, in reſpect to the fatal Conſequen- 'ces that would attend it, as an open Declaration 'in Favour of *France*: But as her Majeſty, the 'Queen of *Great-Britain*, was very well ſatisfy'd of 'the King of *Denmark*'s great Zeal for the publick 'Good, ſhe hop'd his *Daniſh* Majeſty would ſtill re- 'tain the ſame Moderation, in Reference to the 'Troubles of *Hamburgh*, as ſhe and her Allies had, 'upon all Occaſions, a very particular Regard for 'the Intereſt of his Majeſty, the King of *Denmark*, 'ſo as to give him no Cauſe of Jealouſy or Com- *Which has the deſir'd Effect.* 'plaint. This Anſwer being tranſmitted to the 'Court of *Denmark*, had the deſired Effect; the '*Daniſh* Troops being continued in the Pay of her '*Britannick* Majeſty and her Allies.

The King of *Sweden*, having communicated to the Queen of *Great-Britain* the Treaty he Concluded the laſt * Year, at *Alt-Ranſtad*, with the Empe- ror, in Favour of the Reform'd of *Sileſia*; and de- ſir'd Her Guaranty of that Treaty; Her Majeſty readily accepted the ſame, and to expreſs her Sa- tisfaction in every Thing that contributed to the Promoting of the Proteſtant Intereſt, wrote the following Letter to his *Swediſh* Majeſty.

* *See the laſt Years* Annals p. 55.

ANNE,

A. C. 1708.

ANNE, By the Grace of God, Queen of *Great-Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, *&c*, To the moſt Illuſtrious and Potent *Charles*, by the Grace of God, King of the *Swedes*, *Goths*, and *Vandals*, &c.

Moſt Illuſtrious moſt Potent Prince, Brother, Couſin, and Loving Friend.

'WE have read your Majeſty's Letters with great Joy and Affection, wherein we find many Tokens of a particular Friendſhip for us; and to our great ſatisfaction, perceive what uncommon Advantage has happen'd to Religion by your late Treaty. So much the leſs as your Majeſty has inſiſted upon your own particular Intereſt, by the ſaid Treaty, ſo much the more Fame have you acquir'd, and the more Immortal it will make your Name to Poſterity; for, as a true Prince, Hero, and Chriſtian, your Endeavours cannot have a greater and better View, than to make the promoting of the Fear of God among Men, your chief End, and to oblige great Potentates to keep their Treaties inviolable and ſacred; therefore we firmly believe, that according to the lately concluded Treatybetwixt the Emperor and your Majeſty, what was concluded by the *Weſtphalian* Treaty, but forgotten by the length of Time, or wholly made void and null by the Ambition of Princes, ſhall again be brought and reſtored to its former juſt Right. On our part, we very willingly and readily accept the Guaranty of that Treaty, it being our Deſign zealouſly to improve every Opportunity to unite all the Power that God has given us, with that of your Majeſty, to reſcue oppreſs'd *Europe*. We cannot forbear to make uſe of this Opportunity to acquaint your Majeſty how we concur with other Proteſtants in our Hopes and earneſt Deſires, that your Majeſty will procure for thoſe call'd *Reform'd*, that they may enjoy the ſame Freedom which the *Lutherans* do already enjoy by your Majeſty's powerful Interceſſion and Mediation, and recommend your Majeſty and all your Deſigns to the Protection of the Great God; for whoſe Honour you have hitherto behav'd you ſelf with ſo much Zeal.

The Queen's Letter to the King of Sweden *about the Treaty of* Alt-Ranſtad, *in favour of the Reform'd in* Sileſia.

The

A. C. 1708. The King of *Sweden* being now engag'd in a diſtant perplexing War againſt the *Muſcovites*; the Imperial Court, who were chiefly induc'd to conclude the Treaty of *Alt-Ranſtad*, by the Apprehenſion of a Rupture with that Monarch, were not only very ſlow in executing what was ſtipulated for the *Lutherans*; but refus'd to do any Thing, in behalf of the Reformed of *Sileſia*. Hereupon the *Britiſh*, *Dutch*, and *Pruſſian* Miniſters at *Vienna*, were inſtructed to ſecond the Baron *de Stralenheim*, the *Swediſh* Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary, in order, by their joint Endeavours to procure the punctual Execution of the Treaty before mention'd; And the King of *Pruſſia* having caus'd a *Deduction of the* Rights *of the* Reformed *in Sileſia*, to be drawn up, the ſaid Baron deliver'd it to the Imperial Commiſſioners, with the following Letter:

The Baron de Stralenheim's *Letter to the Imperial Commiſſioners.*

Gentlemen,

'I Do my ſelf the Honour to ſend to your Excel-'lencies the incloſed *Deduction*, which will fully 'inform you wherein the *well-grounded Right* of the 'Reformed, and their Pretenſions, conſiſt. I re-'commend it moſt earneſtly to you, in the Name 'of the King my Maſter, and deſire you to tranſ-'mit it to his Imperial Majeſty, and to back it with 'your favourable Conſtruction. I am, with much 'Affection,

Of your Excellencies,

Breſlaw, Feb. 8. 1708.

The moſt humble Servant,

Sign'd,

The Baron de Stralenheim.

A Deduction of the Rights of the Reformed in Sileſia.

§. 1. 'WHereas by Virtue of the Treaty con-'cluded at *Alt-Ranſtadt*, the 1ſt of '*September*, 1707, between their Imperial and *Swe-'diſh* Majeſties, all that has been done, chang'd, 'or alter'd, in Matters of Religion, contrary to 'the true Senſe of the Treaty of Peace of *Oſna-'burg*, to the Prejudice of thoſe of the Confeſſion 'of *Augsburg*, ought to be reſtor'd and re-inſtated, 'according to the Meaning of the ſaid Treaty: It

'cannot

'cannot be denied, That the States, Counts, Barons, Gentlemen, as alſo the Subjects, Burghers, and Inhabitants, both of the Towns and open Country in *Sileſia*, of the Confeſſion of *Augsburgh*, who call themſelves REFORMED, have the ſame Rights with thoſe of the Confeſſion of *Augsburg*, who ſtile themſelves LUTHERANS, A. C. 1708.

§. 2. 'For it is beyond Contradiction, that the '*Reformed* have not only been comprehended under 'the general Denomination of thoſe of the Confeſſion of *Augsburg*, before the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, 'as clearly appears from the Decrees made by the 'Proteſtant Electors, Princes, and States of the 'Empire, at the Aſſembly of *Naumburg*, in the 'Year 1561, and at the Diet of *Augsburg*, in 1566. 'But if that Matter ſhould ſtill admit of any 'Doubt, the following Words of the Treaty of 'Peace would fully clear it: *Unanimi quoque Cæ'ſareæ Majeſtatis omniumque Ordinum Imperii Conſen'ſu placuit, ut quicquid Juris aut Beneficii cùm aliæ 'Conſtitutiones Imperii, tùm pax Religioſa & Publica 'hæc Tranſactio in eaque Deciſio Gravaminum, cæteriſque 'Catholicis* Augſ. Conf. *addictis ſtatibus & ſubditis 'tribuunt, id etiam iis qui inter illos* REFORMATI *'vocantur, competere debeat, licet duas Partes inter ſe 'conſtituant.*

§. 3. 'The Imperial Commiſſioners do alſo own 'it themſelves in their Letter of the 19th of *Janu'ary* 1708. but they make a Diſtinction between the 'Reformed of the *Empire*, and thoſe of *Sileſia*, al'though the Paſſage of the Treaty of Peace before-'quoted imports: *Ut quicquid Juris aut Beneficii*, 'N. B. *publica hæc Tranſactio*, (id eſt Pax Oſnabru'genſis) *in eaque Deciſio Gravaminum*, Aug. Conf. '*ſtatibus & ſubditis tribuit, id etiam iis qui inter illos* 'REFORMATI *vocantur competere debeat*: 'By which it appears, That the Peace of *Oſnaburg* 'allowing the Rights and Privileges of the Sub'jects of *Sileſia* of the *Augsburg Confeſſion*, does con'ſequently allow the ſame to the REFORMED, 'according to the Tenor of the ſaid 7th Article.

§. 4. Altho' the ſaid 7th Article ſhould not be 'ſo poſitive as it is, it would, nevertheleſs, be un'queſtionable in the preſent Caſe, and in Relation 'to *Sileſia*, That the *Reformed* are comprehended in

'thoſe

A. C. 1708.

'those of the Confession of *Augsburg*; For not only 'the Edict of the Emperour *Rodulphus* II. dated the '20th of *April* 1609. is common to those of the '*Augsburg* Confession of Both Communions; But 'the following Words of the Article 5, Paragraph '38, *Silesii etiam Principes* Aug. Confess. *addicti*, '*Duces scilicet in Brieg, Lignits, Munsterberg, Oels*, '*&c.* do shew, not only that the Dukes of *Brieg* 'and *Lignits*, who were then *Reform'd*, are com-'prehended under the Domination of *Those of the* 'Augsburg *Confession*; but likewise, that they are the 'first mention'd among those that are to be restor'd, 'before the *Lutheran* Dukes of *Munsterberg* and *Oels*; 'And, consequently, That the Claims of the First 'of having the Free Exercise of their Religion for 'themselves and their Subjects, are as well-groun-'ded in the Treaty of Peace of *Westphalia* (and 'not on the Emperour's meer Favour) as those of 'the Latter. The Dispute that happen'd after-'wards between those of the *Augsburg* Confession of 'both Persuasions, cannot, in the least, derogate 'from the Peace of *Westphalia*; much less can it be 'alledg'd, That the *Reformed* had no Share in the 'Restoration of Religion in *Silesia*; the Execution 'of the said Peace proving the contrary, and the '*Reformed* having been possess'd of their Rights, as 'well as the *Lutherans*. The Execution of the 'Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt* does likewise sufficiently 'shew, That the Paragraph, *Silesii etiam Principes*, '*&c.* does not contain a *Personal Privilege, but that 'the Subjects are also comprehended in it*; And besides, 'the Emperour *Ferdinand* III. of glorious Memory, 'waved that Exception in the Declaration of *Ratis-'bon*, of the 7th of *May* 1654.

§. 5. 'And as his *Swedish* Majesty lays expressly 'the Peace of *Westphalia* for the Basis and Founda-'tion of the Treaty of *Alt-Ranstadt*, it necessarily 'follows, not only that the *Reformed* are compre-'hended under the general Denomination of *Those 'of the* Augsburg *Confession*; and that the same Rights 'have been stipulated for them as well as for the '*Lutherans*; but also, that they are therein men-'tion'd *inter Restituendos* (among those that are to 'be restor'd) as well as in the Peace of *Westphalia*; 'for it cannot be denied, That what is express'd in

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'the Treaty of Peace of *Weſtphalia*, ought to be look'd upon as repeated, *verbatim*, in the Treaty of *Alt-Ranſtadt*. A. C. 1708.

§. 6. 'To this we may add the Cuſtom of the Empire and Diets, both general and particular; according to which, (when purſuant to the Conſtitutions of the Empire, the Equality of Religion is to be obſerv'd) both the *Reformed* and the *Lutherans* are admitted, without Diſtinction; And being both comprehended under the Name of *Conf. Aug. addicti*, *Thoſe of the Confeſſion of* Augsburg, they have been ſo call'd, in Oppoſition to the *Roman Catholicks*, both before and after the Peace of *Weſtphalia*: As for inſtance, In the Deputations, both ordinary and extraordinary; Viſitations; Treaties of Peace; as alſo in the Imperial Chamber; Aulick-Council; in a Word, in all the Negotiations of the Empire, wherein Religion was any ways concern'd.

§. 7. 'Wherefore, as in the Treaty of *Alt-Ranſtadt*, thoſe of the *Augsburg-Confeſſion* are mention'd in general, the REFORMED muſt neceſſarily be comprehended therein, according to the true Meaning of the Peace of *VVeſtphalia*, and of all the Conſtitutions of the Empire; as alſo according to the common Way of Speaking and Cuſtom of the Empire and Diets: And the rather, becauſe, in the Treaty of Peace, wherein the Reſtoration of *Sileſia* is mention'd, the REFORMED are the firſt named, *inter reſtituendos*, among thoſe to be reſtored.

§. 8. 'The Objection which is raiſed about the Word *Utriuſque*, being in the firſt Scheme of the Treaty of *Alt-Ranſtadt*, is of no Weight; becauſe that Word is ſuperfluous; the *Reformed* being comprehended under the general Denomination of thoſe of the *Confeſſion of* Augsburg. Beſides, it is not to be preſum'd, That, contrary to the expreſs Tenor of the Peace of *VVeſtphalia*, thoſe who made the other Treaty would have neglected thoſe that were nam'd firſt, *inter reſtituendos*; and, in caſe they had a mind to exclude them, they muſt have done it expreſly, and have uſed Terms, under which the Reformed are not comprehended; becauſe they are contented with

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A. C. 1708. 'the bare Appellation of thoſe of *the* Augsburg *Confeſſion*, under which they were evidently included 'in the Peace of *VVeſtphalia*; and, in particular, in 'the Reſtoration of *Sileſia*. Moreover, after the 'Treaty of *Alt-Ranſtadt*, Aſſurances have been 'given, in relation to that Affair, to the Envoys of '*Great-Britain* and *Holland*, which do not agree with 'the Anſwer the Imperial Commiſſioners have 'lately return'd. The Reform'd Powers, who 'have given their Guarranty for the Treaty of '*Alt-Ranſtadt*, are likewiſe fully perſuaded, That 'his Imperial Majeſty does not deſign to fruſtrate 'thoſe of their Communion of the Rights belonging to them by the Treaties of *VVeſtphalia* and *Alt-Ranſtadt*, as being of the *Augsburg Confeſſion*; but 'rather, that according to the Rights of Interceſſion 'which have been reſerv'd, his Imperial Majeſty is 'ready to grant them even more than is expreſſed 'in the ſaid Treaties.

§ 9. 'The *Rights* and *Pretenſions* of the *Reformed* conſiſt in this, That they may enjoy the ſame 'Immunities and Privileges with the *Lutherans*; 'As for Inſtance, That throughout the Upper and 'Lower *Sileſia*, they may have full Liberty of Conſcience: That thoſe who formerly embrac'd the 'Roman Catholick Religion, may be permitted to 'return to their former Faith; That in ſuch Places 'where the Reform'd have no publick Exerciſe of 'their Religion, they may be allow'd to perform 'their Worſhip at Home, in private; to ſend their 'Children to foreign Schools, or cauſe them to be 'educated by private Tutors; to ſend for Miniſters 'of their own Religion, in the Neighbourhood, 'during their Sickneſs; to give their Children 'Guardians and Overſeers of their own Religion; 'That in Matrimonial Cauſes, they may depend 'on none but Proteſtant Conſiſtories; That they 'be not excluded from publick Offices, Trade, Freedom of Companies, Contracts, Inheritances, Legacies, *&c.* or, in ſhort, That they pay no more 'for their Admiſſion, than thoſe of the other Perſuaſion; That they be permitted to purchaſe real 'Eſtates and Houſes, both in the Country, and in 'Cities, by all lawful Means; and when they ſhall 'go out of the Land, either to alienate the ſame,

'or

'or cauſe them to be adminiſtred by others; and, A. C.
'laſtly, what is contain'd in the Treaty of *Alt-* 1708.
'*Ranſtadt*, or what may, for the future, be par-
'ticularly expreſs'd in the Execution of the ſame.

§ 10. 'That beſides the Rights and Privileges 'mention'd in the foregoing Paragraph, the Pro-'teſtants be reſtor d to the Four Principalities men-'tion'd in the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, under which, 'are alſo included that of *Wolhau*, the publick Ex-'erciſes, Churches, and Schools, with their Ap-'purtenances and Revenues, which they had at the 'time of the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, or which they 'have recover'd by the Execution of the ſaid Trea-'ty; That the Vaſſals and Noble Families, of the 'ſaid Principalities, be allow'd to maintain in their 'Eſtates and Fiefs, Miniſters of their own Religion, 'who ſhall be ſuffer'd to perform Divine Worſhip, 'and the Functions of their Office, without any 'Hindrance.

§ 11. 'The Right of Interceſſion having been 'reſerv'd, both at the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, and at 'the Treaty of *Alt-Ranſtadt*, 'tis not doubted but 'his Imperial Majeſty will grant to the Reformed, 'the publick Exerciſe of their Religion, at *Breſlaw*, 'in the *Lower-Sileſia*, at *Carolath*, and in the *Upper-*'*Sileſia*, in the Principality of *Thaſcen*, at *Ratimor*; 'and the rather, becauſe they have been in Poſſeſſion 'of the free Exerciſe of their Religion, in the ſaid 'Cities, at the Time of the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, 'till the Year 1653.

§ 12. 'After the neceſſary Enquiries ſhall have 'been made, it ſhall be ſpecified, *bona fide*, in which 'Places of the Four Principalities, the REFORMED 'have had the publick Exerciſe of their Religion, 'or poſſeſſed Churches and Schools; becauſe we 'will advance nothing of which we are are not 'thoroughly inform'd. What's certain is, That 'the Church of the Cupola at *Brieg*, adjoining to 'the Caſtle, with its Appurtenances and Revenues, 'belongs to the Reformed: However, becauſe part 'of the ſaid Revenues was apply'd towards the 'Maintenance of the School at *Brieg*, the ſame ſhall 'be ſtill furniſh'd for the future. The Church 'was, in no wiſe a Chappel of the *Reformed Dukes*; 'for *Lewis* I. built and endowed it in the Year 1369,

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'to the Honour of St. *John*, and beſtow'd it on the 'Canons, who enjoy'd it till the 9th of *October*, '1534; in which Year *Frederick* II. reform'd the 'ſame, and caus'd the Revenues to be adminiſtred, '*ad pias Cauſas*, (for pious Uſes) by a Receiver ap-'pointed for that very Purpoſe. The *Reformed* '*Dukes* have afterwards maintain'd and entertain'd 'a Superintendant, Three other Miniſters, the Re-'gents (or Tutors) of the College, and others, 'who belong'd either to the Church or College: 'Beſides this, ſeveral Houſes, not only ſuch as be-'long to the Church, but alſo other private Houſes, 'have been before, and are ſtill, at preſent, on the 'Foot of Parochial Houſes; of which Number are 'a whole Row of Houſes near the *Sperlingsberg*, 'and others near the Mill, and on the *Weder*, 'whoſe Poſſeſſors and Tenants are oblig'd to per-'form the Miniſterial Functions in that Church, 'or to ask Leave to cauſe them to be perform'd 'elſe where.

On the other hand, the following Remonſtrance of the Proteſtant Deputies at *Ratisbon*, in Behalf of the *Lutherans* of *Sileſia*, was preſented to the Emperor the 30th of *March*, 1708. N. S.

Moſt Illuſtrious, moſt Potent, Invincible, and moſt Gracious Emperor, King and Lord.

'YOUR Imperial and Royal Majeſty, may 'pleaſe to call to Mind, that, the 20th of '*June*, laſt Year, an interceſſory Letter was de-'liver'd to your Majeſty, in the Name of our re-'ſpective Principals, in Favour of ſuch of your 'Majeſty's Vaſſals and Subjects, in *Sileſia*, as profeſs 'the *Lutheran* Religion; and that we ſolicited your 'Majeſty, to appoint impartial Commiſſioners to re-'dreſs their intolerable Grievances.

'Although we did not immediately obtain any 'Reſolution thereupon, the Delay whereof, we ſup-'poſe, was owing to the Multiplicity of other im-'portant Affairs; yet our Principals had not long 'after, the Satisfaction to hear, that your Majeſty 'had had ſuch Regard to their Interceſſion, that 'Commiſſioners were appointed to hear and redreſs

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'the Grievances of the afore-nam'd Proteſtants in *Sileſia.* A. C. 1708.

'And whereas the King of *Sweden*, by Virtue of 'his Guarantee of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, has 'alſo interpos'd in their Behalf; and your Majeſty 'has, thereupon, been pleas'd to enter into a Treaty 'for the Relief of the ſaid Proteſtants, purſuant to 'the Tenour of the Pacification of *Weſtphalia*: Our 'reſpective Principals are the more rejoyc'd thereat, 'becauſe the Proteſtants in *Sileſia*, are now effectu-'ally deliver'd from the Oppreſſions and Injuries 'which they ſuffer'd, without your Majeſty's 'Knowledge and Conſent. This moſt gracious Act, 'being a freſh Inſtance of your Majeſty's Clemency 'and Juſtice, we are commanded by our Principals, 'to return your Majeſty moſt humble Thanks for 'the ſame.

'But it appearing, by the late Treaty with the 'King of *Sweden*, that his *Swediſh* Majeſty reſerves 'to himſelf, the Power of interceding for a further 'Liberty of Conſcience in *Sileſia*, as being grounded 'on the 5th Article of the Pacification of *Weſtpha-'lia*; and that his Plenipotentiary at *Breſlau*, has 'made Application for the obtaining a competent 'Number of Churches and Schools in *Upper Sileſia*, 'beſides thoſe already granted in the Provinces of '*Brieg*, *Lignitz*, *Wohlau*, *Munſterberg* and *Oelſt*, and 'the City of *Breſlau*, and its Dependancies, for the 'Exerciſe of the *Lutheran* Religion; our Principals 'thought it their Duty, to ſecond this juſt Requeſt, 'becauſe they are directed thereto by the Treaty 'of *Weſtphalia*, and are withal, deſirous to follow 'the Steps of their Anceſtors, who often interpos'd 'their Interceſſion for the Execution of Treaties, 'relating to Religious Affairs in the Empire, and 'particularly in *Sileſia*.

'We aſſure your Majeſty, in the moſt humble 'Manner, That our Principals have no other Views, 'but to promote the true Intereſt of your Majeſty's 'Hereditary Dominions; but that they hold them-'ſelves oblig'd in point of Conſcience, to wiſh for, 'and procure the Welfare of ſuch as profeſs the 'ſame Faith as themſelves; and we humbly con-'ceive, that a Sovereign's greateſt Glory and Feli-

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'city lie in the Spiritual and Temporal Welfare of 'his Subjects.

'Some may urge, That the Interceſſion made by 'the King of *Sweden*, and repeated by our Prin-'cipals, for the Allowance of more Churches to the 'Proteſtants, ſeems contrary to the Treaty of *Weſt-'phalia*; that therefore no Demand of ſuch Allow-'ance, can be made with Juſtice; And that your 'Majeſty cannot grant it, without prejudicing the 'Intereſt and Security of the *Roman Catholicks*, in '*Sileſia*, where the *Proteſtants* are tolerated out of 'Mercy only.

'On the other hand, it cannot be denied, that 'your Majeſty's Predeceſſors, out of a particular 'Clemency to the Proteſtants in *Sileſia*, allow'd 'them for ſome time the free Exerciſe of their Re-'ligion: And that this Favour did not depend in-'tirely upon the Imperial Word and Promiſe, which 'may be revok'd; but was grounded upon the Te-'nour of the Agreement made by the Emperors, '*Ferdinand* II. and III. with the then Elector of '*Saxony*: It is alſo apparent, from the 38th Article 'of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, wherein the Exerciſe 'of the Proteſtant Religion is imputed to the Em-'peror's Mercy, a ſolemn Promiſe is made to main-'tain and protect the ſame; and that Engagement 'was ſeveral times repeated by the Emperor *Leo-'pold* of Bleſſed Memory; and it was not ſo much 'as pretended, that the States and Subjects of '*Sileſia*, had forfeited their Liberty, by their Con-'duct, in former Wars in *Germany*, and by receiving 'the *Swedes* into their Country; becauſe every 'thing that was tranſacted by them from 1631, to '1635, was annull'd by the Treaty, concluded at '*Prague*; and the antient Pretence that a Sove-'reign has a Right to alter the Religion in his 'Territories, cannot avail in this Caſe, by reaſon 'not only the Princes and States of *Sileſia*, but alſo 'all the Subjects in particular, were aſſur'd of a 'free Exerciſe of their Religion. This is expreſly 'ſtipulated in the Treaty of *Oſnabrug*, by Vertue 'whereof, the Crown of *Sweden*, as Guarantee, and 'the Electors and other Princes and States, have an 'undiſputable Right, to intercede, when they ſhall 'have Occaſion, for a larger Exerciſe, and a greater

'Free-

'Freedom of the Proteſtant Faith; And it may A. C.
'not be amiſs, to obſerve, that the Proteſtant Princes 1708.
'and States made uſe of this Right, before the Crown
'of *Sweden* concern'd it ſelf in Religious Affairs at the
'time the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* was ſet on Foot, when
'the Imperial Commiſſioners having no power to
'grant any thing farther, it was agreed by a ſolemn
'Compact, that at leaſt the Churches and Schools,
'being the principal Conveniencies for publick
'Worſhip and Inſtruction, ſhould remain in *Statu*
'*quo*, and that regard ſhould be had at a proper
'time to Interceſſions for a greater Freedom of
'the Proteſtant Religion, as was practic'd in 1648.
'to which our Principals, and their Anceſtors, have
'conſtantly referr'd themſelves, purſuant to the 41ſt
'Article of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*.

'For theſe, and other Reaſons, and becauſe your
'Imperial Majeſty has declar'd in the laſt Treaty,
'That Regard ſhould be had to Interceſſions for a
'greater Liberty of Conſcience in *Sileſia*, and the other
'Dominions belonging to the moſt Illuſtrious Houſe
'of *Auſtria*; we doubt not of a moſt gracious An-
'ſwer to our moſt humble Remonſtrance, in the
'Name of our Principals; ſince we ſollicit the Re-
'ſtitution only of ſuch Churches and Schools, as
'have been taken from the Proteſtants in *Sileſia*,
'that they may be ſuffer'd to enjoy the ſame Li-
'berty, as is allow'd to others in the Roman Em-
'pire, and that they may have an equal Share of
'your Majeſty's Clemency and Affection; which
'they muſt deſpair of, if they ſhould any longer be
'depriv'd of the Churches built by their Anceſtors,
'and be oblig'd to travel a great many Miles to
'exerciſe their Religion, when their own Churches
'are ſo near them, ſeveral whereof are ſhut up,
'and others made uſe of for worldly Buſineſs. We
'therefore intreat your Majeſty, not only to per-
'mit your Proteſtant Vaſſals and Subjects in *Sile-*
'*ſia*, to make uſe of the old Churches, but alſo to
'ſuffer them to build new ones, and to protect
'them therein.

'Your Majeſty's ſecular Intereſt, and that of the
'*Roman* Catholick Religion, are ſo far from receiv-
'ing any Prejudice thereby, that both will be the
'more promoted and ſecur'd; for both the Catho-

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'licks and the Proteſtants will then know what is 'their own, and a good Harmony and Concord 'will be eſtabliſh'd; and the latter in particular, 'will, by this Means, be confirm'd in their Duty 'to God and their Sovereign. They will be ready 'to acknowledge ſuch an unvaluable Condeſcenſion 'of your Majeſty, with venturing their Lives and 'Poſſeſſions for your Majeſty's Service in this dan-'gerous Conjuncture, and imploring God's Bleſ-'ſing on your Majeſty, both in their Churches and 'Houſes; and our Illuſtrious Principals will endea-'vour to requite ſuch an extraordinary Favour be-'ſtow'd on thoſe who are of the ſame Religion with 'themſelves. We recommended our ſelves to your 'Majeſty's Clemency, and remain with moſt hum-'ble Reſpect,

Ratisbon, March 10. 1708.

Your Imperial and Royal Majeſty's moſt humble and moſt obedient. The Deputies and Envoys of the Electors, Princes and States at Ratisbon, *who are of the* Augsburg *Confeſſion.*

Theſe and other Repreſentations, having been but little regarded, Sir *Phillip Medows*, her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary, preſented the following Memorial to the Emperor:

Sir Philip Medows *Memorial to the Emperor.*

May it pleaſe your Sacred Imperial Majeſty,

'IT is now ſome Months ago, That I had the 'Honour to acquaint your Imperial Majeſty, 'by Word of Mouth, with the earneſt Deſire of 'the Queen of *Great Britain*, my moſt Gracious So-'vereign, to ſee the Peace and Tranquillity of the 'Empire, and of your Imperial Majeſty's Heredi-'tary Countries, aſſured, and a ſtrict Friendſhip ſet-'tled again between your Imperial Majeſty and the 'King of *Sweden*, by a punctual Execution of the 'Treaty of *Alt-Ranſtadt*, of which her *Britiſh* Ma-'jeſty, at your Deſire, had accepted the Guaranty.

'I took that Opportunity to recommend to your 'Imperial Majeſty, by the Queens Order, the Con-

'dition

'dition of your Subjects of *Sileſia* profeſſing the A. C.
'Reformed Religion; who, altho' not particularly 1708.
'nam'd in the Treaty of *Alt-Ranſtadt*, expected,
'from your Imperial Majeſty's Juſtice and Equity,
'to be reſtored to the Rights and Privileges they
'had enjoyed for many Years, by Virtue of the
'Peace of *Weſtphalia*; at the ſame time that your
'Majeſty was reſtoring their Brethren of the *Aus-*
'*burgh Confeſſion* to the Rights they were formerly
'poſſeſſed of, by Virtue of the ſame Treaty. And
'ſeeing the Treaty of *Alt-Ranſtadt* had for its Baſis
'and Foundation the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, and that
'it was made only to reinforce all the Articles of
'the *Weſtphalian* Treaty that had been infringed,
'it was not to be doubted, but your Imperial Ma-
'jeſty, in the Execution of the Treaty of *Alt-Ran-*
'*ſtadt*, would have given Order to your Commiſ-
'ſioners, to re-inſtal all your Proteſtant Subjects,
'without Diſtinction, in the Poſſeſſion of all the
'Rights and Priveleges they formerly enjoyed, by
'Virtue of the Peace of *Weſtphalia*.

'But ſince ſuch a Progreſs has been made in Exe-
'cuting the Treaty of *Alt-Ranſtadt*, in Favour of the
'*Lutherans*, that 'tis to be hoped that Matter is very
'near being finally concluded, to the mutual Satis-
'faction of all Parties concern'd; and ſeeing nothing
'has been hitherrto done in Favour of the Handful
'of Reformed that are in *Sileſia*, I am neceſſitated
'to put your Imperial Majeſty in Mind of what
'the Queen of *Great Britain* expects in this Affair,
'both from your Imperial Majeſty's impartial Juſtice
'and Equity; and in Conſideration of the good
'Will and Affection ſhe has always born to your
'moſt *Auguſt* Houſe, that you will not ſuffer your
'Reformed Subjects to mourn and lament their de-
'plorable State, while their Brethren are praiſing
'God with joyful Lips, for having diſpoſed your
'Imperial Majeſty to reſtore to them the free Exer-
'ciſe of their Religion.

'That the Reformed are comprehended in the
'Treaty of *Oſnaburg*, as well as the *Lutherans*, and
'thoſe of the *Roman* Communion, is ſo clear by
'the Words of the Treaty, and by the ſubſequent
'Execution of it, that it does not admit of the leaſt
'Cavil; And therefore her Majeſty of *Great Britain*

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" is firmly perſuaded, That your Imperial Majeſty
' will hearken to the juſt Requeſt of your Reformed
' Subjects in *Sileſia*, in deſiring to be reſtored to the
' free Exerciſe of their Religion; and that you'll
' prefer the Glory which a Prince acquires by a
' ſincere and upright Performance of his Treaties,
' to all private Conſiderations that may be ſugge-
' ſted, either out of Hatred, or miſtaken Policy, to
' divert your Imperial Majeſty, from doing what is
' juſt and equitable in it ſelf.

' Your Imperial Majeſty, by a Religious Obſer-
' vance of your own Treaties, may expect to pro-
' cure a Bleſſing from Heaven on your Arms at pre-
' ſent, and will thereby greatly encourage all your
' Confederates to proſecute, with the utmoſt Vigour,
' *the War you are now engaged in, for puniſhing the*
' *perfidious Violation of the moſt Sacred Treaties.* That
' the Arms of your Imperial Majeſty, and of your
' Allies, may be crown'd with an interrupted Series
' of Victories, till the main End of the Confede-
' racy is attain'd, *viz.* The Reſtoration of the
' Houſe of *Auſtria* to all its antient Dominions and
' Poſſeſſions, is the ſincere and hearty Wiſh of

May it pleaſe your Sacred Imperial Majeſty,

Your moſt devoted and moſt humble Servant,

Vienna, the 27th of *October*, 1708. P. MEDOWS.

This Memorial was powerfully Seconded by another, preſented by the *Pruſſian* Envoy, in Anſwer to which Count *VVratiſlaw* declar'd to thoſe Miniſters, ' That the Reform'd in *Sileſia* could, by no
' no means, expect the free Exerciſe of their Reli-
' gion, by reaſon they were not ſo much as men-
' tion'd, either in the Treaty of *VVeſtphalia*, or in
' that of *Alt-Ranſtadt*: And that thoſe of the *Augs-*
' *burg* Confeſſion in *Sileſia* did not deſire, the Re-
' formed ſhould enjoy that Liberty. However, the
' ſaid Miniſters inſiſted to have the Emperor's Anſwer
in Writing, in order to ſend the ſame to their Principals: But this Affair being ſtill depending; we ſhall take Notice of another, in which the Court of *Vienna* ſhew'd more Condeſcenſion, to the Deſires of the *Britiſh* Nation.

The

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The Emperor, and his Brother King *Charles*, had, for ſeveral Years, endur'd the Pope's notorious Partiality for the Houſe of *Bourbon*, to the infinite Prejudice of their Affairs, and, in Conſequence, to the Common Cauſe: But his Holineſs having ſignally own'd his Engagements with the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and his Deſigns againſt that of *Auſtria*, and the whole Confederacy, by his Proceeding, in relation to the *Pretender*'s Expedition to *Scotland*, which, if attended with any Succeſs, would have ruin'd the Grand Alliance, and given the fatal Blow to the Liberties of *Europe*: The ſame, did not only, moſt ſenſibly affect thoſe Two Potentates, and the Duke of *Savoy*, againſt whoſe juſt Pretenſions in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, the Pope had fulminated his Cenſures; but was reſented, with due Indignation, by her *Britannick* Majeſty, and the whole Nation. Hereupon the Eccleſiaſtical Revenues in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and Dutchy of *Milan* belonging to Perſons reſiding out of thoſe Countries, who were not come within the limited Time, to take the Oath to King *Charles*, were put under Sequeſtration by the Imperial Officers; and, on the 16th of *April*, N. S. while the Pope held a Congregation of Cardinals about that Affair, Cardinal *Grimani* notify'd to him the Diſappointment of the *French*, and of the *Pretended* King of *England*, in their Expedition againſt *Scotland*, which occaſion'd a Mortification in the Court of *Rome*, proportionable to the Joy they had expreſs'd upon the firſt Advice of the Embarkation of the *Pretender*, which the *French* King communicated to the Pope, by the following Letter:

An Account of the Differences between the Emperor and the Pope.

The Eccleſiaſtical Revenues in Naples *and* Milan *ſequeſtred.*

Holy Father,

'THE great Zeal I have always had to re-
'eſtabliſh on the Throne of *England*, King
James the Third, notwithſtanding the Conjuncture
'has not been hitherto favorable, has not ſuffer'd
'me to give over a Deſign ſo juſt in it ſelf, and
'ſo advantageous to our Holy Faith, the Aim and
'Rule of all our Actions; and now we have
'thought fit that he ſhould depart the 7th inſtant,
'from our Palace, to embark on board a Fleet fit-
'ted out for that purpoſe, with ſuch Forces as

The French King's Letter to the Pope about the Pretender's *Expedition.*

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'shall be sufficient to restore him to his Throne, 'after his Arrival in *Scotland*, where he will be re-'ceived by his faithful Subjects of that Country, 'and proclaim'd for their lawful King. There-'fore I have not thought fit to delay to communi-'cate to you this important Affair, the Success 'whereof will be so advantageous, by the Union of 'that Kingdom to our Holy Mother the Church; 'and to the End God Almighty will be pleased to 'facilitate the same in this favourable Conjuncture: 'It remains, Holy Father, that you will accompa-'ny the same with your fervent Holy Blessing, as 'I desire it likewise for my self: Being, Holy Fa-'ther, your most affectionate Son,

Versailles March 9. 1703. *Sign'd,* LOUIS.

The Cardinal *de la Trimoille*, who had given positive Assurances, that this Expedition could not miscarry, and even had communicated a List of the *Scotch* Nobility, that had promised to declare for the *Pretender*, upon his Landing in *Scotland*, had the largest Share in the general Mortification of the Court of *Rome*; Which was not a little encreas'd by Cardinal *Grimani*'s appearing there, as Viceroy of *Naples*, and Grandee of *Spain*; and signifying, That King *Charles* expected, That the Pope should send him a Nuncio to *Barcelona*, and acknowledge him as King of *Spain*; desiring, at the same Time, his Holiness to consider the fatal Consequences of the delaying that Recognition, and his continuing to own his Competitor. Moreover, at the Sollicitations of the Court of *Great Britain*, the Emperor was determin'd, in Concert with the Duke of *Savoy*, to revive his old Pretensions to *Comacchio*, and other Places in the *Ferrareze*, in order to check the Petulancy of the *Roman* Pontiff; obtain some Satisfaction for the Injuries the House of *Austria*, and its Allies, had receiv'd from him; and oblige him to enter into such Measures, with respect to the Rights and late Acquisitions of King *Charles*, as the Equity of the particular Case, the general Reason of Things, and the Peace and Welfare of *Naples* and the *Milaneze*, with the firm Establishment of their

The Court of Great Britain *sollicits the Emperor to fall out with the Pope.*

Law-

Lawful Sovereign, did neceſſarily require. The politick Court of *Rome*, perceiving from what Corner this ill Wind blew, endeavour'd to conjure the gathering Storm, by cauſing their Miniſter at *Vienna*, to communicate to the Emperor a Letter from Signior *Piazza*, Secretary of the Memorials to the Pope, wherein he endeavour'd to extenuate, what his Holineſs was tax'd with, on occaſion of the late *French* Expedition againſt the Kingdom of *Great Britain*; But whatever Arts they uſed to cover their Remittances of Money into *France*, they could not palliate the Pope's appointing publick Prayers, for the Succeſs of the intended Invaſion. On the other Hand, the Pope's Refuſal to ſend, according to King *Charles*'s Demand, a Legate *à Latere*, to compliment his Royal Conſort, in her Paſſage thro' *Italy*, and to treat her as Queen of *Spain*, having given a freſh Diſguſt to the Courts of *Vienna*, and *Barcelona*, the Imperial Troops, commanded by Monſieur *de Bonneval*, in Conjuction with thoſe of the Duke of *Modena*, about the beginning of *June*, N. S. invaded the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, and took Poſſeſſion of *Comacchio*, (a Sea-port Town on the *Adriatick* Sea, between the Mouth of the *Po*, and *Ravenna*:) *Lugo*, *Argenta*, *Canale*, *Preſnaro*, *Magnavacca*, *Codegoro*, *Pompoſa*. *Bagnacavallo*, and ſome other ſmall Places, on Pretence of their being allodial States, belonging to the Duke of *Modena*, or Fiefs of the Empire, to which the Holy See had no Lawful Claim, and which were expreſly excepted in the Treaty, between *Clement* VIII. and *Ceſar* of *Eſte*. At the ſame Time, the Viceroy of *Naples*, did forbid, on Pain of Death or Baniſhment, the Remitting any Money to *Rome*, or any other part of the Territories of the Church; and the Council of that Kingdom drew up a long Memorial of the Pretenſions of his Catholick Majeſty againſt the Court of *Rome*, which undermined the very Foundation of the Temporal Power of the Pope: The main Articles contained therein, being as follows: 1. 'That no Inveſtiture ſhall be taken or required for the future, for the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*. 2. That the Sovereignties of *Benevento*, *Avignon*, and *Ponterme*, be again reunited to the Kingdom of *Naples*; the former having been un-

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The Pope refuſes to ſend a Legate to acknowledge King Charles's *Conſort, in her Paſſage thro'* Italy.

The Imperialiſts ſeize Comacchio *and other Places in the* Ferrareze.

King Charles's *Pretenſions againſt the Court of* Rome.

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'unjuſtly taken from Queen *Johanna*, by *Clement* VI. 'and the other from the Emperor *Ferdinand* III. by 'another Pope. 3. That all the Biſhopricks of the 'Kingdom, be left to the Free Nomination of the 'Sovereign, according to the Agreement between 'the Emperor *Charles* V. and *Clement* VII. 4. That 'the Alternation between the Datary and the Bi'ſhops, about the conferring of Benefices, be ſup'preſſed. 5. That the Datary ſhall for the future 'pretend to no Penſions. 6. That the Benefices in 'the Kingdom, poſſeſs'd by Colleges or Seminaries 'at *Rome*, be transferr'd and made over to Natives 'of the ſaid Kingdom, and left to the Diſpoſal of 'the King, in whoſe Power alone it ſhall be to 'give Penſions out of the ſame. 7. That the Chan'cery ſhall not pretend to a Year's Income of the 'ſaid Benefices, for the Expedition of the Bulls, as 'it has been practis'd. 8. That no Laymen ſhall 'be cited to appear at *Rome*, without the King's 'Conſent, about Affairs wherein the Eccleſiaſtical 'Juriſdiction is not concern'd; and that the Clergy 'ſhall not be allow'd to appeal to the Court of *Rome*, 'for the Sentences pronounc'd by the Archbiſhops 'and Biſhops of the Kingdom. 9. That Abbies 'and Monaſteries, ſhall not be oblig'd to pay the 'Taxes pretended by the Court of *Rome*. 10. That 'the Tribunal of the Nunciature, ſhall be ſuppreſs'd, 'as being only an Uſurpation to oppreſs the People, 'and tending to the Ruin of the Kingdom.

Upon the firſt Alarm of the Imperialiſts marching into the *Ferrareze*, the Pope wrote the following Letter to the Emperor:

The Pope's Letter to the Emperor.

CLEMENS, XI. *&c.*

'TO our moſt dear Son in Chriſt, Greeting, 'with our Apoſtolical Bleſſing. It would 'be ſcarce credible, That the Forces in the Service 'of your Majeſty in *Italy*, after the many Damages 'the Eccleſiaſtical Territories have ſo lately ſu'ſtain'd by their frequent Paſſages through the 'ſame, ſhould have on a ſudden, without any pre'vious Declaration of War, acted in a hoſtile man'ner againſt the ſaid Territories, if the ſame was 'not too well known by the repeated Advices we 'have received; and that the ſaid Troops have

'ſeized

'ſeized by force, ſome Places of our Juriſdiction, A. C.
'put Garriſons, and ſet up your Standard therein, 1708.
'as in a Country conquer'd in a juſt War; intend-
'ing, as it appears by ſeveral Inſtances, to go upon
'greater Enterprizes, when they are reinforc'd by
'the Troops they are hourly expecting.

'Conſider, *Cæſar*, that theſe Things are attempt-
'ted by an Abuſe of your Name, againſt all Juſtice
'and Equity, againſt the Reverence and Reſpect
'due to us, and the Apoſtolick See, againſt the
'Rights of the Church, that they are, contrary to
'the Divine and Humane Laws, and repugnant to the
'Title of Defender of the Church, which your fa-
'mous Anceſtors have taken, as a great Honour
'and Glory. You cannot be ignorant of the great
'Penalties ordered by the Sacred Canons and A-
'poſtolical Conſtitutions againſt ſuch who invade
'the Rights of the Church; ſee therefore, how far
'you have been carry'd (if this has been done with
'your Knowledge, and by your Order, which we
'will not believe of you) by the evil Councils
'of ſuch who have incited you, ſo highly to
'provoke the Wrath of God; and therefore,
'without any Delay, withdraw your Foot from
'a Place where you can gain nothing but the
'Loſs of your Soul, and an eternal Blot to your
'Name. Mean time, you may have this Opinion
'of us, That relying entirely on the Divine Aſſiſt-
'ance, which we ſhall never ceaſe to implore with
'all our Heart, we ſhall aſſert this Cauſe, and all
'other Things committed to our Care, with ſuch a
'ſtedfaſtneſs of Mind, that no body ſhall have cauſe
'to accuſe us, of having been wanting to our Duty,
'or neglected to make uſe of the Means, both Spiri-
'tual and Temporal, we have in our Hands, altho'
'we ſhould be ſure to loſe our Life, and every thing
'thing elſe upon that Account; for we do not value
'much our Life, provided, we can finiſh our Race,
'and faithfully diſcharge, till our Death, the Divine
'Miniſtry committed to us; having always in Re-
'membrance, as you ought to have, that all Men of
'what Dignity ſoever they be, muſt at laſt appear be-
'fore the tremendous Tribunal of God, before which,
'thoſe who have negligently diſcharged their Duty,
'or abuſed the Power given them, ſhall not eſcape

'the

A. C. 1708. 'the Anger of the Judge, but the Lord ſhall ſend 'them with the Workers of Iniquity. This Con- 'ſideration will, by the Grace of God, render us 'diligent, in diſcharging our Miniſtry. Let your 'Majeſty think of your ſelf; do not, our moſt dear 'Son in Chriſt, whoſe Place we, tho' unworthily 'ſupply, (we talk to you for the laſt time) ſtain 'and diſhonour the Flower of your Age, to the 'great Scandal of the Chriſtian People, and ſigna- 'lize the beginning of your Reign, by an Affront 'and Inſult to the Church, who is the Spouſe of 'Chriſt, and the Apoſtles. And that you may the 'better underſtand theſe Things, and by the Grace 'of God, take Reſolutions more worthy of your 'ſelf, we impart, with all Affection, our Apoſto- 'lical Bleſſing to your Majeſty.

Given at Rome, *at St.* Peter's, *under the Seal of the Fiſher*, June 2. 1708. *Subſcribed*, Ubyſſes Joſ. *Archbiſhop of* Theodoſia. And ſuperſcribed, *To our moſt dear Son in Chriſt*, JOSEPH, *King of* Hungary *and* Bohemia, *Elected Emperor of the* Romans.

But before this Letter reach'd *Vienna*, General *Bonneval* put his Orders in Execution; and, when received, it rather exaſperated than allay'd the Reſentment of the Emperor, who thereby plainly ſaw, That the Pope was ſo far from offering any Satisfaction, that on the contrary, he threatned him both with his Spiritual and Temporal Arms. And, indeed, the miſled and obſtinate Pope, truſting more to the latter, than to the former, of which the Holy See had often experienced the Impotence, reſolv'd to repel Force, by Force; and for that purpoſe began to raiſe an Army, of which he committed the Command to Count *Marſigli*, who was formerly broke, and diſmiſs'd the Emperor's Service, for not performing his Duty at the Siege of *Briſac*. At the ſame Time, the Pope's Miniſters reviv'd the Project they ſet on Foot Three Years before, of a League of the Princes and States of *Italy*, for the mutual Security, which, as was hinted before, was defeated by the Dread and Terror of the Confederate Fleet. Nor had his Holineſs's earneſt Application to the *French* King, for Succours, better

The Pope raiſes an Army.

Succeſs

Succeſs; that Prince having, at this juncture, but too much Work upon his Hands; and his Country lying beſides, at too great a Diſtance from the Eccleſiaſtical State. Notwithſtanding theſe Diſappointments, the Court of *Rome* went on with their new Levies, which were encreas'd by the Troops ſent for from *Avignon*; but tho' the Pope's Subjects drew the firſt Blood in the *Ferrareze*, and forc'd the *Germans* to quit ſeveral Poſts, yet the Emperor chooſing rather the Way of Negotiaton, than of the Sword, ſent Order to the Marquis *de Prié*, a *Piedmonteze* Lord, to purſue his Journey to *Rome*, and learn plainly from the Pope himſelf, whether he would have Peace or War. And, his Imperial Majeſty, and the Duke of *Savoy*, by their Interceſſion with the Queen of *Great Britain*, ſuſpended the Execution of the Orders ſent ſince the Expedition againſt *Scotland*, to Sir *John Leake*, of Bombarding and Deſtroying *Civita-Vecchia*.

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The Marquis de Prié ſent to Rome.

In the mean time, the Pope's Finances being exhauſted, his Holineſs laid ſeveral new Taxes; raiſed the current Price of the Coin; and even theſe Ways and Means falling ſhort, he held, (on the 24th of *September*, N. S.) a Conſiſtory, wherein 42 Cardinals aſſiſted, and made to them a pathetical Speech, 'on the Dangers the Church of Chriſt 'was threatned with, and the abſolute Neceſſity he 'was under, to make uſe of the Power God had 'truſted to his Care, for maintaining the Rights of 'the Church, and repelling Force with Force, ſince 'all other Methods proved ineffectual. He gave 'them an Account, That he had actually 25000 'Men in his Pay, *viz.* 4000 at *Faenza*, 2000 in the 'Dutchy of *Urbino*, 10000 in the *Ferrareze*, 7000 'in or about *Rome*, and 2000 on the Frontiers of 'Naples, to ſecure the Territories of the *Church* on 'on that Side; adding, That the Apoſtolick Treaſury being not able to defray all theſe neceſſary 'Expences, he was oblig'd to have Recourſe to 'extraordinary Means, and thought that part of 'the Three Millions of Golden Crowns depoſited 'by *Sixtus* V. in the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, ought to 'be employ'd in theſe preſſing Neceſſities of the 'the Church. His Propoſal appeared extraordi-'nary to ſome Cardinals, who repreſented, That this

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this Treaſure was to be Sacred, according to the Intention of Pope *Sixtus*, and never to be made uſe of, but when all other Means fail'd. They owned, that the preſent Caſe of the Church was difficult enough, yet far from being deſperate, ſeeing they had to deal with the firſt Chriſtian Prince, who could never have in View, the Deſtruction of the Church; concluding from thence, that this Diſpute was to be made up in a friendly Way, and not to be decided by the Sword. They exhorted the *Holy Father*, ſeriouſly to conſider the fatal Conſequences of a raſh Rupture with the Emperor, and ſtand on his Guard againſt the Advice and Council of ſome fiery Perſons, who were altogether for War, in hopes to better their Fortune and their Families during the Confuſion of it: But this judicious Repreſentation, had little Effect upon the *Holy Father*, who was too much a *French*-man to hearken to any Advice that was not for the Intereſt of *France*; and moſt of the Cardinals there preſent, being of the *French* and *Spaniſh* Factions, they concluded to take out of the Treaſury of the Caſtle of St. *Angelo*, 500000 Golden Crowns, upon a ſolemn Promiſe made by the Pope, That the like Sum ſhould be again depoſited in the ſame Place, as ſoon as the War was over. The Pontiff was ſo puffed up with the Facility he had met with in this nice and important Debate, that he declar'd, He would not hearken to any Propoſals made on the Part of the Emperor, nor receive any Envoy or Miniſter from him, till he had withdrawn his Forces from *Comacchio*, and other Parts of the Eccleſiaſtical State: Which raſh Reſolution was, probably, ſuggeſted to him by the Marcſ. *de Teſſé*, who, on the 13th of the ſame Month, arrived at *Rome*, with the Character of the *French* King's Ambaſſador Extraordinary: But the Old Father ſoon changed his Opinion; and the Abbot of *Caunitz* was ſurprized, when he was informed on the Part of his Holineſs, that he was ready to receive the Marquis *de Prié*, and hear what he had to propoſe. This ſudden Alteration of Meaſures, was imputed to the Repreſentations of the Cardinals *Acciajoli*, *Mareſcoti*, and ſome others; but many thought, with more Probability, that the News of the taking of *Port-Mahone*, and the reducing of the

The Pope takes 500000 Golden Crowns out of the Treaſury of Pope Sixtus V.

Whole

whole Iſland of *Minorca*, was the only Conſidera- A. C.
tion which inſpired the Pope with moderate Senti- 1708.
ments. However, many Days paſt, after the Mar-
quis's * Arrival at *Rome*, before the Pope would
admit him to his Audience, upon a Punctilio, about
the Ceremonial; becauſe he had no other Character
than of Plenipotentiary of the Emperor, which,
'twas pretended, was not receiv'd at the Papal
Court. This Difficulty, being, at laſt, removed,
by the Pope's ſignifying to the Marquis, that he
would admit him with the ſame Ceremonies, as
were obſerv'd at the Audience of Count *Martinitz*,
when he went through *Rome*, for *Naples*, to take
Poſſeſſion of the Dignity of Viceroy of that King-
dom; that Miniſter went to his Audience the 10th
of *November*, N. S. and a few Days after, deliver'd
his Propoſals for an Accommodation, importing in
Subſtance, 1. 'That the Pope ſhould disband his
'new Levies; 2. Give Winter-Quarters to the Im-
'perial Troops in his Territories; 3. And the In-
'veſtiture of *Naples* to *Charles* III. and acknowledge
'him as King of *Spain*; And 4thly, That he ſhould
'allow the Imperialiſts Paſſage through his Domi-
'nions, as often as there ſhould be occaſion. To
back theſe Demands, General *Thaun* being come up
from *Piedmont*, with a ſtrong Body of Imperialiſts,
oblig'd the City of *Bologna* to give him Paſſage, and
furniſh him with Proviſions; block'd up *Ferrara*, ex-
tended his Forces into the *Romagna*, and the Dutchy
of *Urbino*; and would have march'd directly to
Rome, had not the Pope amuſed the Marquis *de Prié*,
with the Draught of a Treaty, whereby he pro-
miſed to give full Satisfaction to the Emperor, and
acknowledge King *Charles*. The Mareſchal *de Teſſé*,
who, all this while, was, or feign'd himſelf indiſ-
pos'd, endeavour'd, in Conjunction, with the other
Miniſters and Emiſſaries of *France*, to obſtruct the
Progreſs of that Negotiation; and, among other
Means, he made uſe of, wrote the following Letter
to the Pope:

* *The Marq. de* Prié *arrives at* Rome, Oct. 24. N. S.

His Propoſals for an Accommodation.

Bologna *Submits*, Ferrara, *block'd up*, &c.

Mareſchal de Teſſe's *Letter to the Pope*, Dec. 14.

Moſt Holy Father,

'I Cannot ſufficiently expreſs to your Holineſs, the
'grateful Sence, which I ſhall ever preſerve in
'my Heart, of the Kindneſs with which your Holi-
'neſs

A. C. 1708. 'neſs has honour'd me, during my Sickneſs. I 'have been carefully inform'd, every Day, of your 'Sollicitude for me, which has infinitely ſurpaſs'd 'what the few Opportunities I have had to approach 'your Holineſs, could make me hope.

'At preſent, moſt Holy Father, the Recovery of 'my Health, which I am put in Hopes is not far 'off, does not yet permit me to appear at the Feet 'of your Holineſs, to intreat you to grant me the 'moſt reſpectful Liberty I deſire, to write to you on 'the amazing Reports which are current, the ſur-'prizing Singularity of which obliges me to apply 'my ſelf to Truth it ſelf, to be inform'd of the 'Truth.

'Religion, Honour, Juſtice, and Fear, are the 'Four Hinges on which all the Affairs of the whole 'World turn. The three firſt are immutable, and 'God has put into your Hands the Keys of his Ho-'ly Church, only to ſhut the Door againſt the lat-'ter, that it may never prevail over the other 'three.

'Your Holineſs is ready to conſent to acknowledg 'King *Charles*, and to diſarm, with this extraordi-'nary and injurious Circumſtance, *That no* French-'man *or* Spaniard *ſhall remain in your Service.*

'I find my ſelf oblig'd, as a *Frenchman*, and Am-'baſſador of *France*, to beſeech your Holineſs, not 'only to reflect on this Singularity, ſo diſhonoura-'rable to our Nation, and prejudicial, both now 'and hereafter, to your Service; but alſo to let me 'know what Account I ſhall give the King of theſe 'Articles.

'As for that of Disbanding your Troops, I ſay 'nothing to your Holineſs, who, as a Prince and a 'Sovereign, ought to know and to do what is con-'venient for the Safety of your People. As to the 'Acknowledging of King *Charles*, if your Holineſs 'believes that Religion, Honour, and Juſtice, per-'mit it, I, who do not pretend to put my Hand to 'the Cenſer, and who am but an indifferent and mi-'litary Divine, ſhall not take upon me to repreſent 'to your Holineſs the Conſequences of a Peace, 'which opens a dangerous Way to exalt Fear above 'Religion, Honour, and Juſtice. If Superiority 'of Strength muſt over-rule thoſe Three Things, we

'leave

'may all, with a ſafe Conſcience, become Turks or 'Hereticks, if thoſe Powers ſhould enter *Italy*, with 'that Superiority. A. C. 1708.

'It remains only, moſt Holy Father, That I 'make a moſt humble Requeſt to your Holineſs, 'which is relative to the Orders I have from the 'King my Maſter. His Majeſty has commanded 'me, That in Caſe your Holineſs makes your Peace 'ſeparately, with the Emperor, and that the ac-'knowledging King *Charles* be one Article, I ſhould 'leave *Rome* before the Concluſion of the Treaty. 'I ſhall expect the Orders and Anſwer of your Holi-'neſs hereupon; and that I may not importune you 'with more Reflexions and Diſcourſes, which are 'neither pleaſing to write, nor, perhaps, to read, 'I conclude, by making ſincere Wiſhes for your 'long and glorious Reign, and with this melancho-'ly Thought, That it often happens to us, as Men, 'to give very little Satisfaction to our Enemies, by 'yielding to them what we cannot lawfully grant, 'and to loſe our Friends, *&c.*

Notwithſtanding this comminatory Letter, the Pope began to reduce his Troops; appointed Signior *Piazza* to go his Nuncio to *Vienna*, for endeavouring to adjuſt ſome Articles, about which, 'twas given out, the Marquis *de Prié* had no Inſtructions; and to excuſe to the *French* and *Spaniſh* Faction, his Steps towards a Reconciliation with the Emperor, He reſolv'd to palliate the ſame, under the Pretence of a particular Direction of Heaven. In order to that, 'he caus'd the Picture, or Image of Jeſus Chriſt, which, according to the *Romiſh* Legend, was begun by St. *Luke*, and finiſh'd by the Angels, and which had never been carried in Proceſſion ſince the Pontificate of St. *Gregory*, to be remov'd, on the 1ſt of *January*, from the Chappel call'd. *Sanctum Sanctorum*, to the Church of *Minerva*, of the *Dominican* Friars, whither his Holineſs went the next Morning, attended by the whole ſacred College, Princes, Ladies, the Regular and Secular Clergy, and vaſt Crowds of People, and accompanied on foot the ſaid Image, to the Church of St. *Peter*, where it was placed; and expoſed to the Adoration of the People, for ſeven Days, during which the Pope

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said Mass every Morning, to obtain the Blessing of God on the Holy See. Upon occasion of this Procession, the Mareschal *de Thesse* writ the following Letter to the Pope:

*Mareschal d'*Thessé's *second Letter to the Pope dated,* Rome Jan. 2*d.* 1709. N. S.

Most Holy Father,

'AT last, Your *Holiness* has been pleas'd to make that Magnificent Procession, so much wish'd-for by Good Men; and to open, at the same time, the Treasures of the Holy Church by a JUBILEE, and Holy Rites unexampled in these latter Ages: The *Living Image* of JESUS CHRIST is come down from the Height of his Throne, to humble himself in the Sight of the People! I cannot sufficiently express to Your *Holiness the Mortification* I felt in not being able to attend You in so *Edifying* an Act of Devotion, the Fruits whereof, according to Your *Expectation*, and our *Hopes*, are to be the *Work* of GOD, thro' the Inspiration of his HOLY GHOST.

'Nevertheless, *most Holy Father, the Spirit of Satan*, which, for our Sins, is by Men oftener hearken'd to, than That of the LORD, has already began to be heard: And has given out, That the *August Pomp* of that Magnificent Ceremony, so piously ordain'd and perform'd, was leading a VICTIM to the *Altar*. Your *Holiness*, whose *Intentions are always pure*, noes not guess at it; But your *Enemies* have publish'd, That it was the *King* of *Spain*; And when by the Tenor of Your *Holiness*'s Edict, it is certain and manifest that You have no other Aim than to beseech GOD to grant You *Grace* to chuse the *Right Side*; They have authoriz'd their Designs by saying, *That if your* HOLINESS *should give the Arch-Duke the Title of* KING, of which they make no Doubt, the *Spirit of* GOD would have suggested to You that *Acknowledgment*, which You have agreed Your self, *You neither would nor could do, in* Honour *and* Conscience.

'Neither do I doubt but your Holiness is inform'd, That the *numerous Emissaries* of the *Emperor's Envoy* have given out publickly enough, so as neither the Natives of *France* and *Spain*, nor even any private Person in *Rome*, can be ignorant of

'of their Diſcourſes, *That in Conſideration of the Title* A. C.
'*of King for the* Arch Duke, *the ſaid Imperial Envoy* 1708.
'*and Plenipotentiary will very much abate of the* 19
'*Articles that have been made publick.* There is a
'*falſe Speciouſneſs* in This: For I may ask, Where
'are the Guarantees and Sureties that the ſaid 19
'Articles, and perhaps, ſome other new ones, no
'leſs injurious, will not be reviv'd aſſoon as the
'Firſt ſhall be granted? Is it very certain, That
'what ſhall be agreed upon at *Rome*, ſhall be rati-
'fied by the Emperor? Have not the *Generals* of
'his Armies *particular Orders*, *independent* upon him
'who negotiates with You? Does not Cardinal
'*Grimani* himſelf act by his own Authority? I am
'ſorry, *Moſt Holy Father*, I have thoſe Thoughts,
'which I cannot forbear writing, at this Juncture to
'Your *Holineſs*: Your Enemies deſign to perform
'the Words of the *Goſpel* PERCUTIAM PA-
'STOREM & DISPERGENTER OVES, *I will*
'*ſmite the Shepherd, and the Sheep ſhall be diſpers'd.*
'They have begun to *pollute the Sanctuary* of your
'*Holy Patrimony*, by the Exerciſe of the *Hereſy* in your
'Dominions. Your Enemies deſign to throw into
'a *Precipice the Fatteſt and* BEST of your *Sheep*,
'SPAIN; which would infallibly happen the very
'next Moment after the *Arch-Duke*, ſhould have
'been *acknowledged* KING, *in what manner ſoever.*
'*Rome*, that *Sovereign Miſtreſs of the Univerſe*, where
'all Nations came and lived in the *Holy Liberty*
'which the *ſame Communion* allows, would no
'longer enjoy her *Independency*. *Votes* in Elections
'would *no longer be free*: *Spain* would then be oblig-
'ed to cry out, *What's now become of the* Holy Ark
'of the moſt High? *That* Mother *whom I honour'd*
'*ſo much has abandon'd Me. Let us fall to* Prayers,
'*and make in our Turn* pious Proceſſions *to obtain that*
'*We may* retrieve *Her. The Son of God has promiſed*
'*us, that the Gates of Hell ſhall never prevail againſt*
'*his* Church; *But that* Church *is no more at* Rome,
'*as long as* Rome *is in* SLAVERY. *The* Sovereign
'Pontiff *cannot be there any longer for us. Let us*
'*therefore ſeek* Safety of Conſcience *in* Ancient
'Rules, *ſince* Rome *cannot give them any more, until*
'*the* KING *of* Kings *vouchſafes to reſtore us the* Holy
'Pontiff Free, *and* Rome Independent. I beg your

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'*Holineſs*'s Pardon for Leading your Thoughts to '*ungrateful Objects*: Tho' I ſpeak of *Spain* only; 'And being at too great a Diſtance from my Maſter to know his Sentiments about what paſſes, or 'may paſs here, I ſhall be ſure not to ſay any 'Thing that may concern the *Eldeſt Son of the* '*Church*, whoſe *Reſpect and inviolable Affection* for 'the Holy See, I am acquainted with. But I am 'afraid, That if *Rome* loſes her *Sovereignty*, *Liber*-'*ty*, and *Independency*, it will ſoon ceaſe to be that '*Holy City*, whither the Kings of the moſt remote 'Countries, brought *Gold*, *Incenſe*, and *Mirrh*.

'For my Part, *Moſt Holy Father*, I expect from 'the Recovery of my Health, The Poſſibility of 'approaching Your Holineſs's Feet, to demand of 'You an *Audience*, which, in all Probability, will 'be of *Leave*. The Word of EMPEROR, as 'Your *Holineſs* knows, imports, *Advocate of the* '*Church*: And the Firſt who honour'd themſelves 'with that Title, bore it becauſe they thought 'nothing more Great, than to be the *Support* of 'the *Rights of Religion*. But when the *Advocate* 'or *Support of Religion* (to uſe the ſame Terms) 'becomes her PLAGUE; When Your *Prieſts* are '*Murder'd*; When Your *Subjects* become thoſe of a '*Foreign* Prince; When his *Miniſters command* and '*decide* in a Place, where Your *Holineſs commands*, 'by *Natural* and DIVINE RIGHT, the *Ambaſſa*-'*dor* of SUCH a *Maſter as Mine*, has nothing elſe 'to do, than to *withdraw*, and to *wiſh that Times* 'more *favourable*, more *free*, and in which the 'PRISTINE ORDER may be reſtor'd, may make 'Room for *another* to return.

'As for my ſelf, I ſhall never forget the Honour I 'have had to approach Your Holineſs: And I moſt 'humbly beg of You the Permiſſion of making my 'Application to You in my Tribulations; and be-'ſeech You to be thoroughly perſuaded of the Pro-'found Reſpect wherewith I have the Honour 'to be,

Moſt Holy Father, &c.

Neither the threatning nor whining Letters of the Mareſchal *de Theſſé*, nor his and the Duke of *Uzeda*'s Proteſtations, having been able to de-

vent

ter the Pope from his fix'd Reſolutions to prevent the ſtorm that threatned *Rome*, a Treaty of Accommodation between the Courts of *Rome* and *Vienna*, was, at laſt, concluded and ſigned (A) the Night between the 15th and 16th of *January*, N. S. But the moſt material Articles being yet unperform'd we ſhall take no further Notice of that Tranſaction, and only obſerve, That on the 20th of *February* the Mareſchal *de Theſſé* ſet out from *Rome*, having, a Week before, ſent the following Letter to the Pope: A. C. 1708.

Treaty between the Pope and Emperor concluded Jan. 15.

Moſt Holy Father,

Mareſcal de Theſſé ſets out from Rome. *His 3d. Letter to the Pope.*

'AFter having taken the Liberty to write to 'Your Holineſs, and made, tho' to no purpoſe, the moſt humble, Repreſentations, which 'the Juncture of Affairs, and the Honour I had of 'being ſent to You in the Quality of Ambaſſador, 'ſeem'd to exact; I thought the only Buſineſs I 'had now at *Rome*, was to demand Your Benediction, which Your Holineſs is never willing to 'refuſe. It has been an eſtabliſh'd Cuſtom among 'Sovereigns, for many Ages paſt, to ſend to one 'another Miniſters, either to have a watchful Eye 'on their Intereſts, or to negotiate, or to entertain 'the Correſpondence they deſire. Theſe Three 'Things, *Holy Father*, cannot any more be manag'd

(A) *By this Agreement, the Pope was to disband all his new-raiſed Troops in* 14 *Days after the Concluſion of the Treaty; to reduce his Forces to the antient Eſtabliſhment; and to diſmiſs out of his Service all Foreign and ſuſpected* Officers; *to proceed immediately to an acknowledgment of King* Charles III; *to ſend a Nuncio to the Court of* Barcelona, *and to receive from thence an Ambaſſador at* Rome; *And to grant King* Charles *all the Prerogatives which depend on the See of* Rome, *ſuch as the Nomination to Biſhopricks and Church Benefices, as alſo to the Cardinal's Cap;* Comacchio *was to remain in the Hands of the Emperor, 'till the Pretenſions of the Empire, and of the See of* Rome *to that Place were examin'd, and decided in a Conference to be held for that purpoſe, between a Deputation of Cardinals and the Marquis of* Prié. *The Right to the Sovereignty of* Parma *and* Placentia *was to be debated in the ſame Conference. The Pope was to uſe all poſſible Endeavours to hinder the Malecontents of* Naples, *who had taken ſhelter in the Eccleſiaſtical Territories, from carrying on any Plots or Machinations to diſturb the Quiet of that Kingdom. And the Imperial Troops were to leave forthwith the Pope's Territories.*

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'with Your Holineſs; ſince *Violence*, as Your Holineſs acknowledges it, has made Your Court loſe 'the *Independency*, which it can no longer enjoy. 'No manner of *Negotiation* can now take Place, 'ſince the ſame Violence will, for the future, turn 'the Scales quite on one ſide, the common Father 'being no longer at Liberty to hold them in that 'fair Ballance from which Juſtice flow'd; and as 'for *Correſpondence* the *Son ever reſpectful*, tho' not '*unſenſible*, ſtill does, and will always preſerve in his 'Heart thoſe Sentiments which Duty preſcribes 'to him; but when Sentiments only are in Queſtion, there's no need of an Ambaſſador between 'the *Father* and the *Son*.

'Four Months, are now paſt ſince I act with 'Your Holineſs the ambiguous Part of a *Miniſter*, 'and *No-Miniſter*. The *Perplexity of Ceremonies*, 'that ſettle the Laws of *Publick Audiences*, and do 'not admit the *Private*, makes of me, as it were a '*Second* CARNAVAL, wherein Your Holineſs forbids *Masks*, and in which nevertheleſs, thoſe who 'have put themſelves *above the Laws*, take the Liberty to wear 'em. I am at Your Holineſs's Court, 'neither in a *Mask*, not *Barefac'd*: But I know 'very well, I have the Honour to demand the 'Liberty of Retiring, as a Man altogether uſeleſs. I ſhall give the King, my Maſter, an 'Account of your Holineſs's Intentions; which 'have been *violated* by *Temporal Force*, which has 'even ſtifled *That which the Church uſed to employ*. 'In the mean Time. I ſuppoſe your Holineſs 'will charge me to be perſwaded, *That the ſame 'good Intentions remain entire in the Bottom of your 'Heart, and will manifeſt themſelves again, when under leſs Conſtraint.*

I have the Honour to be, *&c.*

Having taken a full View of all the Foreign Tranſactions, Military and Politick, wherein her *Britannick* Majeſty, had any Immediate or relative Share, 'tis now high Time, to return to *Great Britain*, and reſume the Thread of Affairs there, which we left off at her Majeſty's going to *Windſor*, on the

the 26th of *June*; having, the same Day, order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd, about the Trade to *Newfoundland*. The new Parliament being met, on the 8th of *July*, was Prorogued to the 9th of *September*; thence to the 21st; and so to the 16th of *November*. In the mean Time, Count *Bergomi*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Modena*, had * his Publick Audience of her Majesty, and the Prince, at *Windsor*; And on the 18th of the same Month of *July*, *Antony Artemonowitz de Matueof*, Privy Counsellor and Governor of the Province of *Jawslavy*, and Ambassador Extraordinary from the Czar of *Muscovy*, had his private Audience of Leave of her Majesty and her Royal Consort. The same Day, the Baron *le Begue*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Lorrain*, had his first private Audience of the Queen and Prince; And Two Proclamations were order'd to be publish'd, *for a publick and General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for Disappointing the Ambitious Designs of* France, *by the late wonderful Success he had given to her Majesty's Councils and Forces, against the Insolent Attempt to invade her Kingdom of* Great Britain; *and by giving to her Arms, in Conjunction with those of her Allies, under the Command of* John *Duke of* Marlborough, *a Signal and Glorious Victory, near* Audenarde *in* Flanders: *Appointing the* 19th *Day of* August *next ensuing, to be* religiously *observ'd*, for that purpose, *throughout* England; *and the* 26 *of the same Month, throughout that Part of* Great Britain *call'd* Scotland. A Week † before, another Proclamation came out, Directing and Appointing the respective Times and Places, for keeping *Circuit-Courts* in *Scotland*, for the better and speedier Administration of Justice, and further Preservation of the Publick Peace there, pursuant to *an Act* in the last Parliament, *for rendring the Union of the Two Kingdoms more entire and Compleat.*

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Parliament prorogued.

* July 11*th.* *Audiences Foreign Ministers.*

Proclamations for a General Thanksgiving, dated July 18*th.*

† July 11. *Proclamation for Circuit-Courts in* Scotland.

On the 25th of the same Month, Sir *John Holt*, Lord Chief Justice of the *Queen's-Bench*, now return'd from the *Bath*, and recover'd of a dangerous Illness, was, by her Majesty's Command, sworn one of her most honourable Privy Council. The next * Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of *London*, presented a Congratulatory

The Lord Chief Justice Holt *Sworn a Privy-Counsellor.*

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The City of London's congratulatory Addreſs.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'WE cannot be ſilent when we obſerve the 'Series of the Divine Providence, crown-'ing your Majeſty's Endeavours, for the Defence of 'your own Subjects in their Religion, Laws and 'Liberties, and reſtoring Liberty, to injur'd Na-'tions, with ſuch ſignal and glorious Succeſs.

'The intended Invaſion of your Kingdoms was 'not ſooner heard of than it was baffled; and the '*Pretender* to them, forced to return with equal 'Shame and Confuſſion to his former Pupilage; 'and ſince the Almighty hath given your Enemies 'ſo fatal a Blow, by the Arms of your Majeſty 'and your Allies, under the Command of the 'Victorious *Marlborough*, we have good Reaſon to 'promiſe our ſelves, That the Ambitious and 'Haughty Monarch of *France*, ſhall be ſpeedily 'compell'd to beg Peace, which heretofore he vainly 'boaſted to give.

'To the God of Battel, therefore we have re-'turn'd (and in Obedience to your Royal Com-'mand, ſhall in a ſolemn manner return) our un-'feign'd Thanks; and we humbly beg Leave to 'congratulate your Majeſty, the Royal Inſtrument; 'and to aſſure your Majeſty, that we are ready to 'do every thing that can be expected, by the beſt 'of Sovereigns, from the moſt grateful and moſt 'loyal Subjects.

Perſons Knighted †July 26.

The ſame † Day, *Andrew Knipe*, and *Robert Dunkley*, Eſq; the firſt a Common-Council-Man of *Aldgate*, and the other of *Tower-Ward*, receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood; as did ſome Days before, *Thomas Bury* of *Exeter*, Eſquire. About the middle of the ſame Month, *William Wright* Eſq; was, by her Majeſty, appointed Commiſſioner at *Portſmouth*; and Captain *Edwards*, who fought ſo bravely at Sea the Summer before, but was taken and carried Priſoner to *France*, being now exchanged for the Chevalier *de Nangis*, late Captain of the *Salisbury*, was promoted to be Superintendent at *Harwich*. The Place of Recorder of the City of *London*, having,

Mr. Wright and Capt. Edwards promoted.

ſome

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ſome time, been vacant, by her Majeſty's advancing Sir *Salathel Lovel*, to be one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, the Court of Aldermen, on the 27th of *July*, made Choice of *Peter King*, Eſq; a Perſon of eminent Parts, and diſtinguiſh'd Merit, to ſucceed him; on whom likewiſe her Majeſty did, not long after, beſtow * the Honour of Knighthood, as a particular Mark of her Royal Favour and Eſteem.

* Philip King, *Eſq; made Recorder of* London July 27. *and Knighted* Sept. 12.

In the Month of *July*, an Ambaſſador from the Emperor of *Fez* and *Morocco*, arrived in *Great Britain*, with a Preſent of Six Lions for her Majeſty; and upon his coming to *Hammerſmith*, a Village about Four Miles to the Weſt of *London*, he was put under an eaſie Confinement, by Way of Repriſal, for the Reſtraint put upon Captain *Delaval*, her Majeſty's Envoy, in that Country, before he reach'd that Emperor's Court; which happen'd upon a falſe Report, that ſome ill Uſage had been offer'd to *Ahmed Ben Ahmed Cardenaſh*, the late *Morocco* Ambaſſador here: But upon better Information, the Captain was immediately releaſed, as was alſo the *Morocco* Ambaſſador. However, for what Reaſon is unknown, Captain *Delaval* did not go in Perſon to the Court of *Morocco*, and only ſent thither with her Majeſty's Letter and Preſent, Mr. *Corbiere* his Secretary, who was receiv'd with great Demonſtrations of Reſpect.

The Morocco *Ambaſſador confined, and ſoon after ſet at Liberty.*

Mr. Corbiere *goes to the Court of the Emperor of* Morocco.

About this Time, an Indignity offer'd in *London*, to *Antony Artemonowitz de Matueof*, the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador, was highly reſented, not only by himſelf, but likewiſe by all thoſe who are concern'd in the Preſervation of the Rights and Privileges of Ambaſſadors, and publick Miniſters. *Thomas Morton*, a Laceman in *King's*-ſtreet, in the Pariſh of St. *Paul*, *Covent-Garden*, and ſome other Tradeſmen, to whom his Excellency ow'd ſmall Sums of Mony, ſcarce amounting in the whole to Three Hundred Pounds Sterling; finding he had taken his Audience of Leave, (as was before mention'd) and being fooliſhly apprehenſive, That he would leave the Kingdom *incognito*, without paying his Debts, altho' a City Merchant trading to *Muſcovy*, had ſet a Day for ſatisfying moſt of them; held ſeveral Conſultations together, and, at laſt, imprudently reſolv'd

Indignity offer'd to the Muſcovite *Ambaſſador, by Arreſting his Perſon.*

A. C. 1708. resolv'd to arrest him; which was done accordingly, on the 21st of *July*, in the open Street, with some aggravating Circumstances. For the Ambassador, not knowing, at first, the Reason of his being seized, and imagining he was set upon by Villains, struggled, in his own Defence, and was ill used and overpower'd by the barbarous Bailiffs, who carried his Excellency to a *Spunging*-House, at the Sign of the *Black-Raven*, where he was detain'd till the Earl of *Feversham*, and a City Merchant had bail'd him. The Ambassador justly incens'd at this Insult, in Violation of the Law of Nations, apply'd himself for Redress to the Government, and wrote the next Day, the following Letter to Mr. Secretary *Boyle*:

LONDON, the 22*d of* July, 1708. *O. S.*

SIR,

His first Letter to Mr. Secretary Boyle.

'HAving observ'd, (ever since I had the Hon-
'our of being Ambassador Extraordinary
'of his *Czarish* Majesty, the Emperor of *Great*
'*Russia*, at the Court of the Queen of *Great-Britain*)
'the sincere and particular Affection, which her
'Majesty has shew'd to my Master, and her earnest
'Desire of maintaining a good Correspondence be-
'tween the Two Crowns of *Great Russia*, and *Great*
'*Britain*; also the Queen's Zeal for Justice, so well
'known throughout the Universe; and lastly, the
'singular Favour and Benevolence her Majesty has
'been pleased to confer on me: I have all the Rea-
'son in the World to hope, That she will vouch-
'safe to give me a Satisfaction proportionable to the
'unparallel'd Affront, which was put upon me ye-
'sterday in the Evening, in the Street call'd *Charles-*
'*Street*.

'The Matter of Fact speaks of it self; and I shall
'only say, in short, That the Bailiff of that City
'had the Rashness to arrest me in my Coach, and
'to carry me Prisoner to the *Black Raven*, a scanda-
'lous House, without notifying to me the Reason;
'and to abuse me, by thrusting himself into my
'Coach, and seizing on my Person, after having
'taken away my Sword, Hat and Cane, as it were
'from a Malefactor; not only contrary to the Law

'of

'of Nations, but even the Right of private Perſons. A. C.
'The Immunity of Ambaſſadors, and their ſacred 1708.
'Privileges, are ſufficiently known; and as for the
'reſt, if the Pretence of Debts be alledg'd, it is
'impudently done; for I have appointed this very
'Day for the Time of Payment, and I am ſo far
'from going away without Diſcharging them, that
'I have not as yet received any Letter of Credence,
'nor Paſſport, nor other Things neceſſary for my
'Departure; ſo that this Snare has been laid for me,
'purely with a Deſign to inſult the Honour of his
'*Czariſh* Majeſty, in the Perſon of his Repreſenta-
'tive. Therefore, I ſolemnly proteſt againſt this
'Violence offer'd to the Law of Nations, and de-
'mand that all thoſe who are guilty of it be ſeverely
'puniſh'd.

'The Queen, who is ſo jealous of the Reſpect
'due to the Ambaſſadors of Crown'd Heads, and
'has ſo glorioufly vindicated the Honour of the Earl
'of *Mancheſter*, her Ambaſſador at *Venice*, and caus'd
'a rigorous Puniſhment to be inflicted on the Offi-
'cers of the Cuſtom-Houſe, ſome of whom were
'ſet in the Pillory, and others condemn'd to the
'Gallies, only for inſulting the Gentlemen of his
'retinue; cannot but moſt juſtly revenge the Affront
'lately put upon me, by a corporal Puniſhment.

'Count *Zobor*, who was deliver'd up to the Diſ-
'cretion of the King of *Sweden*, for picking a Qua-
'rel with his Envoy, likewiſe affords an Inſtance
'of the Satisfaction I require; as being deſirous of
'nothing with greater Earneſtneſs, than to avoid all
'the ill Conſequences of this Affair: For in caſe
'the Criminals are conniv'd at, under any Colour
'whatſoever, I ſhall be oblig'd to take other Mea-
'ſures, and retire without Recredentials; leaving
'the whole Matter to the Management of his Cza-
'riſh Majeſty, my Maſter, as the Protector of his
'injur'd Honour, and of his abuſed Miniſter. Sir,
'I am, *&c.*

Sign'd,

A. de MATVEOF.

At the ſame time Count *Gallas*, Imperial Envoy Extraordinary; the Baron *Spanheim*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Pruſſia*, and ſeveral other

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other Foreign Miniſters, thinking themſelves concern'd in the Affront put upon their Character, demanded a due Reparation for the ſame: All which having been laid before the Queen, who ſtill continued at *Windſor*; her Majeſty expreſs'd a very great Reſentment for the Indignity offer'd to the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador, and commanded an Extraordinary Council to be ſummon'd upon that Occaſion; which was held, accordingly, the * *Sunday* Night following; and Mr. *Morton*, and ſome other Creditors, with the Attorney, Bailiffs, and other Perſons concern'd in the Arreſt of his Excellency, having been examin'd, were immediately committed to the Cuſtody of ſeveral Meſſengers, and order'd to be proſecuted with the utmoſt Severity according to Law. The next Day, before Mr. Secretary *Boyle* was return'd from *Windſor*, the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador wrote to him the following Letter:

An Extraordinary Council held at Windſor, *upon the Affront offer'd to his Excellency,* * July 25.

London, July 26. 1708. O. S.

SIR,

The Ambaſſador's 2d. Letter to Mr. Secretary Boyle.

'FOraſmuch as I have not receiv'd any Teſtimony of Concern or Regret, neither on the Part of the Queen's Majeſty, nor from any of her Miniſters, ſince *Thurſday* laſt, the 22d Inſtant, when I ſent to you in Writing, my Complaints about the wicked Attempt made upon my Character; and in regard, that no Reſentment has been in any wiſe ſhew'd, upon Occaſion of the Indignity which the Honour of his Czariſh Majeſty my Maſter, has ſuffer'd, after an unheard of manner: I find my ſelf oblig'd more than ever, to preſs for my Departure; and you cannot take it ill, that I entreat you to get a Paſſport for me as ſoon as poſſible, and without Delay, to the end, That I may forthwith go out of this Kingdom. I am, Sir, *&c.*

Sign'd,

A. de MATVEOF.

Hereupon, Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, ſent his Excellency, the next Day, the following Anſwer:

Whitehall,

A. C. 1708.

VVhitehall, the 27th of *July*, 1708.

Mr. Secretary Boyle's *Answer.*

SIR,

'ACcording to what I had the Honour to tell 'your Excellency, the first time I was with 'you, after the great Affront that was put upon 'you; I have us'd my utmost Endeavours, with all 'the Zeal I profess for your Excellency's Person and 'Character, to find out the most effectual Means 'for causing a due Reparation to be made. As soon 'as I arriv'd at *VVindsor*, I inform'd the Queen of 'the Outrage committed against your Excellency, 'and her Majesty order'd me to assure you, That 'she is extreamly concern'd upon Account of that 'enormous Procedure, and highly displeas'd with 'her Subjects, who were the Authors of it. And 'forasmuch, as the Queen has all the Respect ima-'ginable for his *Czarish* Majesty, whose Friendship 'and good Correspondence have been at all times, 'and ever will be, most dear and precious to her; 'and in regard, that she has a very particular 'Esteem for your Excellency's Person and Merit; 'She will omit nothing that lies in her Power, to 'give an ample Satisfaction for the extraordinary 'Affront which has been put upon your Excellency, 'and to shew her own Resentments. On *Sunday* 'last, an Extraordinary Assembly of her Majesty's 'Privy-Council, was call'd at *VVindsor*, and Seven 'of the principal Accomplices in that desperate 'Attempt, were taken up and committed to Prison; 'and the Council is to meet again about that Affair, 'as soon as possible, which will be on *Thursday* 'next, to treat, in the same manner, the rest, who 'shall be found guilty of that insolent Presumption: 'And further, the Queen has order'd her Attorney-'General to draw up an Indictment against all 'those Persons; to the end, that they may be pu-'nish'd after the most severe and rigorous manner 'that can be, according to the Laws of this Realm: 'And I am very sorry that your Excellency ex-'expresses so much Earnestness to depart; since 'every one would be glad that you would stay, to 'see with what Strictness, Endeavours will be us'd 'to give you Satisfaction.

'As

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'As for my part, I am extreamly troubled that 'the Occaſion is ſo ſad, and the Subject ſo diſagree-'able, upon which I profeſs my ſelf devoted to your 'Service: But as I always took great delight when 'I was otherwiſe employ'd; ſo your Excellency 'will permit me, even on this unfortunate Account, 'to declare how much I am concern'd, for your 'Intereſt, and with what Affection and Eſteem, 'I am your, *&c.*

Sign'd,

H. BOTLE.

The Ambaſſador's 3d Letter to the ſame.

The *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador being impatient to leave the Kingdom, wrote the ſame Day the following Letter to Mr. Secretary:

London, this 27th of *July*, 1708. O. S.

SIR,

'PUrſuant to your Word, which I obtain'd this 'Day, I waited from Noon, till half an 'Hour after Three a Clock, for the Reſolution in 'Writing, about the ſolemn Complaints I brought 'to you the 22d Inſtant: But foraſmuch as the Bu-'ſineſs very much reſembles ſo many former Pro-'miſes, which prov'd ineffectual in other Affairs; 'I ſhall leave it to your Diſcretion, and only en-'treat you to ſend me a Paſſport for my ſelf and 'Family. Sir, I expect at leaſt this Favour from 'your kind Diſpoſition; who am, *&c.*

Sign'd,

A. de MATVEOF

Mr. Secretary's Anſwer.

In Anſwer to this, Mr. Secretary *Boyle* ſent his Excellency the following Letter:

Whitehall, the 29th of *July*, 1708. O S.

SIR,

'I Have ſent to your Excellency this Morning, 'the Paſſport you deſire: And as for the Or-'ders concerning your Moveables, having writ 'about them ſome time ago, I have ſince got further 'Information in the Treaſury; where they aſſure 'me, That the Orders are iſſu'd out, and that the

'Officer

'Officers of the Custom-House are to wait on your 'Excellency this Morning, to cause the Equipages 'to be transported without any Molestation, and 'I hope they have already done it to your Excel- 'lency's Satisfaction. A. C. 1708.

'I also give my self the Honour to notify to your 'Excellency, That an extraordinary Meeting of 'the Lords of the Queen's Privy-Council, is to be 'held this Day, at Noon, to enquire farther into 'the Circumstances of that dismal Affair: They 'have made a strict Search after those who were in 'any wise concern'd therein, and have caus'd Ten 'others to be apprehended; so that there are at 'present, Seventeen Persons confin'd in Prison, for 'being concern'd in that enormous Action against 'your Excellency. And further, express Orders 'have been given again to the Attorney-General, 'to prosecute them with the utmost Rigour, and 'to omit nothing that may contribute towards the 'making to your Excellency, the most signal Repa- 'ration that can be, *according to our Laws.*

'I have already had the Honour to assure your 'Excellency of the Queen's Sentiments touching 'this Outrage: But I am to repeat it again, That 'her Majesty will not forbear, by all possible Means, 'to shew the extraordinary Indignation she has con- 'ceiv'd against those, who have put so notorious an 'Affront upon the Ambassador of her good Friend 'and Ally, his *Czarish* Majesty, your Master.

'I cannot conclude, without returning Thanks 'to your Excellency, for your last Letter of yester- 'day; assuring you, That my Duty, as well as 'Inclination, engages me to use my utmost Efforts, 'in order to procure the most ample Satisfaction 'for your Excellency; and that nothing affords me 'greater Delight, than being persuaded, that you'll 'do me the Justice to believe, That I am, with a 'great deal of Respect and Affection, Sir, your Ex- 'cellency's, *&c.*

Sign'd,

H. BOYLE.

Notwithstanding all these Steps towards a Repa- ration, the Ambassador having refused the ordinary Present, made to Ministers of his Character, which was *The Ambassador retires to* Holland.

A. C. 1708. was offer'd him from the Queen, retired, in Diſguſt, to *Holland*, from whence he ſent ſome time after, a Memorial, with the following Letter from the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*, to her *Britannick* Majeſty:

(*After Both Titles.*)

The Czar's Letter to the Queen.

'WE cannot forbear notifying to your Ma-'jeſty, with how great Trouble of Mind 'and Horror, by the humble Remonſtrance of *An-'drew de Matveof*, our Ambaſſador at our Court, 'charged with ſeveral important Commiſſions, we 'have receiv'd an unexpected Piece of News, *viz.* 'That the ſaid Ambaſſador, after having obtain'd 'an Audience of Leave of your Majeſty at *London*, 'the Place of your Reſidence; out of premeditated 'Malice, and of ſet Purpoſe (as it appears) was ſet 'upon, in the open Street, by ſeveral Bailiffs, who re-'ceiv'd their Commiſſion from a certain Viſcount or 'Sheriff, and acted like Robbers, againſt the publick 'Laws of Nations, with an unheard of, and unparel'd 'Barbarity: For by diſperſing his Servants, violently 'breaking his Coach, taking away his Sword, Cane, 'and Hat, and tearing his Cloaths, put upon him, 'ſuch a notorious Affront, as no civiliz'd Perſon 'would preſume to offer to a foreign Miniſter of 'his Character, nor even to a Commoner, unleſs 'he would run the Riſque of being moſt ſeverely 'puniſhed. And what moſt of all enhances the 'Heinouſneſs of the Fact, while our ſaid Ambaſſa-'dor, crying out for Help againſt the Outrage and 'Robbery, had got together ſome Perſons, who in-'intended to reſcue him out of the Hands of the 'Pillagers; and when they, for that Purpoſe had 'ſtop'd the Coach, and being deſirous to know the 'Cauſe, brought him into the next Victualling-'Houſe; the audacious Miſcreants, produc'd a 'Warrant from the Magiſtrate to detain the ſaid 'Ambaſſador, for the Sum of 50 *l.* Sterling, due 'from him to certain Merchants; and when the 'People who ran together, began to ſeparate again 'upon the Diſcovery of the Matter, they forthwith 'hurry'd him into a Hackney-Coach, taken by Force, 'and deliver'd him up to be confin'd in a certain in-'famous Houſe, call'd *The Black Raven*. And al-'though our ſaid Ambaſſador had notify'd this un-

'heard

'heard of, and flagitious Outrage to the Secretary A. C.
'of State; nevertheleſs he could not be found, and 1708.
'Secretary *Walpool* only came to the ſaid Houſe, not
'to ſet him at Liberty (as it moſt evidently ap-
'pears) but to be an Eye-witneſs of this barbarous
'Uſage, the like to which was never yet ſeen under
'the Sun. Neither did he offer any Aſſiſtance to
'our Ambaſſador, as a Perſon skill'd in the publick
'Law of Nations, which protects the Character of
'an Ambaſſador from all manner of Inſults, but went
'away: So that our ſaid Ambaſſador being deſtitute
'of Help, and forſaken, was forc'd to redeem him-
'ſelf from the Houſe of Bondage, and after a long
'Space of Time, to procure his Liberty.

'Foraſmuch then as our Majeſty is apparently
'aſſaulted by this wicked Attempt, and Indignity
'put upon the Perſon of our Ambaſſador, ſuch as
'was never practis'd, nor even heard of in the whole
'World, much leſs among civiliz'd People, not on-
'ly profaning, but quite ſubverting the Law of
'Nations: Therefore, hoping that your Royal Ma-
'jeſty will have a due Regard to the grievous Affront
'offer'd to us, in the Perſon of our Ambaſſador,
'together with the Infringement of the Law of
'Nations, occaſion'd primarily by the Sheriff, as
'the Author of the whole Miſchief, inaſmuch as
'the ſaid Sheriff countenanc'd ſo audacious an At-
'tempt, and look'd upon the detaining of our Am-
'baſſador, as a Trifle, and ſecondarily by the Bai-
'liffs, who preſum'd to abuſe our ſaid Ambaſſador,
'in the open Street, after the above-mention'd
'manner; and laſtly, by the Merchants, who occa-
'ſion'd his Confinement, (as is evident from their
'malevolent Inſtigation, in order to overthrow the
'ancient Friendſhip, eſtabliſh'd with us and our
'Empire.) Wherefore we being perſuaded, That
'your Majeſty will eſteem thoſe Perſons no other-
'wiſe than as the moſt profligate of Pillagers and
'Violators of the Law of Nations, proportionably
'to their Guilt, we entreat your Majeſty to con-
'ſent, that for an Example to others, a diligent
'Search be made after the reſt of the Accomplices

A. C. 1708. 'of the Crime, and that a Capital Puniſhment, ac-
'cording to the Rigour of the Law, be inflicted on
'them all, or at leaſt ſuch an one as is adequate to
'the Nature of the Affront, which every particular
'Perſon put upon the Ambaſſador.

'The ſame Ambaſſador, by Virtue of the In-
'ſtructions given him on this Subject, will more
'largely explain our Requeſt to your Majeſty;
'which has been already declar'd by our Miniſters
'to your Majeſty's Reſident in our Court. On
'theſe Conſiderations we have Reaſon to hope
'from your Majeſty's Juſtice, ſuch a Satisfaction
'for this intolerable Outrage; and the rather, in
'regard that your Majeſty's Honour, and the Re-
'putation of all your Subjects of *Great Britain*,
'will, by this Means, become famous throughout
'the whole World; and we ſhall be certainly
'aſſur'd of the Continuance of your Royal Friend-
'ſhip, and all Effects of a contrary Opinion will
'be entirely remov'd; and leſt, upon failure of a
'Satisfaction worthy of, and equivalent to the in-
'jur'd Honour, we be compell'd to obtain it by
'way of Repriſal, which indeed would be very
'irkſome to us, upon account of that particular
'Eſteem we have for your Majeſty's Friendſhip.
'Finally, We wiſh your Majeſty Health and a
'proſperous Reign.

Given at our Camp near the Village of Sowolewo, *the* 17*th Day of* September, O. S. *in the Year of our Lord* 1708. *and the* 27*th of our Reign, by your affectionate Brother.*

Sign'd, *By his Sacred Czariſh Majeſty* PETER; *underneath, Count* Golofkin,—Peter Scapfirof, *Secretary of the Privy Council.*

In the Month of *Auguſt* Her Majeſty was pleas'd to make Dr. *Adams*, one of Her Chaplains in Ordinary, one of the Prebendaries of *Windſor*, in the Room of Dr. Fleetwood *Biſhop of St.* Aſaph, *and Dr.* Roderick *Dean of* Ely.

D. Adams made Prebendary of Windſor,

of

of Dr. *William Fleetwood*, promoted to the See of St. *Aſaph*, vacant by the Deceaſe of Dr. *William Beveridge*; and not long after Dr. *Charles Roderick*, Provoſt of *King's Colledge* in *Cambridge*, was created Dean of *Ely*, in the Room of Dr. *Lamb*, deceas'd. On the 18th of the ſame Month, *Richard* Earl of *Scarborough*, *John* Earl of *Mar*, and *Charles* Viſcount *Townſhend*, were ſworn of Her Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council; and the ſame Day, the Queen ſigned Two Proclamations, one *for Encouraging the Deſign of Erecting Schools, for Propagating the Knowledge of* CHRIST *in the High-lands and Iſlands of* Scotland; the other, *for the Encouragement of Piety and Vertue, and for the Preventing and Puniſhing Vice, Profaneneſs and Immorality.* The next Day, being appointed by her Majeſty's Proclamation, for a Publick Thanſgiving, Her Majeſty went, with the uſual Solemnity, to the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul's*, where *Te Deum* was ſung to excellent Muſick; Dr. *Fleetwood*, Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, preach'd an excellent Sermon; and Divine Service being ended, Her Majeſty returned to St. *James's* in the ſame Order of State, that She came. The great Guns of the Tower, thoſe upon the River, and the Train in St. *James's* Park, were thrice diſcharg'd; the firſt time when Her Majeſty took Coach at St. *James's*; the ſecond at the Singing *Te Deum*, and the third when her Majeſty came back to her Palace. In the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, there were Bonefires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and all other Demonſtrations of Loyalty and Affection to Her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the publick Joy upon ſo Glorious and Happy an Occaſion. The ſame Evening the Queen lay at *Kenſington*, from whence ſhe return'd the 20th of *Auguſt* to *Windſor*, having been pleas'd to conſtitute *Walter Hungerford* Eſq; a Commiſſioner of Appeals in matters of Exciſe. The 29th of the ſame Month, Mr. *Methuen*, her Majeſty's late Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the King of *Portugal*, being returned from his Embaſſy, had the Honour to kiſs her Majeſty's Hand, and was receiv'd very graciouſly. On the 7th of *September*, the

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Privy Counſellors Sworn.

Proclamations for Encouraging the Knowledge of Chriſt, *Piety and Virtue.*

Aug. 18*th. Thankſgiving Day obſerv'd.*

Aug 19*th*

The Queen returns to Windſor.

Mr. Hungerford *made Commiſſioner of Appeals.*

Mr. Methuen *kiſſes the Queen's Hand,* Aug. 29*th.*

A. C. 1708.

Lord *Lovelace*, Governor of Her Majeſty's Province of New-*York*, ſet out from *London*, in order to embark at *Southampton*, and proceed to his Government; And on the 20th, her Majeſty ſign'd *two Proclamations*, one *againſt unlawful Intruders into Churches* and *Manſes in* Scotland; the other, *For putting the Laws in Execution againſt* Popery, in the ſame part of *Great-Britain*. The 29th of the ſame Month, Sir *Charles Duncomb*, and Sir *Jeffrey Jeffreys*, having been return'd by the Common-Hall of the City of *London* to the Court of Aldermen, they choſe Sir *Charles Duncomb* Lord-Mayor for the Year enſuing. The Day before, the Queen, and Her Royal Conſort, came to *Kenſington*; where on, the 6th of *October*, by her Majeſty's Command, *James* Duke of *Queensberry*, James Earl of *Seafield*, *Richard* Earl of *Ranelagh*, and *Thomas* Lord *Coningsby*, were Sworn of her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council of *Great-Britain*, purſuant to an Act of Parliament paſſed the laſt Seſſion; And, at the ſame time, it was declar'd, that Her Majeſty had appointed the Earl of *Cholmondeley* to be Treaſurer of Her Majeſty's Houſhold, in the Room of *Francis* Earl of *Bradford* lately deceas'd; Sir *Thomas Felton*, Comptroller, and *Edmund Dunch*, Eſq; Maſter of the Houſhold. The ſame * day likewiſe a Proclamation was order'd to be publiſh'd, Declaring, 'That the Parliament, which ſtood prorogued to 'the 21ſt of *October*, ſhould be further prorogued to 'the 16th of *November*; and requiring the Attendance of the Members of both Houſes, for the 'Diſpatch of Important Affairs. The next Day, her Majeſty and the Prince, having put off their intended Journey to *Newmarket*, return'd to *Windſor*, from whence they came back to *Kenſington* the 16th of the ſame Month. A few days after, her Majeſty having been pleas'd to conſtitute and appoint Sir *James Montague* Attorny-General, and *Robert Eyres*, Eſq; Sollicitor General; they were Sworn into thoſe Offices by the Lord High Chancellor; And on the 23d of *October*, being the firſt Day of the Term, Sir *James Mountague*, according to her Majeſty's particular Directions given in Council on the 29th of

The Lord Lovelace *Governor of* New-York, *ſets out* Sept. 7.

Two Proclamations relating to Scotland.

Sir C. Duncombe *choſen Ld May.* Sept. 29.

The Queen comes to Kenſington.

Privy Counſellors Sworn, Oct. 6th.

Treaſurer Comptroller, and Maſter of the Houſhold appointed. Oct. 6th.

* *Proclamation for Proroguing the Parliament.*

The Queen goes to Windſor *and comes to* Kenſington.

Attorney General, and Sollicitor General Sworn.

of *July* laſt, exhibited in the Court of Queen's Bench an Information againſt *Thomas Morton*, Laceman, and divers others concern'd in the Arreſt of the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador, which was try'd the following Term. A. C. 1708.

Information againſt the Perſons concern'd in the Arreſt of the Muſcovite *Ambaſſador.*

On the 18th of *October*, Sir *Richard Temple*, Brigadier of her Majeſty's Armies, arrived at *Kenſington*, from the Duke of *Marlborough*, with an Account of the Surrender of the Town of *Lille*, to the Allies, and was receiv'd with particular Diſtinction by the Queen, in regard of the conſiderable Part he had in that Service. But the Joy occaſion'd by the News he brought, was ſoon allay'd by the Death of her Majeſty's Royal Conſort, Prince *George* of *Denmark*. His Royal Highneſs had been troubled for many Years with a conſtant Difficulty of Breathing, and ſometime with ſpitting of Blood, which often endanger'd his Life; and about three Months before, a dropſical Humour (with which his Royal Highneſs had been formerly afflicted) ſeized his Legs, and moſt Parts of his Body. This was attended with a Sleepineſs, Cough, and an Encreaſe of his *Aſthma* and on Saturday, the 23d of *October*, the Violence of the Cough produced a ſpitting of Blood, and an Encreaſe of the *Coma*, or Sleepineſs, with an Addition of Convulſive Motions of the Tendents; which Symptoms not yielding to the Remedies adminiſtred by his own and ſeveral other Learned Phyſicians; on the 28th of the ſame Month, between ten and eleven, his Royal Highneſs fell into a Suffocation, from which neither Bleeding nor a Vomit, both being adminiſtred, could relieve him; her Majeſty aſſiſting in his laſt Moments, as well as during his whole Illneſs in the moſt Mournful and moſt Affecting manner, till he expired. His Royal Highneſs's Great Humanity and Juſtice, with his other Extraordinary Virtues, had ſo highly endear'd him to the whole Nation, that all Orders of Men diſcover'd an unſpeakable Grief for the Loſs of ſo Excellent a Prince. His Royal Highneſs was Duke

Brigadier Temple *brings the News of the ſurrender of* Lille.

Death of Prince George of Denmark.

Account of his Sickneſs. Oct. 28*th.*

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of *Cumberland*, High-Admiral of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, Generaliſſimo of all her Majeſty's Forces both by Sea and Land, and Warden of the Cinque-Ports. He was born at *Copenhagen* in *April* 1653 being only Brother to *Chriſtian* V. late King of *Denmark*, whom he reſcued from imminent Danger, in an Engagement between the *Danes* and the *Swedes*. On the 28th of *July* 1683, his Royal Highneſs was married to her Majeſty, by whom he had Iſſue of both Sexes, particularly the late Prince, *William* Duke of *Gloceſter*, *Great-Britain*'s Hopes, who, like the reſt, was unfortunately nipp'd in the Bloom. His Royal Highneſs was eminently inſtrumental in the late happy Revolution, conſtantly attended King *William* at the memorable Battle of the *Boyne*, and during all that Year's Campagne; He ſhew'd, on all Occaſions, his hearty Affection and Zeal for the Proteſtant and *Britiſh* Intereſt; and as he ſet an illuſtrious Pattern of Conjugal Love, ſo was he the beſt of Maſters. Aſſoon as his Royal Highneſs had reſign'd his laſt Breath, which was at a Quarter paſt One in the Afternoon, her Majeſty, drown'd in Tears, came from *Kenſington* to her Palace of St. *James*'s, where ſhe reſided the whole Winter.

His Title and Character.

The Queen comes to St. James's Houſe.

The ſame Day, Sir *Charles Duncomb* Elected Lord Mayor of *London*, was Sworn at *Guildhall*, and the next in the Court of *Exchequer*; But the publick Solemnities, which are uſual on that Occaſion, were omitted out of Reſpect to her Majeſty's juſt Affliction, for the Death of her Royal Conſort. On the 30th of the ſame Month, the Earl of *Bindon*, Deputy Earl-Marſhal, in purſuance of an Order in Council, gave Notice, That the publick Mourning ſhould commence on *Sunday*, the 7th of *November*; And by another Order publiſh'd on the 2d, it was declared, *That it was excepted, that all Perſons on on this Occaſion, ſhould put themſelves into the Deepeſt Mourning, long Cloaths expected; That as well all Lords as Privy-Councellors, and Officers of her Majeſty's and his Royal Highneſs's Houſhold, ſhould cover their Coaches and Chariots, and Chairs, and Cloath their Livery-Servants, with*

The New Lord Mayor Sworn without any Solemnity.

Oct. 29.

Orders for the publick Mourning.

with Black Cloth, by Sunday *the* 14*th of that Month*; *And that no Perſon ſhould uſe any Varniſh'd or Bullion Nails, to be ſeen on their Coaches, Chariots, or Chairs.* These Orders were readily complied with; and on the 11th of *November*, the Body of his Royal Highneſs was carried from *Kenſington* to the *Painted-Chamber*, within the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, where having lain in State till the 13th, it was, that Night, privately interr'd, in the Abbey Church; the Proceſſion, which begun about Ten-a-Clock, being in the following Manner: A. C. 1708.

Prince George's Body interr'd.

Her Majeſty's Foot-Guards lined the Way, between the Stairs, leading from the *Painted-Chamber* to the Door of the Abbey.

The Knight-Marſhal's Men with Black Staves, two and two made way; after whom followed Gentlemen, Servants to the Nobility; Gentlemen, Servants to her Majeſty; Gentlemen, Servants to his Royal Highneſs; Pages of the Back-Stairs to his Royal Highneſs; Phyſician to his Royal Highneſs; Auditor, Solliciter and Attorney to his Royal Highneſs; Houſhold Chaplains to her Majeſty; Houſhold Chaplains to his Royal Highneſs; Equeries to her Majeſty; Equeries to his Royal Highneſs; Pages of Honour to her Majeſty; Pages of Honour to his Royal Highneſs; the two Secretaries to his Royal Highneſs; the Honourable the Council to his Royal Highneſs, as Lord High-Admiral; Barons younger Sons; Viſcounts younger Sons; Purſuivants and Heralds of Arms; Privy-Counſellors not Peers; Barons eldeſt Sons; Earls younger Sons, Viſcounts Eldeſt Sons; *Edward Griffith* Eſq; Comptroller of his Royal Highneſs's Houſhold; *Walter Chetwind*, Eſq; Treaſurer; Sir *Sewſter Peyton*, Bar. Steward; the Honourable *Spencer Compton*, Eſq, Chamberlain to his Royal Highneſs, with their White Staves; Barons; Biſhops; Marqueſſes younger Sons; Earls eldeſt Sons; Viſcounts; Dukes younger Sons; Marqueſſes eldeſt Sons; Earls; Dukes eldeſt Sons; Marqueſſes.

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The Right Honourable the Marquis of *Kent*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold, alone.

DUKES;

His Grace the Duke of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward of her Majeſty's Houſhold, alone;

Two Officers of Arms.

Lord Privy Seal, Lord-Preſident of the Council.

Lord High-Treaſuerer, Lord High-Chancellor.

An Officer of Arms;

The Earl of *Bridgwater*, Maſter of the Horſe to his Royal Highneſs, alone;

A King at Arms, bearing a Crown, on a black Velvet Cuſhion, between two Gentlemen Uſhers;

The Body carried by Yeomen of the Guard, under a Black Velvet Canopy, born by his Royal Highneſs's Gentlemen, the Pall being ſupported by Six Earls;

Garter King of Arms, with a Gentleman Uſher on each ſide;

His Grace the Duke of *Smerſet* the Chief Mourner, ſupported by the Dukes of *Ormond* and *Grafton*, his Train born by a Baronet;

Ten Earls, Aſſiſtants to the Chief Mourner, moving two and two;

An Officer of Arms,

The Right Honourable the Lord *Delaware*, Groom of the Stole, alone;

Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to his Royal Highneſs, the Right Honourable *William* Lord *Byron*, the Right Honourable *Thomas* Earl of *Weſtmorland*, the Right Honourable *Thomas* Lord *Howard* of

of *Effingham*, the Right Honourable *Archibald* Earl of *Rosberry*, the Right Honourable *Henry* Earl of *Lincoln*; A. C. 1708.

Maſter of the Robes to his Royal Highneſs *Monſigneur Chriſtian Sigfried*, Baron *de Pleſſen*, alone;

Grooms of his Royal Highneſſes Bed-chamber, the Honourable *Charles Churchill*, Eſq; the Honourable *George Churchill*, Eſq; *Thomas Maule*, Eſq; *John Hill*, Eſq; *Hugh Boſcawen*, Eſq; *James Vernon*, Junior, Eſq; *Samuel Maſham*, Eſq; *Francis Godfrey*, Eſq;

The Yeomen of the Guard cloſed the Proceſſion.

At the Door of the Abbey the Dean and Prebends met the Body, and proceeded before it, ſinging an Anthem, to King *Henry* the *Seventh's* Chappel, where it was depoſited; during the Divine Service, the Canopy being held over it, the Supporters of the Paul ſtanding by it, the Chief Mourner and his two Supporters reſting themſelves in Chairs at the Head of it, while the Nobility proceeded to their Stalls.

After Divine Service, the Body was conveyed to the Vault, preceded by the Four White Staff Officers to his Royal Highneſs, and followed by the Chief Mourner, the Garter going before them.

The Secular Office of Burial being performed after an Anthem ſung, Garter King of Arms, proclaimed his Royal Highneſs's Stile, and the White Staff Officers broke their Staves, and threw them into the Vault.

The Death of Prince *George*, neceſſarily occaſion'd ſome Alterations at Court. His Royal Highneſs being, of late Years, much indiſpos'd, the Affairs of the Admiralty, were, for the moſt part, adminiſter'd by his Council, whoſe Power expiring with him, the Queen, managed thoſe Affairs Herſelf; till

A. C. 1708. till her Majesty thought fit to ease Herself of that Burden, by appointing and constituting *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord High-Admiral of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, which Office he had discharg'd with universal Applause in the Year 1702. His Lordship being now Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and President of the Council, both which Places are hardly consistent with that of High-Admiral, her Majesty * bestow'd the first on *Thomas* Earl of *Wharton*; and the other on *John* Lord *Sommers*, who at the same † time, was Sworn one of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council; as were also *John* Lord Archbishop of *York*, *Ralph* Duke of *Montague*, *James* Duke of *Montrose*, *Robert* Marquis of *Lindsey*, Lord Great-Chamberlain, *Hugh* Earl of *London*, *Robert* Lord *Ferrers*, *Peregrine Bertie*, Esq; *Richard* Earl *Rivers*, and *Algernoon* Earl of *Essex*, and took their Places at the Board accordingly. Not many Days * after, it was declared, That her Majesty had been pleas'd to appoint the Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex* Constable of *Dover-Castle*, and Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*. All this while, Addresses † of Condoleance for the Death of the Prince, and of Congratulation for the great Successes of her Majesty's Arms Abroad, were daily presented to her Majesty.

The Earl of Pembroke. *made Lord High-Admiral.*

* Nov. 25.

† *The Lord* Sommers *President of the Council, and the Earl of* Wharton *Lord Lieut.* Ireland.

Privy Counsellors Sworn.

* Dec 3.

The Earl of Dorset *made Warden of the* Cinque-Ports

† *Addresses of* Condoleance *and Congratulation.*

The Parliament of Great Britain *meets.* Nov. 16.

On *Tuesday*, the 16th of *November*, the Parliament of *Great Britain* met, according to their last Prorogation; and the Queen having granted a Commission, under the Great Seal, appointing his Garce the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord High-Chancellor, the Lord High-Treasurer, the Lord-Steward of her Majesty's Household, and the Great-Master of the Horse, to represent her Royal Person; the Commons were desired, in the Name of the Commissioners, by the Gentlemen Usher of the *Black-Rod*, to come up to the House of Peers, and hear the said Commission read. The Commons attending accordingly, the Lord Chancellor acquainted both Houses, with the sad Occasion of her Majesty's Absence, and the foremention'd Commission having

having been read, he ſignified to the Commons, That they ſhould forthwith proceed to the Choice of a fit Perſon, to be their Speaker, and preſent him the *Thurſday* following. Accordingly, the Commons, being return'd to their Houſe, the Lord *William Powlet* moved, That they ſhould chuſe Sir *Richard Onſlow* for their Speaker, and was ſeconded by Sir *William Strickland*. Hereupon, *M*——— *G*——— *M*———*t* made a Speech, and, by Way of Irony, propoſed 'That they ſhould chuſe Mr. *I*———*l*, for their Speaker; he having been 'Aſſiſtant to Good Speakers, to indifferent ones, 'and to the Worſt; but concluded in Favour of 'the Lord *Powlet*'s Motion, commending Sir *Richard* '*Onſlow*'s bright Parts, Experience, and Integrity; And adding, 'That being poſſeſs'd of a good Eſtate, 'he did not lie open to the Temptations that might 'biaſs Perſons, who had their Fortune to make, a-'gainſt the Intereſt of their Country: So that in his 'Opinion, he was, every way, qualified for that 'high Station. None of the Members offering to oppoſe the Lord *Powlet's* Motion, his Lordſhip and Sir *William Strickland* took Sir *Richard Onſlow* from his Seat, in order to place him in the Chair, which they did, after he had made a ſhort Speech; wherein he modeſtly, endeavour'd to excuſe himſelf from taking upon him, that great and important Truſt, in ſo nice a Juncture of Affairs, wherein *the good or bad Succeſs of this neceſſary War, did, in great Meaſure, depend on the Reſolutions of that great Aſſembly*, It is remarkable, That a Party in the Houſe, upon a Surmiſe, that the *Court* and *Moderate* Party would have been divided, between Sir *Richard Onſlow*, and Sir *Peter King*, Recorder of *London*, deſign'd to have put up Sir *Thomas Hanmore*, but being deſappointed in their Expectation, they thought it Prudence, not being able to make a Majority, unanimouſly to ſtrike in with the reſt. The ſame day, the Duke of *Queensberry* was introduced into the Houſe of Peers, by the Dukes of *Sommerſet* and *Ormond*, as a Peer of *Great Britain* and Duke of *Dover*. After this, both Houſes adjourn'd to the 18th, on which day the Commons being

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Sir Rich. Onſlow *Choſen Speaker.*

The Duke of Queensberry *introduced as Duke of* Dover.

A. C. 1708. being come to the House of Peers, to present their Speaker, the Lord High-Chancellor, in the Name of the Lords Commissioners for opening and holding this present Parliament, signified to them her Majesty's entire Satisfaction, in their Choice of a Person so well qualified for that Office, both by his great Abilities, and his Zeal and Affection for the Government and the Protestant Succession; And then his Lordship deliver'd to both Houses the following Speech:

The Choice of a Speaker approved Nov. 18.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Lords Commissioners Speech to both Houses.

'IN pursuance of the Authority given Us by Her 'Majesties Commission under the Great Seal, 'among other things, to Declare the Causes of Her 'Majesties Calling this Parliament,

'We are, by Her Majesties Command, in the first 'place to observe to you, That the Extraordinary 'Length of this Year's Campaign, hath obliged Her 'Majesty to defer your Meeting longer than other-'wise She would have done, that you might be in-'form'd with the greater Certainty of the State and 'Posture of the War, in order to your Resolutions 'for the ensuing Year.

'This necessary Delay hath now so far shewn Us 'the Success of Affairs Abroad, as that whether you 'Consider the Places acquir'd by the Allies, or the 'farther and continued Proofs given this last Year, 'of their Superior Courage and Conduct (which as 'to the future Part of the War is equal to all other 'Advantages) we may, with Thanks to God, and 'Justice to those he hath been pleas'd to use as 'Instruments in this great Work, conclude, 'That upon the Whole, We are brought much 'nearer than we were the last Session, to the End 'of Our Undertaking this War, the Reducing 'the Dangerous Power of *France*, and Settling 'such a Peace, as may Secure it self from being Vio-'lated.

'Her

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'Her Majeſty therefore Commands Us to Aſſure 'you, She hath not the leaſt doubt, but that this 'Parliament will be of the ſame Opinion with Her 'laſt, as to the Vigorous Proſecution of the War, 'and the Ends of it, believing it impoſſible, the 'Repreſentative of the *Britiſh* Nation can endure to 'think of loſing the Fruits of all Our paſt Endea-'vours, and the great Advantages we have gain'd '(particularly in this preſent Year) by ſubmitting 'at laſt to an Inſecure Peace.

'And therefore ſince probably nothing can hin-'der Our Succeſs Abroad for the Time to come, but 'Miſunderſtandings among Our Selves at Home, 'We have it in Command, to Conjure you, by 'your Duty to God, and to Her Majeſty, your 'Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, your Love for 'your Country, and the Regard you cannot but 'have for the Liberty of *Europe* in General, to avoid 'all Occaſion of Diviſions, which are ever hurtful 'to the Publick, but will more eſpecially be ſo at 'this Juncture, when the Eyes of all Our Neigh-'bours are upon you with a very particular Con-'cern, and your Unanimity and good Agreement 'will be the greateſt Satisfaction and Encourage-'ment to all Our Allies.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

'You cannot but be Convinc'd that the ſeveral 'Parts of the War, which were Provided for by the 'laſt Parliament will require your Support at leaſt 'in the ſame Degree. But in *Flanders* the Nature 'of the War is much alter'd by the great Advances 'made there towards Entring into *France*, which 'hath ſo far Alarm'd Our Enemies, that they are 'drawing more Troops daily to that ſide for the 'Defence of their own Country: And therefore Her 'Majeſty hopes you will have ſo right a Senſe of 'Our preſent Advantages, as to Enable Her Ma-'jeſty to make a conſiderable Augmentation for 'Preſerving and Improving them, which by the

'Con-

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'Continuance of God's Bleſſing on Our Arms, muſt 'ſoon put a Glorious Period to this Long and Ex-'penſive War.

'As to the Condition of the Fleet, We have it in 'Command from Her Majeſty to Acquaint you, 'That the Conſtant and Remote Services in which 'the Ships have been Imploy'd, have made a grea-'ter Sum than uſual requiſite, as well for the Ex-'traordinary Repairs, as the Building of New Ships. 'And the Taking of Port *Mahon*, as it hath afford-'ed the Means of having a Part of the Fleet operate 'with more Readineſs and Effect on the Enemy, or 'wherever it may be uſeful to the Common Cauſe 'in thoſe Parts, ſo the making ſuch Proviſions at ſo 'great a Diſtance as will be proper for that Service, 'muſt of neceſſity cauſe ſome Extraordinary Expen-'ces. All which Her Majeſty Recommends to 'your Serious Conſideration, deſiring you to pro-'vide Timely and Effectual Supplies for thoſe 'Ends, and likewiſe for the Carrying on ſuch 'Fortifications for the Security of Our Ports, and 'Extinguiſhing the Enemies Hopes of Profiting 'by Diſturbances in *Scotland*, as you ſhall think 'fit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'The Union is eſteem'd by Her Majeſty to be ſo 'Happy and Great a Part of the Succeſſes of Her 'Reign; and Her Majeſty hath ſo much at Heart 'the Confirming and Improving it, That She is 'pleas'd to Command Us to remind you of Preparing 'ſuch Bills as ſhall be thought Conducing to that 'End, and particularly to make the Laws of both 'Parts of *Great Britain* agree, as near as may 'be, for the Common Intereſt of both People, 'eſpecially as to thoſe Laws which relate to Cri-'minal Caſes and Proceedings, and Settling the 'Militia on the ſame Foot throughout the United 'Kingdom.

'Her

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'Her Majeſty is Graciouſly pleas'd, We ſhould 'alſo aſſure you, That if you can Propoſe any 'Means for the Improvement of Our Trade or Ma'nufactures, or better Imployment of the Poor, 'Her Majeſty will take the Greateſt Satisfaction in 'Enacting ſuch Proviſions; there being nothing She 'ſo Earneſtly deſires, as that God would bleſs Her 'with more and more Opportunities of doing all 'poſſible Good to ſo well-deſerving a People, ſo 'Firm and Affectionate to Her Intereſts.

'And as Her Majeſty doth not doubt, by God's 'Bleſſing, and your good Affections, to continue to 'defeat the Deſigns of the Pretender, and his open 'or ſecret Abettors, ſo Her Majeſty will always En'deavour on Her Part, to make Her People Happy 'to ſuch a Degree, as that none (except of deſperate 'Fortunes) ſhall enter into Meaſures for the Diſtur'bance of Her Government, the Union, or the 'Proteſtant Succeſſion, as by Law Eſtabliſhed, 'without Acting at the ſame time manifeſtly againſt 'their own True and Laſting Intereſt, as well as 'their Duty.

The ſame Day, the Lords reſolved to preſent an Addreſs to Her Majeſty to condole with Her upon the Death of his Royal Highneſs Prince *George*, and to aſſure Her that they would ſtand by and aſſiſt Her Majeſty with their Lives and Fortunes: Which being drawn up, the * next Day, their Lordſhips took *into Conſideration the Manner of preſenting the ſaid Addreſs; and being of Opinion, that the moſt Private Way might be moſt agreeable to Her Majeſty, at this Time, order'd, That the Marqueſs of* Dorcheſter, *who reported the ſaid Addreſs to the Houſe, ſhould attend Her Majeſty with the ſame*: Which his Lordſhip did accordingly the 20*th*. The Addreſs was as follows:

* Nov. 19.

Addreſs of the Houſe of Lords to the Queen.

'WE Your Majeſties moſt Dutiful and Loy'al Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tem'poral in Parliament Aſſembled, cannot forbear 'Con-

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'Condoling with Your Majesty upon Your great 'Loss sustain'd in the Person of the Prince, whose 'Eminent Vertues must Render His Memory ever 'Dear to Us, and to the whole Kingdom.

'But we are, at the same time, Bound in Duty to 'Beseech Your Majesty, That You wou'd Moderate Your Grief, and take Care of Your Health, 'upon which the Hopes and Comfort of Your 'People, and the Safety of *Europe* do so much 'Depend.

'We Congratulate Your Majesty upon the Happy and Glorious Progress of Your Arms, which 'we Hope, by the Blessing of God, will be Carried yet farther before the End of this Campaign: 'And we humbly Assure Your Majesty, That we 'will give our utmost Assistance in every Thing for 'the Prosecuting of this Just and Necessary War, 'being more and more Convinc'd, That no Peace 'can be Safe and Honourable, until the whole 'Monarchy of *Spain* be Restored to the House of '*Austria*.

'And we most Earnestly Desire, That at a time 'when Your own Subjects are making such extraordinary Efforts for Supporting the Common 'Cause, Your Majesty wou'd use Your most pressing Instances with Your Allies to shew a suitable 'Vigour, and particularly with those, the Interest 'of whose Family is more nearly Concern'd in this 'present War.

'It is a great Pleasure to find the Satisfaction 'Your Majesty Expresses for having Accomplish'd 'the Union; And as we were very Early in Declaring our Desires for Beginning a Treaty, and 'very Zealous in our Endeavours to bring it to 'a Happy Conclusion, so we shall never be Wanting to do all that is possible on our Parts, to 'make it Perfect, and a Blessing to the whole 'Island.

'We

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'We think our ſelves Oblig'd in Duty to De-
'clare to Your Majeſty, That we will at the Ex-
'pence of our Lives and Eſtates, Support and De-
'fend Your Majeſties Royal Perſon and Govern-
'ment, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as by Law
'Eſtabliſh'd, againſt all Pretenders, and all Your
'Enemies whatſoever.

Her MAJESTY was pleas'd to Anſwer,

THAT Her Majeſty Thank'd the Houſe of Lords very kindly for their Addreſs; as well as for the manner of Sending it to Her, on this Occaſion.

The Day * before, the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* met in *Convocation*; but before Divine Service and Sermon, which were to precede the Choice of a *Prolocutor*, they were unexpectly *exonerated* and prorogued to the 25*th* of *February* next, by the *Metropolitan*, purſuant to the Queen's Writ to him directed. This ſudden *Diſmiſſion* was generally aſcribed to the late Endeavours of the *Lower Houſe*, to withdraw themſelves from the Legal and Ancient Authority of their Metropolitan; and to the bold Attempts of ſome of their Members, who to maintain their *pretended Right* and *Privilege* of *Adjourning themſelves*, and holding *intermediate Seſſions*, invaded Her Mejeſty's Royal *Supremacy*: So that, in order to put a ſtop to theſe *illegal* * *Practices*, Her Majeſty thought fit to write a Letter (inſerted in theſe Annals) to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to be communicated to the Biſhop and Clergy of his Province, wherein She threatned *to uſe ſuch Means, for the puniſhing Offences of this Nature, as are warranted by Law*. Notwithſtanding this *Commination*, many Acts of Contempt were done by the Lower Houſe; and on the 10*th* of *April*, 1707. a Day of *Canonical Seſſion*, the Prolocutor abſented himſelf, without Leave of the Preſident: Whereupon an Action of *Contumacy* was commenced, and continued in the

* Nov. 19. *The Convocation meets, and is ſuddenly prorogued.*

* *See the Queen's Letter inſerted in the Annals of Queen Anne, year the 5th, p. 484.*

A. C. 1708. Upper Houſe, againſt Dr. *Binks*, Prolocutor to the Lower Houſe, who making a formal Submiſſion to the Archbiſhop, the Proſecution againſt him was ſuperſeded. It might, with Reaſon, have been expected, that the other *hot Members* of the Lower Houſe, taking warning by his Example, would have been brought to a *cool Temper*; But to the *unſpeakable Grief of all ſober Chriſtians*, it was taken notice, that, inſtead of entertaining Thoughts of Peace, ſome time before the new Parliament was to meet, great Induſtry was uſed in making a Party for the chuſing Dr. *A———y* Prolocutor; which look'd like a *new Inſult upon the Archbiſhop and Biſhops*, and an expreſs Defiance to them: As if the Lower Houſe of Convocation could fight under no *other Leader, but him who had unhappily begun the Quarrel*; and was known to be *moſt averſe to Peace and Union*, the greateſt Bleſſings of Church and State. Moreover Dr. *A———y* did, about this time, *very impolitickly* give a manifeſt Indication of his *jarring Temper*, by publiſhing, *without any Provocation*, a Pamphlet, entituled, *Some Proceedings in the Convocation*, Anno Dom. 1705 *faithfully repreſented*, wherein, under colour of *giving an Account of the ſeveral ineffectual Attempts, at divers times made, by the Lower Clergy, towards quieting all Diſputes, and proceeding upon Synodical Buſineſs*; 'When about a Year and 'a half * had paſs'd, ſince any Thing was written 'on the Subject of theſe unhappy Differences, he 'made a *new Appeal to the Publick*, not upon the 'Matter laſt under Debate, but ripping up Things 'from the very Beginning, and turning them upon the 'Archbiſhop and Biſhops, and many of the Lower 'Houſe, with all the *Acrimony that is familiar to him.* Theſe laſt Expreſſions are, purpoſely borrowed from another Pamphlet, entituled, *Partiality Detected*, written by way of *Reply*; and becauſe Dr. *A — y* ſeem'd not only to new-kindle the War in *England*, but to call in *Auxilliaries* from the Members of the Convocation of *Ireland*, to whom he addreſs'd that Writing; the Perſon who took the Pains to anſwer him, *diſcover'd the many* partial Repreſentations *and* unjuſt Reflections *contain'd in the*

Pamphlet publiſh'd by D—. A—y, and anſwer'd by Dr. T—l Lord Biſhop of N——h.

* *See the Pamphlet Entituled,* Partiality Detected, p. 2. *and ſeqq.*

the ſaid Pamphlet, particularly, as to what concern'd the Proceedings of the Convocation in Ireland. Upon the peruſal of this *Reply*, which has hitherto remain'd *unanſwer'd*, all *ſober impartial Men*, look'd upon the ſudden Prorogation of the Convocation, both as *a juſt Puniſhment* on ſome reſtleſs Spirits of the *Lower Houſe*; and, at the ſame Time, as the *beſt and moſt likely Method* of endeavouring to *reclaim them*; Time being thereby given them, for Reflection and Conſideration; or at leaſt, to make others, who had been influenced by, and follow'd their Directions, to take and purſue better Counſels for the future. It is to be obſerv'd, That the Perſon, whom the *Moderate Members* of the Lower-Houſe of Convocation had in *their Thoughts and Wiſhes* for Prolocutor, was Dr. *Willis*, Dean of *Lincoln*, a Divine, as in all other Reſpects, ſo ſingularly qualified for that Office, upon Account of his *Temper*, and *conſtant Endeavours for* ſuch *an Agreement*, as reaſonably might be expected from an Aſſembly made up of the *Adminiſtrators of the Goſpel of Peace.* A. C. 1708.

Proceedings of the Commons.

The 18th, 19th, 20th, and 22d of *November*, the ſeveral Members of the Commons as were preſent, took the Oaths, made and ſubſcribed the Declaration, and took and ſubſcribed the Oath of Abjuration, according to the Laws made for thoſe Purpoſes. And then, on this * laſt Day, they unanimouſly reſolv'd, to 'preſent an Addreſs to the 'Queen, to condole with her Majeſty, upon the 'Death of his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of 'Denmark, and to deſire her Majeſty to take care 'of her Royal Perſon (upon whoſe Health, the 'Happineſs of this Kingdom, and Liberties of *Eu*-'*rope*, did ſo much depend; and to aſſure her 'Majeſty, That the Commons of *Great Britain* 'would ſupport her Majeſty againſt all her Ene-'mies, both at Home and Abroad. Then the Speaker having read the Speech of the Lord Commiſſioners, at the opening of this Parliament, the Commons reſolv'd, That another 'Ad-

*Nov. 22.

A. C. 1708.

'dreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, to congratulate 'the glorious Succeſſes of her Arms, and thoſe of 'her Allies, this preſent Year; and to aſſure her 'Majeſty of their utmoſt Endeavours to enable her 'to carry on a vigorous War againſt the *Common* '*Enemy*, until the Liberties of *Europe*, might be 'ſecured by a *Safe* and an *honourable Peace*; And 'alſo to Support and Defend her Majeſty, and the 'Succeſſion as by Law eſtabliſh'd, in the Proteſtant 'Line, againſt the *Pretender*, and all his open and 'ſecret Abettors. After this, the Houſe order'd the Sitting of Grand Committees for *Religion*, *Grievances*, *Courts of Juſtice*, *Trade*, *Privileges*, and *Controverted Elections*: And a Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, 'That all Queſtions, at the 'Trial of Elections, ſhould, (if any Member in-'ſiſted upon it) be determin'd by Ballot, it paſs'd 'in the Negative, by a Majority of One Hun-'dred and Seventy Eight Voices, againſt One Hun-'dred and Sixty Nine, who were for the Affirma-'tive.

†Nov. 23. The next † Day, ſeveral Members that had been elected in different Places, made their Choice for One, whereupon the Speaker was order'd to iſſue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out new Writs for the Electing new Members, to fill up ſuch Vacancies; as alſo thoſe occaſion'd by the beſtowing of Places in the Government, on ſome * Perſons, ſince they were elected Members of the Houſe. Then Mr. *Bromley* reported the Addreſs of *Condoleance*, and Sir *William Strickland* that of *Congratulation*, which being both agreed to, the Members of the Houſe, who were of the Privy Council, were order'd to know her Majeſty's Pleaſure, when, and in what manner, ſhe would be pleaſed to be attended with the ſaid Addreſſes. After this, the Houſe took into Conſideration, the Speech of the Lords Commiſſioners, and a Motion being made, *That a Supply be granted to her Majeſty*, the ſame was referr'd to the Committee of the whole Houſe, the † next Day, when it was unanimouſly carried in the Affirmative.

* viz. *Sir* Thomas Felton, *Sir* James Montague, *and* E. Dunch, *Eſq*;

A Supply granted.

† Nov. 24.

The

A. C. 1708.

The ſame Day * Mr. Secretary *Boyle* acquainted the Houſe, 'That her Majeſty having been waited 'upon, to know when, and in what manner ſhe 'would be pleaſed to be attended with the Ad-'dreſſes of that Houſe, was pleas'd to Anſwer, '*That ſhe took very kindly the Application of the Houſe, 'in this manner; and that it was her Majeſty's Plea-'ſure, That ſuch Addreſſes as the Houſe of Commons 'deſired, at this Time, to preſent to her Majeſty, ſhould 'be deliver'd to her by ſuch Members of that Houſe, 'as were of the Privy-Council*: Which being order'd to be done accordingly, Mr. Secretary *Boyle* deliver'd the ſame Day, the Two Addreſſes of *Condoleance* and *Congratulation* to her Majeſty. The firſt was as follows:

* Nov. 21.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

The Commons Addreſs of Condoleance.

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects, the Commons in Parliament 'Aſſembled, take this firſt Opportunity of Ex-'preſſing to your Majeſty the Deep Senſe we have 'of the great Loſs Your Majeſty, and this King-'dom have Suſtained in the Death of his Royal 'Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, whoſe tender 'Affection to Your Majeſty, and Love to our 'Country, had gain'd Him the Hearts of all Your 'good Subjects, and will render his Memory ever 'dear to them.

We Humbly Beſeech Your Majeſty to Moderate 'the Grief ſo juſtly due on this ſad Occaſion, ſince 'it cannot be indulged without Endangering the 'Health of Your Royal Perſon, on whoſe Safety 'the Happineſs of *Great Britain*, and the Liberties 'of *Europe*, do (under God) Depend.

'Your Faithful Commons think themſelves O-'bliged, more particularly at this Time, to Aſſure 'Your Majeſty of their Inviolable Fidelity to 'Your Perſon and Government, and of their 'firm Reſolution Effectually to Support Your Ma-

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'jesty against all Your Enemies, both at Home 'and Abroad.

Her Majesty was pleas'd to Answer,

The Queen's Answer. *THAT She Thank'd the Commons very kindly for this Address, and that the Concern which the House had Expressed for Her Affliction, was very Acceptable to Her Majesty.*

The other Address ran thus:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

The Commons Address of Congratulation. 'WE Your Majesty's Most Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain*, 'in Parliament Assembled, beg Leave to 'Congratulate the Glorious Successes of this Year, 'gain'd by the Arms of Your Majesty, and those 'of Your Allies.

'The Great and Signal Advantages that have 'been so Wonderfully Obtain'd, so Vigorously 'Prosecuted and Improved, and upon all Occa'sions so Happily Accomplish'd, are repeated In'stances that no Difficulties are Insuperable to 'Your Great Commanders, and no Force of the 'Enemy able to Obstruct the Progress of Your 'Victorious Arms; which gives Us good Grounds 'to hope for further Success, before the Conclusion 'of this Long and Active Campaign.

'Your Majesty's Good Subjects, through the 'whole Course of this War, have most Chear'fully granted the necessary Supplies for Suppor'ting and Carrying it on with Vigour; and have 'seen such good Fruits of their former Zeal, that 'Your Majesty may be Assured this House will 'never be Wanting in their Duty to Your Ma'jesty, or the Interest of those they Represent; 'but are determin'd to give such Supplies, as, 'by the Blessing of God, may be most Effectual

'for

'for Reducing the Power of the Common Ene- A. C.
'my, and forcing him to accept ſuch a Peace, 1708.
'as Your Majeſty, in Conjunction with Your Allies,
'ſhall think Honourable and Laſting.

'The Union is ſo great a Glory to Your Ma-
'jeſty, and Advantage to all Your People, That
'We ſhall do every Thing on Our Part, to Streng-
'then and Improve it; but above all, it ſhall be
'Our utmoſt Care, to Defend Your Majeſty's
'Sacred Perſon, to Support Your undoubted Title
'to the Crown, to diſappoint the Hopes and De-
'ſigns of the Pretender, and all his Open and Secret
'Abettors, and to Maintain the Proteſtant Suc-
'ceſſion, as by Law Eſtabliſhed.

Her Majeſty Anſwer'd,

THAT She return'd the Commons many Thanks for all the Hearty Aſſurances They had given Her in this Addreſs, particularly for thoſe of Aſſiſting Her in bringing this War to a Safe and Happy Concluſion, which Her Majeſty did very much Deſire for the Eaſe and Security of Her People: And as She did entirely Depend upon their Diſpatch of the Supplies Neceſſary to that End, ſo She hop'd God Almighty would ſtill continue to Bleſs the Endeavours of Her Majeſty and Her Subjects, for the Good of the Common Cauſe. *The Queen's Anſwer.*

On the 25th of *November*, Mr. Secretary *Boyle* reported her Majeſty's Anſwer, as Mr. *Farrer* did the Reſolution of the Committee of the whole Houſe, for Granting a ſupply to her Majeſty, which was unanimouſly agreed unto; And it was reſolv'd, that an Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, 'That ſhe would be pleaſed to give Directions to 'the reſpective Offices, that the Eſtimates and Ac-'compts, relating to the Navy and Land-Forces, for 'the Year 1709. be laid before that Houſe: Then the Houſe proceeded upon ſeveral Petitions, relating to the controverted Elections, the Merits whereof,

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On the 26th, the ſeveral Eſtimates and Accompts relating to the Navy and Land-Forces, having been preſented to the Houſe, the Commons went into a Grand Committee upon the Supply, and reſolv'd,

Reſolutions about the Supply.

Firſt, That Forty Thouſand Men be imploy'd in the Sea-Service, for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Nine, including Eight Thouſand Marines.

Secondly, That Four Pound a Man, *per Menſem*, be allowed for maintaining the ſaid Forty Thouſand Men, for Thirteen Months, including the Ordnance for Sea-Service.

Thirdly, That an Hundred and Twenty Thouſand Pound be allowed, for the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Nine.

Fourthly, That the Forty Thouſand Men which were raiſed, to act in Conjuction with the Forces of her Majeſty's Allies, be continued for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Nine.

Fifthly, That Nine Hundred One Thouſand Eight Hundred Twenty Seven Pound Thirteeen Shillings and Sixpence, be granted to her Majeſty, for maintaining the ſaid Forty Thouſand Men, for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Nine.

Sixthly, That the Additional Forces of Ten Thouſand Men, be continued, for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Nine.

Seventhly,

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Seventhly, That One Hundred Seventy Seven Thouſand Five Hundred and Eleven Pound Three Shillings Sixpence, be granted for maintaining the ſaid Ten Thouſand Men, for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Nine.

Eightly, That her Majeſty's proportion of Three Thouſand *Palatines*, formerly taken into the Service of her Majeſty, and the States General, be continued, for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Nine.

Ninthly, That Thirty Four Thouſand Two Hundred Fifty One Pound Thirteen Shillings and Fourpence, be granted, to defray her Majeſty's Proportion, of the Charge of maintaining the ſaid Three Thouſand *Palatines*, for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Nine.

Tenthly, That her Majeſty's Proportion of Four Thouſand Six Hundred Thirty Nine *Saxons*, taken into the Service of her Majeſty, and the States General, in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seven, be continued for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Nine.

Eleventhly, That Forty Three Thouſand Two Hundred Fifty One Pound Twelve Shillings and Sixpence, be granted, to defray her Majeſty's Proportion of the Charge of maintaining the ſaid Four Thouſand Six Hundred Thirty Nine *Saxons*, for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Nine.

Twelfthly, That her Majeſty's Proportion of *Bothmar*'s Regiment of Dragoons, conſiſting of Eight Hundred Men, taken into the Service of her Majeſty, and the States General, in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seven, be continued, for the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Nine.

And

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And in the Thirteenth, and laſt Place, That Nine Thouſand Two Hundred Sixty Nine Pound Sixteen Shillings and Sixpence, be granted, to defray her Majeſty's Proportion of the Charge of maintaining of the ſaid Regiment of Dragoons, for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Nine.

Theſe Reſolutions, being reported the next Day to the Houſe, were unanimouſly agreed to; and on the 29th of *November*, the Commons order'd, 'That Mr. *John Huggins*, the High-Bailiff of the 'City of *Weſtminſter*, ſhould forthwith lay before 'the Houſe the Original Poll-Books of the laſt E-'lection for the ſaid City, and the Names of thoſe 'Perſons which he, upon his Scrutiny, had diſal-'low'd, together with their ſeveral Additions and 'Places of Abode; Then the Houſe reſolv'd it ſelf into a Grand Committe, to conſider further of Ways and Means, for raiſing the Supply, and reſolv'd, 'That 'an Aid of Four Shillings in the Pound, be rais'd 'in the Year 1709. upon all Lands, Tenements, 'Hereditaments, Penſions, and Perſonal Eſtates, in 'that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*, *Wales*, 'and Town of *Berwick*, upon *Tweed*; and that a 'proportional Ceſs, according to the 9th Article of 'the Treaty of Union, be laid upon that Part of '*Great Britain*, call'd *Scotland*: Which Reſolution, being, on the laſt Day of *November*, reported to the Houſe, was unanimouſly agreed to; and a Bill order'd to be brought in accordingly.

Reſolution to raiſe 4s. in the Pound.

The Commons being inform'd, That the Humour of Laying Wagers about the Events of the War, was grown to ſuch a Height, that many unwary Perſons were ruin'd thereby; and that the moſt crafty in thoſe Bargains, maintain'd a Clandeſtine Correſpondence Abroad, which might be of Dangerous Conſequence to the Government, reſolv'd to put a ſtop to thoſe Miſchievous Practiſes; and thereupon order'd a *Bill* to be brought in *to prevent the Laying of Wagers, relating to the Publick*, which

A Bill to prevent Wagers.

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which Mr. *Hungerford* preſented, accordingly, on the 3d of *December*. The ſame Day, it was order'd, 'That it be an Inſtruction to the Grand Committee 'of the Supply, that they have Power to receive a 'Clauſe, to transfer the Deficiencies upon the 'Land-Taxes, for the Years 1700, 1701, and 1703. 'to the Regiſter of the preſent Land-Tax; And then the Houſe proceeded to take into Conſideration that Part of the Act, for the Uniting the Two Kingdoms, which relates to the Election of Members, to ſerve in that Houſe, for that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*. Hereupon, Mr. Serjeant *Pratt*, Mr. *Phipps*, Mr. *Raymond*, and Mr. *Lutwitch* were heard as Council; and the Petitions and Repreſentations, relating to the Incapacity of the eldeſt Sons of *Scotch* Peers, to repreſent the Commons of *Scotland* in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, were again read. The Subſtance, both of the Council's, Arguments, and of thoſe Repreſentations, was 'That by an Act of the *Scotch* Parliament enti-'tuled, *Act for ſettling the Manner of Electing Sixteen Peers, and Forty five Commoners, to repreſent* Scotland, *in the Parliament of* Great Britain; which Act was ratified, by the *Act for Uniting the Two Kingdoms*, it is declared, *That none ſhall be capable to elect, or be elected, to repreſent a Shire, or Burgh in the Parliament of* Great Britain, *for this Part of the United Kingdom, except ſuch as are now capable, to elect or be elected, as Commiſſioners for Shires or Burghs, to the Parliament of* Scotland. 'That from hence 'it evidently followed, that the *Scotch* Peers eldeſt 'Sons could not ſit in the Houſe of Commons of '*Great Britain*, unleſs it did appear, That they 'were capable to be elected, and to ſit as Members 'of the Parliament of *Scotland*; But as a Proof of 'the contrary, ſeveral Inſtances were alledg'd of 'their being always rejected, by the Parliament of '*Scotland*; and, in particular, the Viſcount *Turbat*'s 'Eldeſt Son, in the Year One Thouſand Six Hun-'dred Eighty Five, And the Lord *Livingſton*, in 'the Year One Thouſand Six Hundred Eighty 'Nine. That the *Fundamental Law* of the *Union* 'had moſt expreſly reſerv'd to the Commons of *Scotland*

Debate in the Houſe of Commons about the Scotch *Peers eldeſt Sons ſitting there.*

Arguments againſt it.

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'joying, by themſelves, ſo many valuable Privi- A. C.
'ledges and Immunities, which could not be en- 1708.
croach'd upon, or ſubjected to a Houſe of Peers,
'without endangering the whole Conſtitution of
'the Houſe of Commons? And, in the laſt Place,
'that *England* and *Scotland* being now United, and
'their Intereſts inſeparably join'd, it ought to be a
'Maxim with all true *Britains*, that the Liberty
'of the Commons of *Scotland*, will always be an
'Advantage to thoſe of *England*; and that the Sla-
'very of the Firſt cannot fail ending in the De-
'ſtruction of the Latter. Little was offer'd, on
'the other Side, againſt theſe Arguments; ſo that
the Queſtion being put, *That the Eldeſt Sons of the* *The Peers*
Peers of Scotland *were capable by the Laws of* Scot- *of* Scot-
land, *at the Time of the* Union, *to elect or be elected* land *eldeſt*
as Commiſſioners of Shires or Boroughs to the Parlia- *Sons de-*
ment of Scotland; *and therefore, by the Treaty of* *clar'd inca-*
Union, *were capable to elect or be elected, to repreſent* *pable to ſit*
any Shire or Borough in Scotland, *to ſit in the Houſe* *in the Houſe*
of Commons of Great Britain: It paſs'd in the Ne- *of Com-*
gative; to the great ſurprize of ſome Courtiers, *mons.*
who had ſtirr'd very much for the Affirmative; Dec. 3.
and the no leſs Mortification of the *Scotch* Peers,
whoſe eldeſt Sons had thereby a degrading Mark
of Diſtinction put upon them, from the *Engliſh*.
'Three Days * after, the Commons order'd their * Dec. 6.
'Speaker to Iſſue out his Warrants to the Clerk of
'the Crown, to make out new Writs for the E-
'lecting Commiſſioners to ſerve in this preſent Par-
'liament, for the Shire of *Aberdeen*, in the Room
'of *William* Lord *Haddo*; and for the Shire of
'*Linlithgow*, in the Room of *James* Lord *John-*
'*ſtown*, who being Eldeſt Sons of Peers of *Scot-*
'*land*, were declared to be incapable to ſit in that
'Houſe.

On the 7th of *December*, the Houſe of Commons took into Conſideration the New Commiſſion, conſtituting the Commiſſioners of the Navy, and the Return of the ſaid Commiſſioners, with the Names of the Commiſſioners imploy'd in the Out-Ports, and the Warrants for their Imployments, with the

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Proceedings about the Commiſſioners of the Navy.

Account of the Allowances made to them: As alſo the Copy of the Commiſſion, and the Returns from the Commiſſioners of the Navy, and Accounts from the Treaſurer of the Navy, and the Copy of his late Royal Highneſs's Warrant, appointing *Benjamin Timewell*, and *Anthony Hamond*, Eſqs; Two of the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of her Majeſty's Navy, to inſpect the Regiſter-Office: As likewſe the Clauſe in the Act of the Sixth Year of her Majeſty's Reign, intituled, *an Act for the Security of Her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion to the Crown of* Great Britain, *in the Proteſtant Line*, diſabling ſeveral Officers to ſit in that Houſe: And the Queſtion being put, 'That the 'Commiſſioners of the Navy, as conſtituted by the 'preſent Commiſſion, were Commiſſioners imploy'd 'in the Out-Ports, within the Intent of the ſaid Act; it paſs'd in the *Negative*: But, at the ſame Time, 'it was reſolv'd, 'That *Anthony Hamond*, Eſq; 'being a Commiſſioner of the Navy, and im-'ploy'd in the Out-Ports, was thereby incapable 'of being elected, or Voting as a Member of that 'Houſe.

The Houſe was moſtly taken up the reſt of that Week, by the controverted Election for the Bo-
* Dec. 11. rough of *Reading*, which, at * laſt, was decided in favour of *Anthony Blagrave*, Eſq; the ſitting Member; and, on *Monday* the 13th of *December*, Sir *Thomas Hanmore* made a Motion, 'That the Thanks 'of the Houſe be given to Major General *Webb*, 'for the great and eminent Services perform'd by 'him, at the Battle of *Wynnendale*; which was unanimouſly carried in the *Affimative*. Major General *Webb* being then in the Houſe, Mr. Speaker, gave him, in his Place, the Thanks of the Houſe, accordingly; which he acknowledg'd in a very handſome and modeſt Speech; ſaying, among other Things, *That he valued that Honour above the greateſt Rewards*: This gave occaſion to another Member to ſay, 'He did not diſapprove the Method of Returning 'Thanks to ſuch Generals as perform'd their 'Duty

The Thanks of the Commons given to Major-General Webb, Dec. 13.

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'Duty, which, however, had been more frequent- A. C.
'ly done of late, than heretofore: But that he 1708.
'could not but take Notice, That not only the
'Thanks of Both Houſes, but alſo great Rewards
'had been beſtow'd on another Commander.
Then the Houſe took into conſideration, the Borrowing Clauſe in the Land-Tax Bill, in which Debate Sir *Gilbert Heathcot* ſaid, 'It was 'Matter of Wonder, that no ſtricter inquiry had 'yet been made into the intended Invaſion of *Scot-* 'land, by which the Credit of the City of *London* 'was then almoſt Sunk, and was not yet fully re- 'cover'd.

Reſolution about the Supply.

On *Wedneſday* the Fifteenth of *December*, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, went upon the further Conſideration of the Supply, and Reſolv'd, 'That Twelve Hundred and Twenty 'Thouſand Pounds be granted to Her Majeſty, 'as Her Proportion for Augmenting the Troops, 'that were to act in Conjunction with her Allies 'in *Flanders*, for the Service of the Year One Thou- 'ſand Seven Hundred and Nine. Which Reſolution was, the next * Day, reported and agreed to by the Houſe. The ſame Day, the Houſe proceeded to the Hearing the Merits of the Election for the City of *Weſtminſter*; And afeer the Council on both ſides were heard, and ſeveral Witneſſes examin'd, in relation to the Proceedings of Mr. *John Huggins*, the High Bailiff of *Weſtminſter*, who preſided at the ſaid Election, it was reſolv'd, 'That the ſaid Mr. *Huggins*, had, in De- 'fiance of the Law, arbitrarily and illegally re- 'fuſed to tender the Oaths of *Abjuration*, when 'required ſo to do, and thereby was guilty of a 'high Crime and Miſdemeanour: For which Of- 'fence he was order'd to be committed to her Ma- 'jeſty's Priſon of *Newgate*.

* Dec. 16.

Proceedings about the Election of Weſtminſter.

Mr. Huggins *committed to* Newgate.

The 17th of the ſame Month, the Commons read the Third Time, and paſs'd the Bill for a Land-Tax in *Great Britain*, which was ordered to be

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be ſent up to the Lords for their Concurrence. The next * Day it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, 'That 'an Addreſs be preſented to Her Majeſty, That

* Dec. 18.

'ſhe would be pleaſed to uſe Her utmoſt Endea-'vours with Her Allies, to engage them to furniſh 'their Proportion towards the Augmentation of 'the Forces for the Service of the Year 1709. After which the Houſe proceeded to the further hearing of the Merits of the Election for the City of *Weſtminſter*, and the Council on both ſides having been heard, and ſeveral Witneſſes examin'd, it was reſolv'd, That *Thomas Medlycott* Eſq; was duly elected for the ſaid City, by a Majority of 154 Voices againſt 142: About Five and thirty Members, who in all probability would have given their Votes for Sir *Henry Dutton Colt* the Petitioner, againſt Mr. *Medlycott*, being gone out of the Houſe, moſt of them upon an Opinion, that the further Conſideration of that intricate Election would have been put off to the next *Monday*. It is alſo to be obſerv'd, That Sir *Henry Dutton Colt* having denied the Writing of a Letter to Mr. *Huggins*, whereby he conſented to a Scrutiny of the Poll, and which a Member of the Houſe averr'd to be his Hand; his Prevarication loſt him a great many Voices.

Addreſs to engage the Allies to furniſh their Proportion of the Augmentation.

Mr. Medlycott *declared duly elected for* Weſtminſter, Dec. 18.

* Dec. 21.

Three Days * after Mr. Secretary *Boyle* acquainted the Commons, That purſuant to their Addreſs, Her Majeſty would uſe Her utmoſt Endeavours with Her Allies, to engage them to furniſh their Proportions towards the Augmentations of the Forces: And the 22d, the Houſe in a Grand Committee, conſider'd further of Methods for raiſing Recruits, and reſolv'd, 'That for the 'ſpeedy and effectual Recruiting of Her Majeſty's 'Land-Forces and Marines, Encouragement be gi-'ven to the ſeveral Pariſhes of this Kingdom, for 'Raiſing a ſufficient number of Men for the Ser-'vice of the Year 1709. Which Reſolution was unanimouſly agreed to the next * Day, and a Bill ordered to be brought in thereupon. The ſame Day

Reſolution and Bill about Recruits.

* Dec. 23.

Day the Queen having granted a Commiſſion under the Great Seal, for paſſing the Royal Aſſent to a Bill which had been agreed to by both Houſes; the Lords Commiſſion'd by Her Majeſty, ſent the Deputy Gentleman Uſher of the *Black Rod*, to deſire the Commons to come up, with their Speaker, to the Houſe of Lords, which they did accordingly; and the Lords Commiſſioners having given the Royal Aſſent to the Bill, Entituled, *An Act for Granting an Aid to Her Majeſty, to be raiſed by a Land-Tax in* Great Britain, *for the Service of the Year* 1709. Both Houſes adjourn'd to the 10th of *January* next. In the Afternoon the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the Commons, by Order of the reſpective Houſes, preſented to the Queen the Addreſs which they had agreed upon in the Morning, and was as follows:

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Land-Tax Act paſt.

Both Houſes Adjourn.

'WE Your Majeſties moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament Aſſembled, do moſt humbly Congratulate Your Majeſty upon the Reduction of *Ghent*, the laſt great Effort of this Glorious Year; a Year that will be ever Famous in Hiſtory, as well for the entire Diſappointment of all the Attempts and Hopes of Your Enemies, as for the many wonderful Succeſſes, with which God has Bleſſed the Arms of Your Majeſty and Your Allies. The unuſual Length of the Campaign, the Variety of Events, and the Difficulty and Importance of the Actions, have given many Opportunities to Your Majeſties General, the Duke of *Marlborough*, to ſhew his Conſummate Ability, and all the Great Qualities neceſſary for ſo high a Truſt, whereby, in Conjunction with the Renowned Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, ſuch conſiderable Progreſs has been Made, and Your Conqueſts ſo far Advanced, that We have reaſon to hope the Enemy, in ſpight of all their Preſumption, will ſoon find themſelves under an abſolute Neceſſity of Submitting to a Safe and Honourable Peace.

Their Addreſs of Congratulation to the Queen.

A. C. 1708.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer was,

The Queen's Anſwer. *THAT ſhe gave Them many Thanks for their Addreſs, and was extremely Senſible of the Loyalty and Affection of both Houſes of Parliament upon all Occaſions.*

Foreign Miniſters Condole with the Queen. On the 13th of *December*, Baron *Spanheim*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Pruſſia*, and Monſieur *de Vrybergen*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General of the *United Provinces*, had both, ſeparately, a Private Audience of Her Majeſty, to condole the Death of the Prince. Two * Dec. 15. Days * after the Baron *de Schultz*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburg*, attended the Queen upon the ſame Account; And on the 20th, the Sieur *Kerkner*, Reſident from King *Auguſtus*, Elector of *Saxony*; and the Sieur *Styngens*, Reſident from the Elector *Palatine*; paid her Majeſty the like Compliments, on the Part of their reſpective Maſters. The Day † before, the Duke of *Ormond*, Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, preſented to her Majeſty a Book of Poems, Entituled, *Exequia Celſiſſimo Principi Georgio Principi Daniæ ab Oxonienſi Academia ſoluta*, Written by the moſt Eminent Members of that Famous Univerſity; And on the 22d the Duke of *Somerſet*, Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, preſented to her Majeſty from that Univerſity a Book of Verſes upon the mournful Occaſion of the Death of his Royal Highneſs: Which Inſtances of the Affection of thoſe Two Learned Bodies, and Honour paid to the Virtue and Memory of his Royal Highneſs: Her Majeſty receiv'd very graciouſly. On the 30th of the ſame Month, the Queen ſigned Two Proclamations for a Publick Thanſgiving on the 17th of *February* enſuing, throughout the whole United Kingdom of *England* and *Scotland*; And

† *A Book of Elegiacal Poems on the Death of the Prince, preſented to the Queen from the Univerſity of* Oxford, Dec. 19.

And from the Univerſity of Cambridge, Dec. 22.

Proclamations for a Publick Thankſgiving, December 30.

the

the ſame Day, *Charles* Earl of *Mancheſter*, lately return'd from his Embaſſy to *Venice*; and *John* Earl *Powlet*, were ſworn of the Privy-Council. On the 4th of *January*, the Count *Bergami*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Modena*, had a Private Audience of the Queen, to condole the Prince's Death. A. C. 1708. *Privy-Counſellors ſworn*, Dec. 30.

On the 10th of *January*, the Day to which the Parliament was adjourn'd, Mr. *Compton* preſented to the Houſe of Commons, *A Bill for the ſpeedy and effectual Recruiting her Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines*; which was read the firſt Time, and order'd a ſecond Reading. Two Days after, a Complaint being made to the Houſe of a printed Pamphlet, Entituled, * *Of the* Sacramental Teſt: *To a Member of this* Parliament, *who was for the* Occaſional-Bill *in the former, when that Bill was on foot*, &c. the ſame was deliver'd in at the Table, where the Title and ſeveral Paragraphs being read, it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, 'That the ſaid 'Pamphlet was a Scandalous and Seditious Libel, 'and tended to create Miſunderſtandings among 'her Majeſty's Subjects; *Ordered*, That the ſaid 'Libel be burnt by the Hands of the Common 'Hang-man: And a Committee appointed to ex-'amine who was the Author and Printer of the 'ſaid Libel. Then the Houſe reſolv'd to preſent Three ſeveral Addreſſes to the Queen, That ſhe would be pleaſed to give Directions to the proper Officers to lay before the Houſe: 'First, An Ac-'count of the 500000 *l.* given the laſt Parliament 'for the Augmentation of her Majeſty's Forces, 'in order to ſtrengthen the Army of the Duke of 'Savoy, for making good the Alliance with the 'King of *Portugal*, and for the effectual Carrying 'on the War, for Recovery of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. *Secondly*, An 'Account of the Application of the Monies given 'the laſt Parliament for Maintaining her Majeſty's 'Eſtabliſh'd Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and of 'the Number of the Effective Men there, and 'like-

A. C. $170\frac{8}{9}$. *Bill for raiſing Recruits.*

* *See the* Appendix.

A printed Pamphlet *cenſured*, Jan. 12*th*.

Three Addreſſes to the Queen about the Application of 500000 l. *and the Forces and Navy in* Spain *and* Portugal.

A. C. 170$\frac{8}{9}$

'likewiſe of the Contracts for Remitting of the 'Money for the ſaid Services. And, *Thirdly*, An 'Account of the Contracts made for Victualling 'her Majeſty's Navy in *Spain* and *Portugal*, du-'ring the laſt Three Years, and of the Contracts 'for Remitting the Money for the ſaid Services: With which Addreſſes Her Majeſty readily complied. The ſame * Day, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, conſider'd further of Ways and Means for Raiſing the Supply, and reſolv'd, 'That the ſeveral Duties upon Malt, Mum, 'Cyder, and Perry, granted by an Act of the Firſt 'Year of her Majeſty's Reign, and continued by 'ſubſequent Acts until the 24th of *June*, 1709, be 'further continued from the 23d Day of *June*, 1709, 'until the 24th Day of *June*, 1710, and no lon-'ger, except Malt made and conſumed in *Scot-land*. Which Reſolution being, the next (*a*) Day, reported to the Houſe, was agreed to, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon. Four Days (*b*) after, the Commons order'd another Bill to be brought in *for preventing Bribery and Corruption in Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament*. And, the next (*c*) Day, renew'd ſeveral Orders made the 24th of *November*, 1699, in relation to the Paſſing of Private Bills through the whole Houſe. The ſame Day, The *Bill to prevent the Laying of Wagers relating to the Publick*, was read the Third Time, unanimouſly approv'd, and ſent to the Lords for their Concurrence; And on the 19th of that Month, Mr. Secretary *Boyle* preſented to the Houſe, (purſuant to their Addreſs to her Majeſty for that purpoſe) 'A State of the Matter of the 'deſign'd Invaſion of *Scotland*, of the Proceedings 'hereupon, and againſt the Lord *Griffin*, and 'others, taken in Rebellion: And alſo an Account 'of ſuch as were taken upon Suſpicion; and in 'what Poſture of Defence the Caſtles and Garriſons 'in *North Britain* were at that, and at this Time: Which Papers were order'd to lie on the Table to be peruſed by the Members.

* Jan. 12. *Reſolution about the Supply.*

(*a*) Jan. 13.

(*b*) Jan. 17. *Bill againſt Bribery and Corruption.*

(*c*) Jan. 18. *Bill againſt Wagers ſent to the Lords.*

Papers relating to the Invaſion laid before the Houſe, Jan. 19.

Five

A. C. 170$\frac{8}{9}$.

Five Days (*d*) before, the Houſe of Peers having ſummon'd their Members to attend, took into Conſideration the State of the Nation, in Relation to the late *Intended Invaſion* of *Scotland*; and the Lord *Haverſham* open'd the Debate with the following Speech:

(*d*) Jan. 12.

The Lords take into Conſideration the State of the Nation, in Relation to the intended Invaſion.

My Lords,

'I Have a greater Reſpect for your Lordſhips than to keep you in any Expectation; there's nothing I can ſay, I am ſure, can in the leaſt deſerve it.

The Lord Haverſham's *Speech.*

My Lords,

'When the Campaign was at an End, when a Land-Tax lay on your Table, when the due Reſpect had been paid to that Sorrow, in which we all bear a Part, when the Seſſion of Parliament was ſo greatly advanced, and a long Receſs ſo near at hand, I thought it might be a proper Time to put your Lordſhips in mind *of the late Intended Invaſion*; and the rather, becauſe *an Enquiry into this*, ſeem'd to me, to be what the *Nation expected*, and what I have obſerv'd, even thoſe who have differ'd in their Thoughts about it, yet unanimouſly deſir'd; but above all, becauſe it is a Matter, in which not only our Welfare and Happineſs, but *our very Being it ſelf, the Security of the Nation, and the Safety of Her Majeſty, are ſo highly concern'd.*

'I did endeavour to prove the firſt of theſe to your Lordſhips, when I made you this Motion, by Reaſons taken *from the Flouriſhing of your Trade, the Support of your Credit, the Nature of your Victories, and the Quieting of Men's Minds at Home*; and ſhall now, with your Lordſhips Leave, ſay a few Words to the other Part, and ſhew your Lordſhips how much this Enquiry concerns us all *in Point of Safety.*

A. C. 170$\frac{8}{9}$.

'Some perhaps may think, That after ſuch *wonderful Succeſſes Abroad*, as we have had the laſt Year, after the *French* King has loſt *Liſle*, and been forc'd to abandon *Ghent* and *Bruges*; to ſpeak to your Lordſhips of any *Danger at Home*, or to have the leaſt Apprehenſion from ſuch a *Baffled Enemy*, were to expoſe the Weakneſs of a Man's own Judgment; but I ſhall endeavour to ſhew your Lordſhips how dangerous a Miſtake this is, from *Example*, *Reaſon* and *Authority*, the Three beſt Arguments I know to prove any Truth.

'*My Lords*,

'Were not *Hockſtet* and *Ramilies* as *Glorious Victories*, and as great Mortifications to the *French* King, as our taking of *Liſle*, or reducing of *Ghent*; and yet after ſuch intire Victories, ſuch repeated Defeats, had not this haughty Neighbour of ours, the Preſumption the laſt Year, to attempt *the Setting a Pretender upon Her Majeſty's Throne?* And can we reaſonably promiſe our ſelves any Security when ever he is in a Condition to give us the leaſt Diſturbance? And is he not in a Condition? Is he not as near us this Year as he was laſt, notwitſtanding all our Conqueſts? That's an Advantage our Allies only have by them, to have their Enemy at a *greater Diſtance*. Has he not as many Ships, and as many Friends too, except one, as I mention'd to your Lordſhips? Nay, *My Lords*, has he not as *great Encouragement* to renew his Attempt as he had to undertake it, as I ſhall preſently ſhew your Lordſhips; from whence then does our great Security ariſe? Beſides, *My Lords*, What is yet further, every Body is convinc'd by the inconſiderable Force, the ſmall Number of Ships and Troops, the *French* King imploy'd in the late Attempt upon us the laſt Year, *That his chief Dependance was upon the Incouragement and Promiſes of Aſſiſtance he had from hence*; and yet notwithſtanding

'ſtanding *all our Enquiries*, is it not as *great a My-* A. C.
'*ſtery to this Day as it was, who the Perſons amongſt us* 170⅘.
'*are, who were concerned in this black and unnatural*
'*Treaſon?*

'Tis true, *My Lords*, ſeveral Perſons of *great* 'Quality and Intereſt have been taken up upon Suſ-'picion, brought from their own Homes and 'Country, whilſt others thereby have had the 'Opportunity of *Supplanting them* in their Intereſt 'there: 'Tis not for me to ſay, whether this pro-'ceeded from *Ill Will* to ſome, or *Favour* to others, 'but *has any Thing been proved againſt them? Does* 'not the Bail that has been given for them, and their 'Sitting in this Houſe, convince every body of their 'Innocency? So that this way of Proceeding has ra-'ther proved *Vexatious* to the Subject, than any 'real Security to the Government, and I hope will 'make us for the future ſet a *greater Value upon our* 'Habeas Corpus *Act*, which was the Right of eve-'ry Subject before by Common-Law.

'Nor has the Characters that have been made 'of Perſons to be ſuſpected, had any better effect. 'There are Two I ſhall mention to your Lord-'ſhips, and I think greater Miſtakes than both of 'them can ſcarce be put into Words; the firſt 'is, *That Men of Arbitrary Principles are the Perſons* 'who ought to be ſuſpected; this Argument has been 'very much labour'd, and great Pains has been 'taken to perſwade the World from Men's Pra-'ctices in former Reigns, that they are ſtill of 'Arbitrary Principles, and from thence 'tis in-'ferr'd they ought to be ſuſpected. I ſhall not 'trouble your Lordſhips, or my ſelf, at preſent, 'to ſhew the Weakneſs of this Argument; I 'will take it as they that have made uſe of it 'would have it, for a ſtrong and undeniable Con-'ſequence, and then I ask, *What*, My Lords, 'is the Nation to ſuſpect any who are at the Head 'of your Miniſtry, of giving this Incouragement to 'your Enemies? For I will be bold to ſay in this Place,

A. C. 1708/9.

'*if this be a good Argument, it is as ſtrong againſt ſome who are at the Head of your Miniſtry, as againſt any Man I know of who is out of it.*

'There is another Character of Suſpicious Perſons, which I cannot but take Notice of, becauſe I take it to be very fatal to the Freedom of Parliament, for it is impoſſible for any Man to take notice, either in Parliament, or to the Queen her ſelf, of any wrong Meaſures, or falſe Step in the Management of Publick Affairs *without ſo far reflecting on the Miniſtry*; And if this is to be interpreted as *an Artful Method of leſſening Her Majeſty's Juſt Eſteem of Her Miniſters*; and thoſe who do ſo are to be mark'd as Dangerous to the Safety of her Majeſty's Perſon, and the preſent Eſtabliſhment, I am afraid her Majeſty for the future may *have ſeveral Things conceal'd from her*, which might be for *her Service to know*, and one of the great Ends and Uſes of Parliaments, *the Redreſſing of Grievances, and keeping Great Men in Awe*, will quickly be laid aſide. But, *My Lords*, we have a very viſible Inſtance, that this is a great Miſtake; for do we not ſee thoſe Lords, who the laſt Year *eſpouſed the Caſe and Complaint of the Merchants in Parliament, now advanced to the greateſt Places of Truſt and Power?* So that theſe Two Methods have rather ſhewed us, who ought not, than who are to be ſuſpected.

'*My Lords*,

'I ſhall now take Leave to ſay one Word to the poſitive Part, and if we would apply an Obſervation of the Schools to the Caſe in hand, I believe it would ſet this Matter in the trueſt Light. They tell us there is a gteat Difference to be made between a Diviſion and a Diſtinction: Every Diviſion is indeed a Diſtinction, but every Diſtinction is not a Diviſion; the Soul and the Body are diſtinct, but they are not divided, for that would be a State of Death; it is ſo in this Caſe, *The Papiſt, Jacobite, and Nonjuror*, are a Party of Men divided from the reſt of the Nation; they want that *Forma informans*, as they

'call

'call it, that vital Spirit of Love and Loyalty 170⅞.
'that animates every good Subject: But as for A. C.
'others, however they may be diſtinguiſh'd, and
'differ among themſelves in their Notions re-
'lating either to Eccleſiaſtical or Civil Policy,
'yet they ſeem all to have the ſame Regard and
'Concern for the Honour and Safety of her Ma-
'jeſty and Government. I would not be miſun-
'derſtood, as if I did not think ſome of all Per-
'ſuaſions may be faulty: I know, that even among
'the Apoſtles themſelves, *He that bore the Bag*
'*prov'd the Traytor:* My Meaning only is, That
'thoſe who have taken the Teſt to the Govern-
'ment, may at leaſt pretend to an equal Degree
'of your Charity with thoſe who never yet own'd
'it; and it is theſe Perſons who never ſwore to the
'Government, that her Majeſty directly Points
'at, in her laſt Speech to her laſt Parliament;
'for after ſhe has been pleas'd to ſay, "It is cer-
"tain we muſt be all inexcuſable, if we do not
"take Warning from this Attempt, to complete
"what may be neceſſary for our Security at
"Home, and the diſcouraging the like for the
"future; to which, by God's Bleſſing, there ſhall
"be nothing wanting on my Part. In the fol-
lowing Paragraph ſhe is pleas'd to add, "I muſt
"recommend to you, at your Return into your
"ſeveral Counties, to uſe your utmoſt Care and
"Diligence in putting the Laws in Execution
"againſt *Papiſts*, and all others *Diſaffected* to *My Go-*
"*vernment*, and in making them pay towards the
"Publick Taxes to *the full of what the Law requires*
"from them: *Nothing being more reaſonable than*
"*that they, who by their* Principles *and* Practices
"*encourage* (if not actually *foment*) *ſuch* Diſtur-
"bances, *ſhould doubly contribute to the Charge of*
"*Quieting them, and Securing the Kingdom's Peace,*
"*and ſhould know themſelves, on all ſuch Occaſions, to*
"*be reſponſible for the many Inconveniences that may*
"*enſue:* Which Two Paragraphs, will, I hope,
Juſtify what I have taken Notice of to your Lord-
ſhips.

'My

My Lords,

'I do not forget the Obligation I am under to 'a Noble Lord, and therefore ſhall now ſhew 'your Lordſhips, That notwithſtanding the *French* 'King failed in his late Attempt upon us, *yet he 'has more Encouragement to renew it, than he had 'at firſt to undertake it*: And, *My Lords*, I think a 'great deal that I have ſaid to your Lordſhips 'prove it. Is it not a great Encouragement to 'him, to ſee, notwithſtanding ſo many Friends 'that he has amongſt us, *all the Methods that we 'have hitherto taken, has ſignify'd ſo little to diſcover 'any of them*? And that thoſe Methods have not 'been taken, that might perhaps have ſignify'd 'more towards a Diſcovery, and have been made 'uſe of at other Times; I mean *Promiſes both of 'Pardon and Reward.* Does he not ſee how eaſily 'he can ſhake *the main Pillar that Supports all our 'Commerce, I mean the Bank*? Was it not in danger 'of Breaking? And has it recover'd the Blow to 'this Day that he gave it? For, *My Lords*, If 'Men cannot be Maſters of their own Money, 'which they truſt with any Body, upon no other 'Reaſon, but that they may command it again in 'any Caſe of Neceſſity, *without being look'd upon as 'ſuſpected Perſons*, I believe Men will be ſo wiſe 'as to ſecure both their Money and themſelves 'too, from any ſuch Danger. There is another 'Encouragement which he has, *My Lords*, and 'that is, the *Weak and Defenceleſs Condition of* Scot-'land, *the Deficiency of Force, and Ill State of your 'Garriſons there, at the Time of the Invaſion*, not-'withſtanding the certain Accounts and Know-'ledge we had of it. What, *My Lords*, Will 'no Alarm awaken us? Will the Scales never fall 'off from our Eyes? *Muſt ſome Men's mighty Ser-'vices prevent our looking into others great Miſcar-'riages*? And muſt this poor Nation be eternally 'ſawn aſunder by the Struggles of Contending 'Parties? *My Lords*, I hope it is not thought that

'I have

'I have been thus urgent with your Lordſhips from any Fears of Perſonal Danger: I am content to take my Lot with others as it falls, whatever it be; but I am afraid *leſt Her Majeſty ſhould be dethron'd whilſt ſhe lives, and that the Deſtruction of Popery or Slavery, whilſt we are ſpeaking Peace to our ſelves, ſhould ſuddenly, like a Flood, break in upon us.* A. C. 1708/9.

My Lords,

'If your Lordſhips have any Intention of looking into this Matter, I ſhall make your Lordſhips a Motion, which perhaps may give us ſome Light; it is indeed a Complex one, and rather a Schedule of Papers; it is, *That her Majeſty will pleaſe to order, that there may be laid before this Houſe; at what time her Majeſty receiv'd the firſt Account of the Intended Invaſion? What Orders were thereupon iſſued into* Scotland, *with Relation either to the Forces or Garriſons? What was the Number of Regular Troops and Forces there, at the Time of this Intelligence? What was the State of the Garriſons there at that Time? What Augmentation was made, or Forces ſent thither, from the Time of the Intelligence, to the Time of the Invaſion? What Orders has been given with Relation to the Garriſons, and when, both before and ſince the Invaſion, from the Time of the firſt Intelligence?*

Several other Peers ſpoke, tho' with more Temper, to the ſame purpoſe; whereupon the Houſe appointed a Committee, to inquire into the State of the Nation, in relation to the *intended Invaſion*; and order'd an Addreſs to be preſented to her Majeſty, to deſire that the Papers, concerning that Affair, might be laid before them: Which Her Majeſty was pleas'd to direct accordingly.

On the Twenty Second of *January*, the Commons reſolv'd to preſent Two Addreſſes to Her Majeſty

A. C. 1708.

Majeſty, the firſt, 'That ſhe would be pleaſed to 'give Directions, That there might be laid before 'the Houſe, a Liſt of the Ships of War that 'were employ'd upon Account of the late intended 'Invaſion of *Scotland*, under the Command of Vice-'Admiral *Bing*, and Rear-Admiral *Baker*, and of 'the Names of the Captains who were employ'd 'in that Expedition, and what Journals had been 'deliver'd in, relating to the ſame: And the other, 'That ſuch Treaties or Agreements, as had been 'made in relation to Contributions, might alſo be 'laid before them: Which was afterwards done, according to their Deſire.

The Commons Vote their Solemn Thanks to the Duke of Marlborough.

* Jan. 22. The ſame * Day, the Houſe unanimouſly reſolv'd, 'That the Commons of *Great Britain* being 'truly ſenſible, not only of the great and eminent 'Services perform'd by his Grace the Duke of '*Marlborough*, the laſt Succeſsful Campaign, ſo 'much to the Honour of *Great Britain*, and Ad-'vantage of all *Europe*; but alſo the indefatigable 'Zeal he perſevered in, for the Service of the 'Common-Cauſe Abroad, while he might, with 'Reaſon, expect to be receiv'd with all the Marks 'of Honour and Satisfaction at Home, did, with 'a juſt Regard to his glorious Actions, return him 'the Thanks of the Houſe: And *Order'd* their Speaker to tranſmit the ſame to his Grace; which being done accordingly, the Duke of *Marlborough* was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

Bruſſels, February 13. 1709.

SIR,

His Grace's Anſwer:

"I Am extreamly ſenſible of the Great Honour "which the Houſe of Commons have done "me in the Vote you have been pleaſed to "tranſmit to me by their Order: Nothing can "give me more Satisfaction, than to find the Ser-"vices, I endeavour'd to do the Queen and my "Country,

" ſo Country, ſo acceptable to the Houſe of Com- A. C.
" mons: And I beg the Favour of you to aſſure 1708.
" them, I ſhall never think any Pains or Perſe-
" verance too great, if I may (by God's Bleſſing)
" be inſtrumental in procuring a ſafe and honour-
" able Peace for her Majeſty, and my Fellow
" Subjects. I am with Truth,

SIR,

Your moſt faithful

humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

An Order having been † made by her Ma- Jan. 13.
jeſty's Privy Council, in purſuance of her Maje-
ſty's Pleaſure to them ſignified 'That in *the Form*
'of Prayer with *Thankſgiving* to Almighty God, *Order of the Council for leaving out the Prayers, for the Queen's Royal Iſſue.*
'to be uſed in all Churches and Chappels within
'this Realm, every Year upon the Eighth day of
'*March*, (being the day on which her Majeſty
'began her Happy Reign) in the Prayer at
the Communion Service, immediately before the
reading of the Epiſtle for the Queen, as Supreme
Governor of this Church, theſe Words following
be left out, 'And that theſe Bleſſings may be con-
'tinued to After-ages, make the Queen, we pray
'thee, an happy Mother of Children, who be-
'ing Educated in thy true Faith and Fear, may
'happily ſucceed her in the Government of theſe
'Kingdoms; And that no Edition of the Book of
Common-Prayer, with the above-mention'd *Form*
of Prayer and *Thanſgiving*, be Printed but with
this Amendment; which Order ſeem'd to inti-
mate, That the Queeen deſign'd to paſs the Re-
mainder of her precious Life in Viduity: Mr.
Watſon, Son to the Lord *Rockingham* * mov'd in * Jan. 25.
the Houſe of Commons, 'That an humble Ad-

A. C. 1708/9. *Addreſs of both Houſes to the Queen for her ſecond Marriage.*

'dreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, That ſhe 'would not ſuffer her juſt Grief ſo far to pre-'vail, but would have ſuch Indulgence to the 'Hearty Deſires of her Subjects, as to entertain 'Thoughts of a ſecond Marriage. This Motion being ſeconded by ſeveral other Members, was unanimouſly carried, and a Committee appointed to draw up the ſaid Addreſs, which being † agreed to by the Houſe, and the Lords having * given their Concurrence to the ſame, was on the Twenty Eighth of *January*, preſented to her Majeſty, by the Lord Chancellor, on the Part of the Houſe of Peers, and by the Speaker of the Commons, on the Part of their Houſe, being as follows:

† Jan. 27.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and 'Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Aſſem-'bled, being truly and deeply ſenſible of the many 'and great Bleſſings we have enjoyed during the 'whole Courſe of Your Majeſty's moſt Glorious 'Reign, do moſt humbly conceive we ſhould be 'unexcuſably wanting to our ſelves and the whole 'Kingdom, if we ſhould neglect to uſe our moſt 'Zealous Endeavours, that thoſe Bleſſings may be 'derived down to future Ages; and therefore, with 'Hearts full of the moſt profound Reſpect and 'Duty to Your Royal Perſon, we moſt humbly 'beſeech Your Majeſty Graciouſly to Conſider the 'Univerſal Deſires, and moſt Humble Supplicati-'ons of Your Faithful Subjects, that Your Ma-'jeſty would not ſo far Indulge Your Juſt Grief, 'as to Decline the Thoughts of a Second Mar-'riage.

'This would be an unſpeable Joy to Your Peo-'ple, who would joyn their moſt fervent Prayers 'to Almighty God to Bleſs Your Majeſty with 'Royal Iſſue: All of them Concurring in this

'Opinion,

'Opinion, That no greater Happineſs can be De- A. C.
'ſired for Your Kingdoms, than that they and their 1708.
'Children may long continue under the Gentle
'and Gracious Government of Your Majeſty and
'Your Poſterity.

Her Majeſties Anſwer to this Addreſs was,

THE frequent Marks of Duty and Affection to My Perſon and Government, which I receive from both Houſes of Parliament, muſt needs be very acceptable to Me. The Queen's Anſwer.

The Proviſion I have made for the Proteſtant Succeſſion, will always be a Proof, how much I have at My Heart the future Happineſs of the Kingdom.

The Subject of this Addreſs is of ſuch a Nature, that I am Perſwaded you do not Expect a particular Anſwer.

Mr.

A. C. 1709.

Mr. Speaker, having, the next * Day, reported this Anſwer to the Houſe of Commons, they reſolv'd to preſent another Addreſs to her Majeſty to return her their Thanks for the ſame.

* Jan. 26.

Addreſs about the Papers concerning W. Greg.

Three Days † before, The Commons *reſolv'd* to preſent another Addreſs to Her Majeſty, 'That 'ſhe would be pleas'd to give Directions, That all 'Papers and Proceedings, concerning the Examinations, Confeſſions, and Condemnation of '*William Gregg*, ſometime ſince executed for 'High-Treaſon, might be laid before the Houſe: Which Addreſs being preſented to the Queen, her Majeſty gave Directions according to the Deſire of the Commons. The ſame † day, the Queen having granted a Commiſſion, under the Great Seal, for the paſſing the Royal Aſſent to a Bill agreed to by both Houſes, the Commons, at the Deſire of the Lords Commiſſioners, went up to the Houſe of Peers, where the ſaid Commiſſion being read, their Lordſhips paſſed the Royal Aſſent to the Bill entituled, *an Act for the Speedy and Effectual Recruiting Her Majeſty's Land-Forces and Marines for the Service of the Year* 1709.

The Recruiting Bill paſt Jan. 26.

Reſolution for making the Laws relating to High-Treaſon the ſame.

On the 28th of *January*, the Commons, in a Committe of the whole Houſe took into Conſideration that Part of the Speech of the Lords Commiſſioners for Opening and Holding this preſent Parliament, which relates to the Improvement of the *Union*, and *Reſolv'd*, 'That the Laws, re-'lating to High-Treaſon, be the ſame throughout 'the whole Kingdom: Which Reſolution was, the the next day, agreed to by the Houſe; and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon.

On

A. C. 1708/9.

On the first Day of *February*, a Petition of *John Huggins*, Esq, High-Bailiff of *Westminster*, committed to the Prison of *Newgate* the 16th of *December* last, was presented to the House, importing, 'That he 'was very sorry he had incurr'd the Displeasure of 'the House, by not tendring the Oath of *Abjuration* 'when required so to do, in the late Election of Ci-'tizens to serve in Parliament for the City of *West-'minster*, and ask'd Pardon of the House, and pray'd 'their Compassion, and that he might be relieved: Upon the Reading of which Petition it was *order'd*, 'That the Keeper of the Goal of *Newgate* should 'bring Mr. *Huggins* to the Bar of the House the next 'Morning, in order to his being discharg'd; which was done accordingly, after he had, on his Knees, receiv'd a Reprimand from Mr. *Speaker*. Two Days (*c*) after, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, went upon the further Consideration of the Supply, and *resolv'd*,

Mr. Huggins's *Petition.*

He is reprimanded and discharged. Febr. 2d.

(*c*) Febr. 4th. *Resolutions about the Supply.*

'1*st*, That Five hundred forty nine thousand two 'hundred thirty five Pound twelve Shillings and 'eight Pence three Farthings, be granted to Her Ma-'jesty, to defray the Charge of maintaining Guards 'and Garrisons in *Great Britain*, and for Payment 'of Invalids for the Service of the Year 1709, inclu-'ding Five thousand Men to serve on Board the 'Fleet.

'2*dly*, That One hundred eighty thousand Pounds 'be granted for the Charge of the Office of Her 'Majesty's Ordnance for the Land Service of the 'Year 1709.

'3*dly*, That Forty nine thousand three hundred 'ten Pounds four Shillings and ten Pence half Pen-'ny be granted for the Payment of one Year's In-'terest of the Unsatisfied Debentures charged upon 'the *Irish* Forfeitures.

'4*thly*, That three thousand five hundred Pounds 'be granted for the Charge of Circulating the Old '*Exchequer* Bills for another Year.

'5*thly*, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty 'for carrying on the Coinage of the Gold and Silver 'of this Kingdom.

These Resolutions being the next (*d*) Day report-ed, were agreed to by the House, and a *Bill order'd* to be brought in, *for Continuing the former Acts for*

(*d*) Febr. 5th.

A. C. 1708.

the Encouragement of the Coinage. The ſame (*d*) Day, the Commons unanimouſly *reſolv'd*, 'That a Committee be appointed to conſider of Methods for the 'effectual Execution of the ſeveral Laws now in 'force, for excluding from the Houſe of Commons, 'Officers, and ſuch as receive Penſions during Plea'ſure, and to report their Opinion therein to the Houſe; which Committee was appointed accordingly. This done, Mr. *Wortley*--(*Montague*) made a Motion for the bringing in a *Bill for the Naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants:* And, in a fine Speech, ſhew'd the Advantages that would accrue to the Nation, by ſuch an Act; Alledging, amongſt other Particulars, 'The Example of the King of *Pruſſia*, 'who had not only invited, but furniſh'd Abun'dance of *French* Refugees with Means to ſettle in 'his Dominions; where he had fertilis'd an almoſt 'barren Country, improv'd Trade, and vaſtly increas'd 'his Revenue: Adding, That if Foreigners were in'duced to ſettle under a *Deſpotick Government*, where 'they found Protection and Encouragement, they 'would undoubtedly be the more inclin'd to bring 'their Effects, at leaſt their Induſtry into *Great Bri*'tain, where they would ſhare the Privileges of a *Free* 'Nation. Mr. *Compton*, and ſeveral other Members back'd Mr. *Wortley*'s Motions; And Mr. *Campion* ſaying only, 'That if ſuch a Bill were brought in, 'there ſhould be a Clauſe inſerted in it for obli'ging ſuch Foreigners, as ſhould be willing to enjoy 'the Benefit of it, to receive the Sacrament accord'ing to the Uſage of the Church of *England*; the Houſe *order'd* the ſaid Bill to be brought in, and appointed Mr. *Wortley*, Mr. *Gale*, the Lord *William Pawlet*, Mr. *Nevil*, Sir *Joſeph Jekill*, Sir *Peter King*, Mr. *Lowndes*, Mr. *Attorney General*, and Mr. *Sollicitor General* to prepare and bring in the ſame.

(*d*) Febr. 5th.

Mr. Wortley Montague *moves for a general Naturalization. A Bill for Naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants order'd to be brought in.*

Two * Days after, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, conſider'd further of the Supply, and *reſolv'd*, 'To grant 1*ſt*, One Million eighty one thou'ſand, eighty three Pounds and four Pence, for 'Maintaining the Forces in Her Majeſty's Pay, to 'ſerve in *Spain* and *Portugal* for the Service of the 'Year 1709. And 2*dly*, One hundred and forty four 'thouſand Pounds, towards Defraying the Charge 'of Tranſporting Land-Forces: Which Reſolutions were agreed to the next (*d*) Day.

* Feb. 7th. *Reſolves about the Supply.* 181083 *l.* and 144000 *l.* *granted.*

(*d*) Febr. 8th.

On

A. C. 1708.

On the 11th of *February*, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, did also *resolve* to grant to Her Majesty, 1*st*, 'Five hundred fifty 'three thousand eight hundred fifty five Pounds, 'fourteen Shillings and four Pence, for Her Majes'ty's Proportion of the Subsidies payable to her 'Allies, pursuant to the Treaties, for the Service of 'the Year 1709. And 2*dly*, 310748 *l.* 7 *s.* 11 *d.* 'to defray the extraordinary Charges of the War 'already incurr'd, and not before provided for by 'Parliament: Which Resolutions were likewise a'greed to by the House, the next (*e*) Day.

As also 553845 *l.* *and* 310748 *l.*

(*e*) Feb. 12.

The Funds already found out scarce answering one half of the necessary Sums for the Service of the Year 1709. and the Commons being not a little puzzled about Ways and Means to raise the rest, our Wise Ministry bethought themselves of Encouraging the *Bank of England*, to lay the following *Proposition* before that House:

Proposals of the Bank *of* England *to the Commons.*

'The Governour and Company of the *Bank of* '*England* humbly propose, That their present Fund 'of One hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum*, pay'able out of the five Sevenths of the nine Pence *per* 'Barrel, Excise, being continued to them unto the 'first of *August*, One thousand seven hundred and 'eleven, they are contented after that time to ac'cept six Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, for their Ori'ginal Stock of Twelve hundred thousand Pounds, 'together with Four thousand Pounds *per Annum*, 'towards their Charges of Management (hitherto 'paid them) out of the said Fund. After which 'Payments, there being a Remainder of Twenty 'four thousand Pounds *per Annum*, on the said 'Fund, they are ready to advance Four hundred 'thousand Pounds, at such times as shall be agreed 'upon, at six Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, being al'low'd a Discount at Six Pounds *per Cent. per An*'*num*, for such Money, from the respective times of 'its Advance, until the said first of *August*, One 'thousand seven hundred and eleven. And they 'humbly annex to this Article, That they be con'tinued a Corporation, with the said Fund pre'serv'd entire to them, for the Term of Twenty one 'Years, from the said first of *August*, One thousand 'seven hundred and Eleven, with all the Grants,

A. C. 1708/9.

'Privileges, and Immunities, they now enjoy, by 'Virtue or in Purſuance of any Act or Acts of Par-'liament, redeemable afterwards by Parliament, on 'a Year's Notice, and Repayment of the Twelve 'hundred thouſand Pounds firſt advanc'd, and 'likewiſe of the Four hundred thouſand Pounds now 'to be advanc'd, and all Moneys then due upon 'Tallies, *Exchequer*-Orders, or other Parliamentary 'Securities.

'They are content to take an Annuity of Six 'Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, payable to them out 'of the Duties on Houſes, for all the *Exchequer*-'Bills that have been made out to them; and which, 'for any Arrears of Intereſt to be due the Five and 'twentieth of *March* next, are to be made out to 'them, in Purſuance of the Act of Parliament in 'that Behalf (redeemable by Parliament on a Year's 'Notice) and to deliver up the ſaid Bills, as faſt as 'they can get them into their Cuſtody, to be can-'cel'd, ſo as ſufficient Proviſion be made for the 'Payments of the ſaid Annuity Weekly, for the in-'termediate time, between the ſaid Five and twen-'tieth of *March* next, and the firſt of *Auguſt*, One 'thouſand ſeven hundred and ten, when the ſaid 'Duties on Houſes are firſt to become payable, by 'the Act laſt mention'd; Or, That they be allow'd 'Intereſt upon the whole, by way of Rebate, for 'the ſaid intermediate time: And ſo that their 'Fund of One hundred thouſand Pounds *per An-'num*, and Corporation, have the Prolongation de-'ſir'd by the firſt Article.

'The two preceding Articles being agreed to, To 'ſupply the publick Exigencies farther than they are 'now able to do, the preſent Proprietors (being al-'low'd the Dividend of *March* next) are willing to 'admit new Subſcriptions for doubling the preſent 'Stock, paid in, of two Millions two hundred, and 'one thouſand one hundred ſeventy one Pounds, ten 'Shillings, (upon the Payment of one hundred and 'fifteen Pounds for every hundred Pounds ſubſcrib'd) 'in order to enable them to circulate two Millions 'five hundred thouſand Pounds, in *Exchequer*-'Bills, for the Government, provided they be not 'oblig'd to ſuch Circulation, unleſs the Subſcrip-'tions above-mention'd be completed. And in caſe

'they

'they are completed, they are willing to under- A. C.
'take the Circulation of ſuch Bills, to the Value 170$\frac{8}{9}$.
'of the ſaid two Millions five hundred thouſand
'Pounds, upon the Terms, Allowances, and Condi-
'tions following, (which they pray may be re-
'ceiv'd as part of the Propoſal contain'd in this
'Article,) *viz.*

'That a ſufficient Fund or Funds be appropria-
'ted for the paying off and cancelling the whole
'two Millions five hundred thouſand Pounds, in
'ſome certain time.

'That a ſufficient Fund or Funds be appropria-
'ted for the Payment of one hundred and fifty thou-
'ſand Pounds yearly (being ſix Pounds *per Cent.*
'*per Annum*, upon the ſaid two Millions five hun-
'dred thouſand Pounds) to be thus applied, *viz.*
'ſeventy five thouſand Pounds, one Moiety thereof
'for the payment of Intereſt on the Bills, to run at
'three Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, or two Pence a
'Day for each hundred Pounds, and in proportion
'for leſſer Sums; and ſeventy five thouſand Pounds,
'or three Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, to be paid
'Quarterly to the *Bank*, for the Circulation of the
'ſaid Bills, as Money, after they have paſs'd
'through the Revenue, and re-iſſued from the *Ex-*
'*chequer*, (in proportion to what they are ſtanding
'out) till the whole Sum be paid off, or cancell'd.

'That the Intereſt of ſuch *Exchequer* Bills be paid
'off and clear'd at the *Exchequer*, before re-iſſued
'from thence.

'That ſuch Bills be firſt iſſued at convenient
'diſtances of times, with regard to the publick
'Services.

'That the Bills ſo made out be receiv'd in all
'Taxes, Loans, and Payments whatſoever, upon
'any Aids and Duties, Granted, or to be Granted,
'to Her Majeſty, till the full Cancelling or paying
'off all of them; and that until the ſaid time they
'may be lock'd up as Money in Her Majeſty's *Ex-*
'*chequer*.

'That the *Bank* be no longer obliged to ſuch Cir-
'culation or Contract, than that the ſaid Premium
'of three Pounds *per Cent. per Annum* be duly paid
'them, and the ſaid Bills be accepted in all Pay-
'ments, as aforeſaid.

A. C. 1708.

'That the *Bank* be not obliged to anſwer them 'as Money, till the Bills are Re-iſſued from the '*Exchequer*.

'That the Bearers of ſuch Bills may have Right 'to demand the Payment of them, from any Re-'ceiver, or Collector of Her Majeſty's Revenue 'throughout *Great Britain*, out of the publick Money 'in his Hands.

'That no more *Exchequer* Bills be iſſued or made 'out by Authority of Parliament, or otherwiſe, 'without the Conſent of the *Bank*.

'That ſuch Agreement made with the *Bank*, be 'continu'd till the ſaid Bills are paid off and can-'celled.

'That no Member of the *Bank*, for, or by reaſon 'only of his acting in the ſaid Circulation, be diſ-'abled from being a Member of Parliament.

'That the *Bank* have all other Privileges and 'Exemptions in relation to the ſaid *Exchequer* Bills, 'as they are Intituled to by Act of Parliament for 'the Bills they now circulate, with ſuch further 'Privileges as the Parliament in their Wiſdom ſhall 'think fit, for the better Enabling them to perform 'the Contract propoſed.

Theſe Propoſals having been referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe, upon a Report from the ſaid Committee, the Commons * came to theſe Reſolutions,

* Feb. 10. *The Propoſal of the* Bank *accepted.*

1. *THAT towards the Raiſing the Supply Granted to Her Majeſty, the Propoſition of the Governour and Company of the* Bank of England, *for Raiſing of ſeveral Sums, Amounting to Two Millions Nine Hundred Thouſand Pounds; upon ſuch Terms and Conditions, and with ſuch Diſcount, and by ſuch Subſcription, as are therein mentioned, be accepted.*

2. *THAT an Humble Addreſs be preſented to Her Majeſty, That She will be graciouſly Pleaſed to Iſſue a Commiſſion under the Great Seal of* Great-Britain, *for taking Subſcriptions, for Enlarging the Capital Stock of the Governour and Company of the* Bank of England, *for the better Enabling them to comply with the Propoſition of the ſaid Governour and Company, agreed to by the Houſe.*

Purſuant to the Commons Addreſs, the Queen by a Commiſſion under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*,

tain, dated the 16th of *February*, 'Conſtituted and 'Appointed Sir *Thomas Abney*, Sir *Jonathan Andrews*, and divers other Perſons therein named, 'or any Seven or more of them, to be Commiſſioners for taking the Voluntary Subſcriptions that 'ſhould be made by, or for any Perſons or Perſons, 'Natives or Foreigners, Bodies Politique or Corporate, of any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the whole, the Sum of Two Millions Two 'Hundred and One Thouſand One Hundred Seventy One Pounds Ten Shillings, to be added to, and 'engrafted upon the like Sum of Two Millions Two 'Hundred and One Thouſand One Hundred Seventy One Pounds Ten Shillings, (being the preſent 'Stock paid in of the ſaid Governour and Company) for the doubling thereof. And who ſhould 'pay down at the time of the ſaid Subſcription, one 'Fifth Part of the Sums by them reſpectively Subſcribed; and be willing to pay the remaining Four 'Fifth Parts thereof, together with Fifteen Pounds '*per Cent.* more (being in all One Hundred and Fifteen 'Pounds for every Hundred Pound Subſcrib'd) in 'the manner, and at ſuch times as ſhould be appointed, either by Act of Parliament, or by the Court 'of Directors of the Governour and Company of 'the Bank of *England*. Accordingly, the Books for taking in Subſcriptions being open'd at *Mercer's-Hall*, *London*, on Tueſday the 22d of *February*, about Nine of the Clock in the Morning, the whole Sum of Two Millions Two Hundred and One Thouſand Seventy One Pounds Ten Shillings, Sterling, was entirely completed about One a-Clock in the Afternoon; and ſuch was the Crowd of People that brought their Money to that Fund, that near One Million more would have been Subſcribed that very Day, if there had been room. A pregnant and memorable Inſtance, Firſt, of the Wealth of the *Britiſh* Nation, who after ſo long and expenſive a War, could raiſe ſo *vaſt a Sum*, in *ſo ſhort a time*; *Secondly*, Of their hearty Affection to Her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and entire Confidence in the preſent Settlement; and in the laſt place, Of the Wiſdom of Her Majeſty's Miniſters, by whoſe Influence the laſt Parliament ſupported the ſinking Credit of the Bank of *England*, which ever ſince its Eſtabliſh-

A. C. 1703.

The Queen's Commiſſion for taking in Subſcriptions.

The Capital Stock of the Bank of England *doubled by Subſcriptions in Four Hours.* Feb. 22.

Reflections upon it.

A. C. 1708/9. Eſtabliſhment had been ſo great a Support to the State! It is remarkable, that much about the time that the Propoſition for doubling the Capital Stock of the ſaid Bank was depending, the *French* Court made a Project for ſetting up a *Royal-Bank*, for Circulating their *Mint-Bills*; but their Deſign being found to be impracticable, by Reaſon of the great Scarcity of Money in that Kingdom, Monſieur *Des Marets*, Comptroler-General of the *French* King's Finances, to palliate their Diſappointment under the Pretence of Publick-Spirits, cauſed the following Advertiſement to be publiſh'd in his Name:

The Project of a Royal Bank in France comes to nothing.

'The *Bank* which was propos'd, cannot be ſet up 'for two Reaſons; The firſt is, That its Eſtabliſh-'ment muſt be a *Work of Time*; The ſecond, That 'the Spirit of Uſury, which always prevails over 'the beſt Deſigns for the Relief of the Publick, has 'manifeſted it ſelf to ſuch a degree, on the Noiſe 'of eſtabliſhing the Bank, that 'tis judg'd to be 'more prudent to yield to the time, than to op-'poſe it too reſolutely. Theſe are the Reaſons which 'determine the King to lay aſide for the preſent, that 'Eſtabliſhment. You need not make this a Secret, 'but may publickly acquaint herewith the Bankers 'and Exchange Brokers.

Moreover, it is worth Obſervation, That at this very time Monſieur *Bernard*, a famous Banker in *Paris*, whoſe extenſive Credit with the moſt eminent Merchants, both at home and abroad, was the beſt Support of the *French* King's Finances, not being able to anſwer the Demands made upon him, particularly from *Lyons*; the Magiſtrates of that City, by the King's Order, put off the uſual Payments of Bills of Exchange. This in Foreign Countries was look'd upon as a kind of *National Bankrupcy*; and, together with the ſudden Doubling of the Bank of *England*, undoubtedly inclin'd the *French* Court to entertain very ſerious Thoughts of Peace; to propoſe which, they had ſent the Preſident *de Rouillé* into the *Netherlands*.

Overtures of Peace by France.

Addreſs about Compoſition of Publick Debts.

On *Wedneſday* the 26th of *February*, the Commons reſolv'd to 'Addreſs Her Majeſty, that ſhe would 'give Directions that there might be laid before 'them, an Account of what Publick Debts had 'been compounded; what had been receiv'd upon 'ſuch

'ſuch Compoſitions, and what Receivers had com- A. C.
'pounded. Then the Houſe took into Conſidera- 17$0\frac{3}{5}$.
'on the Petition of the Royal-Burroughs of *North-Britain*, formerly call'd *Scotland*, which was in ſub-
ſtance the ſame as had been preſented to the Houſe towards the end of the laſt Seſſions of the laſt Parliament, without any effect. It ſet forth, That by
'the Treaty of *Union* it is provided, *That all Fiſh ex-*
'*ported from* Scotland *beyond the Seas, which ſhall be cur'd*
'*with foreign Salt only, ſhall have the ſame* Eaſes, Premi-
'ums, *and* Draw-backs, *as are, or ſhall be allow'd to*
'*ſuch Perſons as export the like Fiſh from* England:
'*And that for the Encouragement of the* Herring-Fi-
'ſhing, *there ſhall be allow'd and paid to the Subjects*
'*Inhabitants of* Great Britain, (*during the preſent Al-*
'*lowances for other Fiſh*) *Ten Shillings and Five Pence*
'*Sterling for every Barrel of White* Herring *which ſhall*
'*be exported from* Scotland. That upon the Faith
'and Credit of the Act of *Union*, divers Quantities of
'*Herrings*, *Cod* and *Salmon*, were cured with foreign
'Salt only; the *Draw-Back* of which Fiſh amounted
'to 26967 *l.* 9 *s.* 1 *d.* in the whole: And that the
'Cuſtom-Houſe Officers of *North Britain* had not
'only refuſed Payment, but even Deben ures for the
'*Eaſes*, *Premiums*, and *Draw-backs* by the ſaid Act
'directed; alledging, that the Salt wherewith ſuch
'*Fiſh* was cured (being in *Scotland* before the 1ſt of *May* 1707.) did not pay the high Duties: Of which Grievance the Petitioners pray'd to be reliev'd. A warm Debate ariſing upon the Matter of this Petition, the ſame was adjourn'd to the *Monday* following.

Petition of the Royal Burroughs of Scotland.

The next (*f*) Day being appointed by Her Majeſty's Proclamation, for a publick *Thankſgiving* for the many and great Succeſſes of Her Majeſty's Arms, and thoſe of Her Allies the laſt Campaign; the Queen went, with the uſual Solemnity, to St. *James*'s Chappel, where an Anthem being ſung, to Muſick compoſed by Mr. *Crofts*, Dr. *Manningham*, Dean of *Windſor*, preach'd an excellent Sermon. The ſame Day Dr. *Trimnel* Lord Biſhop of *Norwich* preach'd before the Houſe of Lords, and Mr. *Hare* before the Commons: Who * order'd him Thanks for his Sermon. Monſieur *Vryberge*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States-General, gave (*f*) that Day, a magnifi-

Thankſgiving Day
(*f*) Feb. 17.

(*f*) Feb. 18.

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cent Entertainment to the Lord-High-Treasurer, Count *Gallas* the Imperial Minister, and some other Persons of Distinction.

† Feb. 18. *Resolution towards raising the Supply.*

The same Day † the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, *Resolv'd*, 'That towards raising 'the Fund of One hundred fifty thousand Pound *per* 'Annum, pursuant to the Proposition of the Gover- 'nour and Company of the Bank of *England*, a- 'greed to by the House, for raising part of the Sup- 'ply granted to Her Majesty, for the Service of the 'Year 1709. the further Subsidy of Tunnage and 'Poundage, commonly called the Two Thirds of the 'Subsidies which were granted by the Act of the 'Third Year of Her Majesty's Reign, Entituled, *An* 'Act for granting to Her Majesty a further Subsidy up- 'on Wines and Merchandizes Imported, be continued 'from the Expiration of the Term last granted there- 'in, and be payable to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and 'Successors. Which Resolution being reported the

* Feb. 19. 'next * Day, was agreed to by the House.

† Feb. 21. *A Bill order'd to be brought in for allowing Draw-Backs, &c. to the* Scots.

Two Days † after the Commons resumed the adjourn'd Debate upon the Matter of the Petition of the Representatives of the Royal Burroughs of *Scotland:* Which being read, and the Council for the Court of Managers for the United Trade of the *English* Company Trading to the *East-Indies*, heard, and then withdrawn, *A Bill* was order'd to be brought in, *For ascertaining and directing the Payment of the Allowances to be made upon the Exportation from* Scotland *of Fish, Beef, and Pork cur'd with foreign Salt, imported before the First Day of* May 1707.

Address for an Account of Pensions paid to Members of Parliament.

The 23d of the same Month the Commons resolv'd to Address Her Majesty, 'That She would be pleased to 'give Directions to the proper Officers to lay before the 'House, an Account of what *Pensions* had been paid 'out of *Secret-Service-Money*, to Members of Parlia- 'ment, or any in trust for them, if any such there were: According to which Address Her Majesty caus'd, afterwards, the said Account to be laid before the House.

Reasons against a general Naturalization.

Whilst the *Bill for the Naturalizing of foreign Protestants* was depending, a Paper was printed, and industriously dispers'd, containing in substance, I. 'That the *Conflux of Aliens* as would probably be 'the Effect of such a Law, *might prove dangerous to* 'our Constitution; for these would owe Allegiance to

'their

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'their reſpective Princes, and retain a Fondneſs for 'their Native Countries; and therefore whenſoever 'a War ſhould break out, might prove ſo many 'Spies and Enemies. Beſides, under this Pretence, 'the *profeſs'd Enemies of our Eſtabliſh'd Church and Re-* 'ligion, might flock over with deſign to effect their 'Overthrow. II. That a *General Naturalization might* 'undoubtedly *ſpread an univerſal Diſguſt and Jealouſy* '*throughout the Nation*; particularly, in thoſe Cities 'and Towns that are Places of Manufacture: There 'having been many Complaints and Commotions 'in *London*, and elſewhere, on occaſion of Foreign- 'ers. III. That the Deſign of inviting Multitudes 'of Aliens to ſettle here, might prove, in time, a 'further Miſchief; for they would not only be ca- 'pable of Voting at Elections, but alſo of being 'choſen Members of Parliament; have Admiſſion 'into Places of Truſt and Authority; which, in Pro- 'ceſs of Time, might endanger our ancient Polity 'and Government; and by frequent Intermarria- 'ges, go a great way to blot out and extinguiſh the '*Engliſh* Race. IV. That *anciently Naturalizations,* '*by Act of Parliament, were ſeldom or never made but* '*upon ſpecial Reaſons and particular Occaſions.* And 'tho' ſome Acts have given Encouragement to fo- 'reign Merchants and Weavers to ſettle here; it 'was when our Weaving Trade, and other Manufa- 'ctures were inconſiderable to the Advancement they 'have ſince attain'd. Beſides, from the Settlement 'of the great Cuſtoms in *Edward* I's time, in all 'Acts of Parliament for Subſidies ſince paſs'd, Aliens 'had always been charg'd with an Increaſe of Cu- 'ſtoms, above Natives, and a Diſcrimination kept 'up between them, as was particularly remark'd 'by the learned Chief Juſtice *Hale*, in a Tract a- 'gainſt a general Naturalization. V. That it was 'more than probable, that the *greateſt Number that* '*would come over would be of poor People, which would* '*be of fatal Conſequence with reſpect to the many poor in-* '*duſtrious Families*, who would be reduc'd to the 'utmoſt ſtreights hereby; it being evident, that no 'Hands were wanted to carry on our Manufactures, 'from the great Quantities that lay on Hand, their 'Cheapneſs, and the Lowneſs of Wages now given; 'What then would be the Effect of ſuch an Addi-

'tion?

A. C. 1705.

'tion? For these Aliens would altogether settle in 'places of Manufacture; there being no instances 'of any of the late *Refugees* betaking themselves to 'the *Spade*, *Plough*, or *Flail*. Secondly, It would 'be a very great Charge to those Parishes where-'in they would settle: There being now great Num-'bers of *French*, who for want of Work were re-'lieved, and in great measure, maintain'd by the 'Queen's Bounty, and Charity of their Churches, 'and other well dispos'd Persons; who, when Na-'turaliz'd, would have recourse to their own re-'spective Parishes for an Allowance. VI. That a '*general Naturalization would*, in effect, *defeat the 'Patent of the Act of Navigation*, which had always 'been esteem'd to conduce to the Interest of the Na-'tion, by the Incouragement and Increase of *En-'glish* Mariners, and advance of Trade. VII. That '*hereby*, in process of time, *Aliens would be advanc'd 'in Riches, and Her Majesty's Subjects impoverish'd*: 'For those beneficial Trades of Buying and Selling 'by Commissions, Remittances, and Exchanges of 'Money, would, in great measure, be engross'd by 'Foreigners, by reason of their many Friends and 'Relations abroad. Besides, such Aliens generally 'living in Lodgings, and at little Charge, frequent-'ly escaping publick Taxes and Parish Duties, 'would be able to under-sell and undermine the 'Native Merchants. VIII. *That hereby the Treasure 'of the Nation would be exhausted and remitted into fo-'reign Parts*: For it might well be supposed, that 'those Aliens that have valuable Estates, could not 'or would not transport the greatest part thereof 'hither; and leaving Children and their nearest 'Relations behind them, they would come hither on-'ly upon a design of getting Riches, and to return 'home again therewith; particularly upon a pro-'spect of War: An instance of which we had in 'the practice of our Merchants, who when they 'have got Estates abroad, constantly return home 'to enjoy the same. IX. *That the Queen's Customs 'would hereby be considerably diminish'd*: For many 'Statutes which lay a greater Duty on Aliens than 'on Natives, would as to this be repeal'd. X. *That 'opportunity would hereby be given to Merchants to co-'lour the Goods and Merchandizes of other Strangers be-*

yond

'*yond Sea*, their Correſpondents, Friends, or Relati- A. C.
'ons, either out of Friendſhip, to the great Detriment 170$\frac{8}{9}$.
'of Her Majeſty's Cuſtoms and Trade of the Native
'Subjects: A practice which was offer'd to be prov'd
'before their late Majeſties and the Lords of the Trea-
'ſury; which Reaſons did influence the Judgments
'of our Anceſtors, as appears by the Statutes of 1 *H.*
'7. *c.* 11. 11 *H.*7. *c.* 14. 22 *H.* 8. *c.* 8. XI. *That*
'*the Duties of* Package *and* Scavage *of the Goods of*
'*all Merchants, as well Denizens as Aliens, were the*
'*indiſpenſable Right and Inheritance of the Commonal-*
'*ty and Citizens of* London, let to Farm by Leaſe
'(wherein are about 18 Years to come) for a Fine
'of 1000 *l.* and the yearly Rent of 950 *l.* and a-
'mong other things, are by Act of Parliament
'charged towards the raiſing of 8000 *l. per Annum*
'for ever, to the Orphans and other Creditors of
'the ſaid City; *which Duties would be wholly loſt*, to
'the great Prejudice of the ſaid City, and would
'render them incapable to ſupport the Government
'of the ſame. XII. And in the laſt place, *That the*
'*Nation being now engag'd in an expenſive, though ne-*
'*ceſſary War*; *Taxes high*, *Trade obſtructed*, *great*
'*quantities of Woollen, and other Manufactures lay un-*
'*ſold:* And as the Effect hereof, *the ſeveral Prices*
'*of making them very ſmall*; *many Families deſtitute of*
'*Work throughout the Kingdom: What then, at ſuch a*
'*time as this, muſt be the Conſequence of inviting hither,*
'*by a* general Naturalization, *Multitudes of poor* Fo-
'reigners, *who would only employ themſelves in Trade*
'*and Manufactures?* On the other hand, the City
of *London* having (*l*) petition'd the Commons, that (*l*) Feb. 18.
they might be heard by their Council againſt the
ſaid Bill; and their Requeſt being granted, their
Lawyers (*m*) chiefly inſiſted on the XI[th] of the be- (*m*) Feb. 24.
foremention'd Reaſons; but upon Examination, *The City of*
it was found, that the Duties of *Package* and *Sca-* London's
vage did not, of late, yield above twenty Pounds *Council*
per Annum, moſt of the foreign Merchants being *heard a-*
already naturaliz'd. The Majority of the Houſe *gainſt the*
eaſily diſcern'd the *Captiouſneſs* of the other *Popu-* *Bill.*
lar Arguments, being throughly convinc'd, both *Reaſons for*
by their own Obſervation, and the Reaſons al- *it.*
ledg'd both within and without the Walls, *That* (*n*) *See the*
(as the Preamble (*n*) of the Bill ſets it forth) the *Appendix.*

Increaſe

Increaſe of People is a Means of Advancing the Wealth and Strength of a Nation: Which *Maxim*, the *Fundamental of ſound Politicks*, was abundantly verified, not only in *Pruſſia*, *Holland*, and other Proteſtant Countries, which had vaſtly increaſed in Riches by the *French* Refugees ſettling there; but principally in *Great Britain*, where, by the Induſtry of the ſaid Refugees ſeveral New Manufactures had been ſet up, and others improv'd, to the great Advancement of Trade, and the total turning the Ballance thereof, to the Prejudice of *France*, and Benefit of this Nation. That beſides the Improvement of Commerce, the *French* Refugees had greatly contributed towards the Support of the *Revolution* Settlement, by putting the beſt part of their own Subſtance, and of their Friends and Relations Abroad, into the publick Funds: (of which they had a freſh Inſtance in their ſubſcribing near 500000 *l.* into the Bank of *England*,) Inſomuch that, by a modeſt Computation, the Refugees were reckon'd to have above two Millions Sterling in the Government. That as they could not be ſuppos'd to have brought one half of that Money into *England*, ſo it was Prudence to divert the Thoughts they might have upon the Concluſion of the War, to carry their vaſt Gains Abroad, (which would very much leſſen the current Caſh and Credit of *Great Britain*,) by granting them the Advantages and Privileges enjoy'd by Her Majeſty's Natural-born Subjects; which would not only invite them to ſettle here, but likewiſe bring over ſuch of their Friends and Relations as might hope to inherit their Eſtates. That the *French* Refugees, had, at all times, in their ſeveral Stations and Callings, given ſignal Proofs of their Love for our happy Conſtitution, and of their Zeal and Affection for the Government: And in particular ſuch of them as had Military Employments, which they had diſcharg'd, both in the late and preſent War, with diſtinguiſh'd Bravery and Conduct. That this War had already conſum'd ſuch a vaſt Number of Men, that it was highly neceſſary to ſupply that Loſs by inviting Foreigners to come over, whether the War continued, which would ſtill encreaſe the Scarcity of Men; or whether it was drawing to a Period, in which Caſe a great Number of Hands would

would be requiſite to carry on the Manufactures. And in ſhort, That all the Objections againſt a Naturalization were grounded upon this falſe Suppoſition, That *Foreigners would ever continue, and be look'd upon as ſuch:* Which was ſufficiently confuted by paſt and daily Experience. Upon the whole Matter, it was reſolv'd, That the ſaid Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe, who were empower'd to receive a Clauſe for Preſerving the Rights of the City of *London:* Which was accordingly inſerted in it, but afterwards left out, upon a juſt Conſideration, That moſt of the *French* Proteſtant Merchants ſettled in the City of *London* being already naturaliz'd by private Bills, were thereby exempted from paying the Duties of *Package* and *Scavage*; And that the *Jews*, foreign Papiſts, and other Traders, who could not enjoy the Benefit of this Act, were ſufficient to anſwer the Yearly Sum at which the ſaid Duties had been farm'd out. On the laſt Day of *February*, a Motion was made and the Queſtion put, That it be alſo an Inſtruction to the Committee of the whole Houſe, to continue the ſame Proviſion as was made by the Statute of King *James* the Firſt, *Cap.* 11. which being carried in the Negative, the Houſe in a Grand Committee went through the ſaid Bill; and two Days (*o*) after order'd it to be engroſs'd. This Bill being paſt the Houſe of Commons, and ſent up to the Lords, the City of *London* follow'd it thither, and were there alſo heard by their Council, but with no better Succeſs; for the ſame Reaſons that had ſway'd the Commons.

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(*o*) April 2.

On the 24th of *February*, the Lords authorized by Her Majeſty's Commiſſion, ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, deſiring their immediate Attendance in the Houſe of Peers, whither the Commons went up; and the Commiſſion being read, empowering the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, and ſeveral other Lords to paſs the Royal Aſſent to *an Act for Charging and Continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry for the Service of the Year* 1709. and to three private Bills, their Lordſhips paſs'd the Royal Aſſent to thoſe Bills accordingly. The 26th Mr. *Bromley*, having deliver'd his Report from the Committee appointed to examine the Accounts laid before the Houſe by the Agents for

Act paſs'd Feb. 24.

A. C. 1708.

Taxes, the Commons reſolv'd to 'addreſs Her Ma-'jeſty, That She would be pleaſed to give the ne-'ceſſary Orders for getting in the Arrears of the 'Land-Taxes, and for obliging the Receivers-Gene-'ral to make their Payments in due time; And two Days (*p*) after the Houſe reſolved to make ano-ther Addreſs to the Queen, 'That She would be 'pleaſed to give Directions, that an Account might 'be laid before the Houſe, what Accountants had 'made up their Accounts for Monies iſſued ſince the 'Commencement of the preſent War, and what 'Proceſs had iſſued againſt ſuch as had not made 'up their Accounts. Her Majeſty graciouſly com-ply'd with theſe two Addreſſes, as alſo with ano-ther, which the Commons, on the 2d Day of *March*, reſolv'd to preſent to Her, for 'An Ac-'count in what Monies the Forces in Her Majeſty's 'Pay, in the ſeveral Parts where they were em-'ploy'd, were paid, and at what Rates, reduc'd to 'Sterling Money.

(*p*) Feb. 28. *Addreſſes about Arrears of Taxes and Publick Accounts; and Pay of the Troops.*

The Lord Haverſham *opens the Account of the* Scotch *Invaſion in the Houſe of Lords* Feb. 25.

On *Friday* the 25th of *February*, the Lord *Haverſham* open'd in the Houſe of Lords the Account of the *Scotch Invaſion*, in the following Speech.

My Lords,

'THE Temper of this Houſe, with relation to 'your Enquiry into the *Intended Invaſion*, ſince 'your Addreſs to Her Majeſty to have the Papers 'laid before you, and ſince they have been upon 'your Table, is ſo very viſible, I need not take No-'tice of it, but ought rather to ask Forgiveneſs for 'my ſelf, that I ſhould dare ſo much as to mention 'that Matter once more to your Lordſhips; nor 'ſhould I do it, were it not from an abſolute Ne-'ceſſity and Juſtice which I think is due to my ſelf 'and thoſe Lords who did me the Honour to ſecond 'the Motion I made for addreſſing Her Majeſty for 'thoſe Papers; for to me it ſeems too much like 'Fear or Guilt, to ſit down tamely under any Re-'flection a Man has in his Power to wipe off, 'and there are ſome which we, perhaps, hereafter 'be reproach'd with. One is, that theſe Lords 'who made you this Motion, never ſo much as look'd 'into the Papers they call'd for, or have thought on, 'or mention'd that Matter ſince; perhaps they will ſay

'ſay ſo too, That they never intended it ſhould come 'to any thing; that it was only a Cover to hide 'ſome Deſign they had under it; nay, I do not 'know but they may go ſo far as to ſay, that, under 'Hand, they were trying how an *Act of Grace* would 'reliſh: Should ſuch a thing be offer'd, I know my 'ſelf ſo innocent, as in our preſent Circumſtances, 'I ſhould not give my Conſent to it, for I ſhall al-'ways think, that *when Horſes are skittiſh, vicious and 'head-ſtrong, let whoſo will be upon their Back, it is fit 'they ſhould never be without a good ſtrong Curb in 'their Mouths:* And as to theſe Papers, *my Lords,* 'I have look'd into them, and thoſe who have done 'ſo, cannot, in my Opinion, but think of them; 'But that your Lordſhips may not have my Word 'for this, I will, with your Lordſhips Leave, take 'notice of ſome Particulars that are in them; and 'that you may be certain of the Truth of what I ob-'ſerve, I beg your Clerk may read for Vouchers the 'Papers themſelves, as they ſhall be call'd for.

A. C. 1703.

'It will not, I preſume, be denied me, that up-'on the 25d of *February* Mr. *Boyle* receiv'd certain 'Intelligence, that the intended Armament at *Dun-'kirk* was deſign'd for *Scotland*; there had been ſe-'veral Advices before of great Preparations making, 'and by the great Quantity of Fire-Arms it was 'judg'd to be for ſome Land Deſign. The States were 'apprehenſive, and acquainted Her Majeſty by their 'Miniſter with it; and *Scotland* had been in ſeveral 'Intelligences named, but I do not find there was a 'certain Account till that of the 23d of *February* to 'Mr. *Boyle.*

'The Queen, in her Letter of the 25th of *February* 'to the Council of *Scotland*, thinks it neceſſary to 'acquaint them with it, *and that ſhe does expect they 'ſhould do their utmoſt for the Protection of Her Subjects 'and Preſervation of the publick Peace; That nothing on 'her Part ſhould be wanting; That ſhe had given Or-'ders that ſome of Her Troops in* Flanders *ſhould be 'ready to embark, in caſe the Embarkation at* Dunkirk *'ſhould go on; And that Her Troops in* England *and* Ireland *were ſo diſpoſed as to give what Aſſiſtance might 'be neceſſary, and in the mean time authorizes and im-'powers them, the Privy-Council, to give ſuch Orders as*

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'*were proper to put her Forces, Forts and Garrisons there,* '*in the best Order.*

'This then being allow'd, the first Question is, 'What Number of Forces, Effective Regular Troops 'I mean, were in *Scotland* at this time, that is, the '23d or 25th of *February* 1708? I can't but observe 'to your Lordships that there has been a great deal 'of Care taken to conceal this from us, altho' this 'very Account was particularly asked for by your 'Address; yet in all that great Bundle there is not 'one Paper from whence we can learn the Num-'ber: I was therefore forced to get the best Light 'and Intelligence I could elsewhere, and have very 'good Authority for what I am going to say, and 'do affirm to your Lordships, That the Regular 'Forces in *Scotland*, upon the 25th of *February* 1708, 'were not above 1500 Men. If I am mistaken, I 'hope some Lord here will set me right, and take 'upon him to say what the real Number was at 'that time.

'And since there was but 1500 Men, it is cer-'tain that was not a Number or Strength that could 'be thought by any Man sufficient to secure and pro-'tect the Kingdom against the Invasion that threat-'ned it; and the Ferment that was then in the Na-'tion was such, that I do not find they durst so 'much as trust their *Militia* with their own Defence. 'We are therefore in the next place to consider what 'additional Strength or Augmentation these hand-'ful of Men had, or what Assistance, either from 'the Forces from *Ostend*, or those from *Ireland*, or '*English* Troops from hence.

'As to Augmentations or Additions, I find there 'was little or nothing done as to that part: The 'Parliament indeed had, on the 20th of *December* '1707, raised the Establishment of the Forces in '*Scotland* from 2834 to 5932; but it appears by a 'Letter from the Earl of *Leven* to the Earl of *Marr*, 'of the 7th of *March*, that little notice had as yet 'been taken of what the Parliament had done; for 'in that Letter to the Earl of *Marr*, he *intreats him* '*again to mind the Establishment, and let him know if* '*he shall give Encouragement to any who should be wil-*'*ling to take Arms to join them*, and says further, *he* '*hopes at least, that so much of the Levy Money as is due*

'*since*

'*ſince the* 24th *of* December *will be given now*; *for that* A. C.
'*would buy ſome Horſes, and levy ſome Men:* So that 1708.
'by this Letter it appears there was no Money given
'to levy Men, or increaſe the Forces in *Scotland*, tho'
'there was 3600 Men wanting at that time, and had
'been ſo ever ſince the Parliament had voted the
'Eſtabliſhment in *December*, and tho' our Danger,
'at that time, from the want of them was ſo very
'great and evident, which ſeems very aſtoniſhing.
'Nor does it appear that any Directions, or Mo-
'ney for this or any other Service, till the Inva-
'ſion was over, was order'd here till the 12th of
'*March*; and then indeed on the 13th, the Earl of
'*Marr* writes from hence to the Earl of *Leven*, *That*
'*my Lord Treaſurer had order'd the People of the Cu-*
'*ſtoms and Exciſe to anſwer the Earl of* Leven *with*
'*Money for Proviſions, and other neceſſary Charges*;
'and further ſays, That *my Lord* Marlborough *told*
'*him that very Morning, which was the* 13th, *that the*
'Scotch *Eſtabliſhment would be ended that Day*; *he*
'*knows not how they have made it, or if they have alter'd*
'*any thing that we had concerted with St.* Johns, *or if*
'*any thing be omitted*; *but he hoped they have not.*

'Tis very true, Her Majeſty in Her ſecond Letter
'of the 8th of *March* to the Council of *Scotland*, re-
'commends to them *to* give preſent Directions to
'*put Her Forts, Garriſons, and Magazines there, in a*
'*good Poſture of Defence*, and ſays, That *what ſhall*
'*be expended towards theſe Ends by their Warrants ſhall*
'*be repaid, for which ſhe has already given Orders*:
'What thoſe Orders were, or to whom given, are
'not to be found among the Papers; but it is very
'evident, that there was no Order for one Farthing
'of Money, to anſwer either the Orders of the
'Council, or the Earl of *Leven*'s neceſſary Charges,
'out of any Branch of the Revenue, or otherwiſe;
'for in a Letter of the Earl of *Leven* to the Earl of
'*Marr*, of the 13th of *March*, he has theſe Words,
'which will likewiſe ſhew the Condition of the Na-
'tion at that time: '*My Lord*, ſays he, *I leave it*
'*to your Lordſhip to conſider my Circumſtances, here I am,*
'*not one Farthing of Money to provide Proviſion, or for*
'*Contingencies, or Intelligence, none of the Commiſſions*
'*yet ſent down, few Troops, and thoſe almoſt naked*; *it*
'*vexes me ſadly to think I muſt retire towards* Berwick,

A. C. 170$\frac{8}{9}$.

'*if the* French *land on this ſide the* Ferth. And that 'you may not have his Lordſhip's ſingle Word for 'it, the Lord Advocate confirms very much the 'Truth of this, in his Letter of the 11th of *March* 'to the Earl of *Marr*; for after he had ſaid that, '*he was order'd to lay before Her Majeſty the inclos'd 'Information for the Caſtles of* Edinburgh, *and a parti-'cular Account of what it wants to put it in a Caſe of 'Defence*; and *alſo the Caſtles of* Sterling, Dumbarton '*and* Blackneſs, *to ſhew their preſent Condition, and 'Want they are in, and that he had formerly ſent a Me-'morial of Mr.* Slezer's *for a Train of Artillery; all 'which he hopes will be conſider'd:* He adds, *I believe,* ſay he, *there was never a Country more deſtitute and 'defenceleſs than we are, nor have we ſo much as a Trea-'ſury, or any Money for incident Charges; ſo that I 'muſt again, by the Council's Order, lay theſe things be-'fore your Lordſhip, and that at leaſt ſome Order may be 'given whereby neceſſary Expences may be defray'd.* 'And the Earl of *Marr*'s Letter of the 13th from 'hence is the firſt Account we have of any Money 'that was order'd for *Scotland:* By all which it 'plainly appears, that notwithſtanding the Orders 'the Queen mentions in Her Letter of the 8th of '*March*, the Council had not a Shilling for neceſſa-'ry Expences on the 11th, nay, not ſo much as one 'Penny ordered till the 13th; and as to the Eſta-'bliſhment, notwithſtanding all the preſſing Inſtan-'ces, that was not ſettled till after the Invaſion, as 'appears by the Earl of *Marr*'s Letters of the 12th 'and 13th of *March*.

'This, *My Lords*, is the true State, as appears 'from the Papers themſelves given in, relating to 'the Force of that, I had almoſt ſaid *deſerted*, but I 'may ſay *defenceleſs Nation; few Men, and thoſe al-'moſt naked, 3600 Men wanting of the Eſtabliſhment, 'voted by Parliament for the Year* 170$\frac{7}{8}$. *near three 'Months before; no Levy Money, no Eſtabliſhment ſet-'tled, no Commiſſions ſent down, not a Shilling ordered 'by the M——y out of any Branch of the Revenue, or 'otherwiſe to the Privy Council or Earl of* Leven *for ne-'ceſſary Expences, or to buy Proviſion, or for Contin-'gences, or Intelligence, and all this in a time of the ut-'moſt Danger.*

'In

A. C. 1708/9.

'In the next place I ſhall ſhew your Lordſhips 'when *Scotland* was in this defenceleſs Condition, 'what Aſſiſtance they had from *Oſtend*, *England* and '*Ireland*. As to the Tranſports that were to come 'from *Oſtend*, though all the Diſpatch was made 'that could be made, they did not arrive at *Tyn-* '*mouth* Bar, till ten Days after the Enemy were ſeen 'upon the *Scotch* Coaſt, ſo that the Diſpute, if there 'had been any, would have been over, and the 'Enemy in all humane probability, would have 'been Maſters both of *Edinburgh*, the Caſtle, and 'all that was in it, before they could come up to 'their Aſſiſtance. And the very Orders to (Rear-'Admiral) *Baker* is ſo extraordinary, a Man cannot 'but take notice of it, for after that he *is required* '*and directed to make the beſt of his way to* Tynmouth '*Bar, with Her Majeſty's Ships under his Command, and* '*the Tranſport-Ships with Troops which he brought with* '*him from* Oſtend, *&c.* There is a further Order in 'theſe Words, *but in regard there are ſeveral diſ-* '*mounted Troopers on board the Tranſports, you are to* '*ſend a Veſſel with them to* Harwich, *if you can conve-* '*niently, their Horſes being now in* Eſſex; ſo that in-'ſtead of taking the Horſes to *Tynmouth*, the diſ-'mounted Troopers are firſt to be ſent to *Harwich* 'to their Horſes, and from thence to proceed to '*Scotland*, which, one would think, were a very 'round about Way.

'And as to our Troops from hence which were 'to aſſiſt them, the ſeveral Regiments of Horſe, 'Dragoons, and Foot, had not their Orders to hold 'themſelves in a readineſs to march till the 11th 'of *March*. The next Day, Orders were given for 'them to augment, and on the 14th they were or-'dered to march Northward, which was certainly 'too long a Delay, conſidering what a March it is 'from hence to *Edinburgh*; yet this was all the Rea-'dineſs they were in to aſſiſt them.

'But there is one thing which is moſt amazing, 'and I muſt again deſire, if I am wrong in Fact, 'that ſome Lord here, who I am ſure can, will 'ſet me right.

'The Queen, as I ſhew'd to your Lordſhips in 'her Letter of the 8th of *March*, which your Clerk 'juſt now read, told the Council of *Scotland*, our

A. C. 170$\frac{8}{9}$.

'*Troops from* Ireland, *which we mentioned in our laſt, are ready to imbark in Tranſport Ships provided in thoſe Places with all Neceſſaries for that Service*: And yet it does appear plainly, that there was no Tranſports provided at that time here; nor was any Tranſport Ships order'd in *Ireland*; nay, the very Orders to provide Tranſports were not given by my Lord *Sunderland* till the 12th of *March* here; nor by my Lord Lieutenant for *Ireland*, for the Troops to be in a readineſs to be tranſported till the 13th, and then my Lord *Sunderland* ſends an Order to the Commiſſioners of Tranſports, telling them, *That it is Her Majeſty's Pleaſure that they forthwith take up Shipping for the Tranſportation of 600 Horſe, that are to imbark at the* White-Houſe, *between* Carrigfergus *and* Belfaſt: *And 'tis left*, ſays he, *to your Diſcretion to hire theſe Ships either at* Whitehaven, Liverpool *or* Cheſter, *as you can do it with moſt Expedition and Conveniency.* And upon the 13th his Lordſhip ſends another Letter, acquainting them, *That they are to provide aboard thoſe Ships, Hay and Oats, ſufficient to ſerve ſix hundred Horſe for a Fortnight, and as many Water Casks as may be neceſſary to carry Water*; Particulars that were it ſeems forgot in the firſt Orders: And in an Extract of the Earl of *Pembroke*'s Letter to the Lords Juſtices of *Ireland* of the 13th, he tells them, *I did not in the leaſt doubt but that your Lordſhips will iſſue proper Orders for one Regiment of Horſe, and two of Dragoons, to be provided with all Neceſſaries ready to imbark whenever there ſhall be occaſion for them: And it is Her Majeſty's Opinion, that the Regiments under the Command of Lieutenant-General* Langſton, *Major-General* Echlyn, *and Lord* Tunbridge, *ſhould be on this Service; and I am of Opinion that it will be for the Service of the Queen, to have theſe three Regiments move with all convenient ſpeed, and take their Quarters in and about* Belfaſt *and* Carrigfergus, *that they may be in a readineſs to imbark; I deſire your Lordſhips to give Directions to the proper Officers to provide and get ready, Hay, Oats and Water, for at leaſt a Fortnight.*

'And here if we conſider that theſe Letters were dated the 12th and 13th of *March* from hence, that they were to go to the Commiſſioners of Tranſports

here,

'here, and to the Lord Juſtices in *Ireland*, that after A. C. 1703.
'theſe Tranſports were to be agreed for, and Hay,
'Oats and Water to be provided, and the three
'Regiments order'd to march, what time this would
'take up: It ſeems very evident, that *her Majeſty*
'*was not truly acquainted with the Danger ſhe was in*;
'that *ſhe thought theſe Things were in a readineſs which*
'*were not*; and that *the Orders ſhe had given had not*
'*been obſerved*, as *ſhe concluded they were*; and in the
'laſt place, that theſe three Regiments muſt arrive
'in *Scotland* very late.

'But there's one thing more ſo very new, and
'without Precedent, that it cannot but be very a-
'ſtoniſhing; which is, that in the Earl of *Leven*'s
'Inſtructions of the 4th of *March*, in that part where
'he is order'd to *Ireland* for Aſſiſtance, there is a
'Blank left as to the Perſon to whom he is to write;
'the Words are theſe, '*You are, upon the firſt appea-*
'*rance of any Squadron of* French *Ships upon the Coaſt,*
'*to ſend to* Ireland *to*
'*to adverti ſe him thereof, who has Orders to ſend Troops*
'*to your Aſſiſtance*; and yet as was juſt now prov'd,
'both from my Lord *Sunderland*'s Letter to the Com-
'miſſioners of Tranſports, and from my Lord Lieu-
'tenant's to the Lords Juſtices, there was not ſo
'much as Orders given for any Tranſports here till
'the 12th, nor any ever in *Ireland*, nor were the
'three Regiments directed to move, in order to em-
'barking, till the 13th.

'I confeſs when I read this, I thought it was a
'Miſtake of the Tranſcriber, till I ſaw theſe words
'in the Earl of *Leven*'s own Letter of the 7th of
'*March* to the Earl of *Marr*, '*I deſire you*, ſays the
'Earl of *Leven*, *to ſend down the Name of the Perſon I*
'*am to write to in* Ireland, *if there be occaſion*; *and muſt*
'*ſtill intreat your Lordſhip that Orders be ſent for ſome*
'*Horſe and Dragoons to imbark.* And again, in his
'Letter of the 13th, where he has theſe words to the
'Earl of *Marr*, he repeats the ſame thing; '*Pray*
'*endeavour to get Orders ſent ſtraight to* Ireland *for*
'*the Officers there to imbark, for you know I have no*
'*Perſon's Name to whom I ſhould write.* This con-
'vinces me beyond what any Man can ſay, that
'his Lordſhip did not know to whom to write, for
'ſure his Lordſhip would not repeatedly affirm

A. C. 1708.

'what was not Fact; and whoever conſiders that 'there was no Orders lodg'd any where for any 'Perſon from *Ireland*, upon Advice from the Earl of '*Leven*, of the Appearance of the Enemy to follow 'his Direction, and haſten to his Aſſiſtance; nor 'any Orders at all for Tranſports there; nor any 'Direction here for Tranſports till the 12th, muſt, I 'think, be convinc'd that *this Blank in the Inſtructi-'ons did not happen by chance, but was a premeditated 'and deſign'd Omiſſion.*

'I would not forget any Care that was taken, 'and therefore muſt take notice, that on the 27th of '*February* there was a hundred Barrels of Powder 'order'd to be ſent from *Berwick* to *Edinburgh*; but 'the Earl of *Leven* was not writ to about it till the '2d of *March*; which was four Days delay. And 'the Order it ſelf was ſo very *prepoſterous*, I had al-'moſt ſaid *ridiculous* (much like that of *Baker*'s) 'that it had full as well been omitted; for inſtead 'of ordering the Store-keeper of *Berwick* immediately 'to carry a hundred Barrels of Powder to *Edin-'burgh*, they ſend an Order to one Mr. *James Robb*, 'Deputy Store-keeper of *Edinburgh*, to get Carts and 'go with them to *Berwick*, and take three hundred 'Barrels of Powder and bring it to *Edinburgh*. And 'Mr. *Grieue*, Store-keeper of *Berwick* to the Board of 'the Ordnance, writes a Letter, dated *March* 10. '1707 8, hither, That *Robb* was come to *Berwick*; 'and the Carts would be there that Night. And I 'appeal to a Lord, who cannot but know *whether 'the Powder came to* Edinburgh *before the Danger was 'paſt, and the* French *off our Coaſt?* And who ever 'will reflect, that the Earl of *Leven*'s Letter, dated 'here the 2d of *March*, was to go to *Edinburgh*; that 'then at *Edinburgh* Carriages are to be taken up for 'the Powder, then they are to go to *Berwick*, and 'from *Berwick* they are to return again to *Edinburgh*, 'will find it could hardly be there ſooner.

'The next thing I ſhall take notice of to your 'Lordſhips, is the State of the Garriſons. The Par-'liament had given, the 20th of *December*, the Sum 'of 13098 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d.* for the Garriſons of *North-'Britain* for the Year 1708. But I cannot but think 'your Lordſhips will be greatly ſurpriz'd, when you 'find in what a wretched Condition they were.

'I'll

'I'll give your Lordſhips but an Inſtance or two, A. C.
'the reſt are much in the ſame State. 1703.

Sterling-Caſtle.

'THis is a very conſiderable Poſt, a Place of great 'Importance; and yet what an Account is 'there of the Arms and Ammunition in that Place?

One Barrel of Powder.

550 *Fire-Locks, of which, about a Hundred for Service, and ſome of that Hundred want Ram-rods, and ſome Nails, all the reſt unſerviceable.*

780 *Muskets, which may be for Service, when furniſh'd with Ram-rods; ſome Nails, and ſome ſhatter'd in the Stocks.*

380 *Muskets, with broken Stocks and Locks, and many wanting Locks, and all unſerviceable.*

150 *Bundles of Match, all damnified with lying in Rain.*

300 *Bayonets, with moſt of them broken and ſpoiled, altogether unſerviceable.*

300 *Cartridge Boxes, all broken and unſerviceable.*

200 *Pikes, dammified by long lying.*

40 *Cannon Ball,* 18 *Pounders.*

70 *Cannon Ball,* 12 *Pounders.*

1200 *Balls,* 9 *Pounders.*

3400 *Four Pounders.*

20 *Small Bomb-Shells without Mortars.*

1200 *Hand Grenado-Shells.*

50 *Stands, Back and Breaſt.*

Ordnance Stores in *Blackneſs-Caſtle.*

TWO *Barrels of Corn Powder, one Hundred each.*

A hundred Yards of Match.

4 *Hand Spikes.*

59 *Musket Barrels repairable.*

7 *Scimitar Blades uſeleſs.*

100 *Pound Musket Bullets.*

3 *Ladles, one ſerviceable, the others uſeleſs.*

2 *Cannon,* 3 *Pounders.*

1 *Train Carriage unſerviceable.*

2 *Minions.*

3 *Faulcons on Ship Carriages, unſerviceable.*

77 *Balls for Minion.*

25 *Balls*

A. C. 1707. 25 *Balls for* 3 *Pounders.*
149 *Hand Grenado Shells.*

Dumbarton-Caſtle.

THere is ſeveral Breaches in the Wall, there is 12 *Braſs Guns, none of them mounted, all of them want Carriages: There is no Powder in the Garriſon, and few Flints; all the Lodgings in a ruinous Condition; no Coals in the Garriſon, nor any other Proviſion: The Fire-Locks being long ſince they were gotten, are very ill fix'd.*

Edinburgh, *March* 9. 1707-8.

The above mentioned is the true Condition of the Caſtle of Dumbarton *at preſent.*

'I need not, my Lords, I think, make any Obſervations upon the Caſtles, after your Lordſhips have ſeen the wretched State of them; and therefore in the laſt place, ſhall only take notice to your Lordſhips, That after the *Invaſion* was over, there were *Eſtimates* made, what it would *coſt to put the Fortifications of* Scotland *in good Repair.* The Total, as appears by your Schedule, amounts to 23156*l.* of which there could be but 3000*l.* laid out this Year; and yet there has been but poor 1500*l.* expended upon that Service this Year, as appears by your Paper.

'I will not trouble you farther, I think this Matter is now very plain before your Lordſhips; I could wiſh I had not ſaid one Word of Truth in what I have ſaid to you; but the Vouchers ſhew it to be ſo, and if all this be true, 'tis *a very ſtrange, a very ſurprizing, and a very aſtoniſhing Truth.*

'I ſhall not move any thing to your Lordſhips farther in this Matter, I believe there has been enough now ſaid, to juſtifie thoſe Lords for moving this Enquiry, and ſhall add but this Word, That if there be no greater Care taken for the future, than there was at this time of ſuch eminent Danger, *it will be the greateſt Miracle in the World, if without a Miracle the* Pretender *be not plac'd upon that Throne.*

This is the Subſtance of what was obſerv'd by the Lord *Haverſham*, tho' there happen'd ſome *Interlocutories* between him and another Lord: And the Obſervations

A. C. 1705.

ſervations were made upon the Papers as they were read. The Duke of *Buckingham*, and ſeveral other Peers ſpoke to the ſame purpoſe; whereupon it was order'd that that important Affair ſhould be conſider'd the *Tueſday* following in a full Houſe. Accordingly on the 1ſt Day of *March*, their Lordſhips debated the Dangers to which this Kingdom had been expoſed by the *Pretender*'s Attempt to land in *Scotland* with *French* Forces, and thereupon reſolv'd to Addreſs Her Majeſty, 'That ſhe would be pleaſ-'ed to cauſe an Account to be laid before them of 'the Stores, Garriſons and Fortifications in that 'part of the United Kingdom; as alſo of its Re-'venues ſince the Union, and of the Diſtribution of 'the Equivalent Money. At the ſame time their Lordſhips order'd the Judges attending their Houſe, to bring in a Bill *for Improving the Union of the Two Kingdoms*, to make the Laws concerning Treaſon, and the Trials thereupon, the ſame throughout the United Kingdom, and to inſert therein a Clauſe for *aboliſhing all Torture*.

Debates and Reſolutions of the Houſe of Lords in relation to the Invaſion, and the Condition of Scotland.

The ſame Day, on occaſion of ſome Overtures of Peace lately made abroad by *France*, and of the Arrival of his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, who after a dangerous Paſſage from *Oſtend*, where he embark'd the 25th of *February*, came to *London* the 1ſt of *March*, about Two in the Afternoon, whilſt their Lordſhips were ſitting, and who was generally believ'd to have brought over with him the Propoſals made by the Enemy: My Lord *Somers*, Preſident of Her Majeſty's Privy-Council, moved, that an Addreſs be preſented to the Queen, 'That Her 'Majeſty would be pleas'd to take Care, at the Con-'cluſion of the War, that the *French* King might be 'oblig'd to own Her Majeſty's Title, and the Prote-'ſtant Succeſſion; that Her Majeſty's Allies might 'be Guarantees of the ſame; and that the *Preten-'der* might be remov'd out of the *French* Domini-'ons: Which Motion was unanimouſly approved, and a Committee thereupon appointed to draw up the ſaid Addreſs. This done, their Lordſhips order'd the Lord Chancellor to return the Thanks of their Houſe to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, for the eminent Services perform'd by his Grace the laſt Campaign.

The Duke of Marlborough *arrives at* London, *March* 1.

Motion made by the Lord Somers *for an Addreſs againſt the* Pretender, *&c. approved.*

According-

A. C. 1703.

Accordingly his Grace having, the next Day, taken his Seat in the House of Peers, the Lord Chancellor return'd him the Thanks of that Illustrious and August Assembly, in the following Words:

Thanks of the House of Peers return'd to the Duke of Marlborough, March 2.

My Lord Duke of Marlborough,

'I Have the Honour to be again commanded by 'this House, to give Your Grace their most hearty and unanimous Thanks, for the great and eminent Services You have perform'd this last Campaign, particularly to Her Majesty and Her Kingdoms; and, in general, to all the Allies.

'When I last obey'd the like Commands, I could 'not but infer from Your Grace's former Successes, 'we had still most reasonable Expectations, You 'could not fail to improve them.

'I beg leave to congratulate Your Grace, that 'the Observation then made has proved, as it was 'indeed intended, perfectly true.

'I hope I shall not be thought to exceed my pre'sent Commission, if, being thus led to contem'plate the mighty Things Your Grace has done for 'Us, I cannot but conclude without acknowledg'ing, with all Gratitude, the Providence of God, 'in Raising You up to be an Instrument of so much 'Good, in so critical a Juncture, when it was so 'much wanted.

To which Complement his Grace made the following Answer:

The Duke of Marlborough's *Answer.*

My Lords,

'I Hope You will do me the Justice to believe, there are very few Things could give me more 'Satisfaction than the favourable Approbation of 'my Service by this House.

'And I beg leave to assure Your Lordships, it 'shall be the constant Endeavour of my Life to de'serve the Continuation of Your good Opinion.

Motion made by Mr. Secretary Boyle, *for demolishing* Dunkirk; *approved* March 2.

The same Day, the Lords sent down their Address to the Commons for their Concurrence; Whereupon Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, represented, 'That 'the *British* Nation having been at a vast Expence 'of Blood and Treasure for the Prosecution of this 'necessary *War*, it was but just they should reap some

'Benefit

'Benefit by the *Peace:* And the Town of *Dunkirk* 'being a *Neſt of Pirates*, that infeſted the Ocean, 'and did infinite Miſchief to Trade, he therefore 'moved, That the *Demoliſhing of its Fortifications and* 'Harbour be inſiſted upon in the enſuing Treaty of 'Peace; and inſerted in the Addreſs:' Which with that Amendment, was unanimouſly approved, and carried back to their Lordſhips by Mr. Secretary *Boyle.* The Queen having appointed the 3d of *March*, at ſix of the Clock, for receiving the ſaid Addreſs, the Lord Chancellor, on the part of the Peers, and the Speaker of the Commons on the part of the Commons, attended Her Majeſty with it, being as follows: A. C. 1705.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

Addreſs of Both Houſes to the Queen about the enſuing Treaty of Peace.

'WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal 'Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tempo- 'ral, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, Con- 'ſidering the great Expence of Blood and Treaſure 'that Your Majeſty and Your Allies have been at, 'in Proſecuting this long War, for Securing the Li- 'berties of *Europe*, do moſt humbly beſeech Your 'Majeſty, That for Preſerving the Repoſe and Quiet 'of *Europe*, and Preventing the Ambitious Deſigns 'of *France* for the future, Your Majeſty would be 'pleaſed to take Care, at the Concluſion of the 'War, to Continue and Eſtabliſh a good and firm 'Friendſhip among the Allies; and that the *French* 'King may be obliged to own Your Majeſty's Title 'and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as it is Eſtabliſhed 'by the Laws of *Great Britain*; and that Your Al- 'lies be Engaged to become Guarrantees for the 'ſame.

'And that Your Majeſty would take Effectual 'Methods that the Pretender ſhall be Removed out 'of the *French* Dominions, and not Suffer'd to re- 'turn to diſturb Your Majeſty, Your Heirs or Suc- 'ceſſors in the Proteſtant Line.

'And for the Security of Your Majeſty's Domi- 'nions, and the Preſervation of Trade, and the ge- 'neral Benefit of the Allies, Your Majeſty will be 'Graciouſly pleaſed, that Care may be taken that 'the Fortifications and Harbour of *Dunkirk* may be 'Demoliſhed and Deſtroyed.

Her

A. C. 1708.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer to this Addreſs was,

The Queen's Anſwer.

I Am of the ſame Opinion with my Two Houſes of Parliament in the ſeveral Particulars of this Addreſs; as I have alſo been in all the other which they have made on the ſame Subject.

I aſſure You no Care ſhall be wanting on My Part to attain the Ends they have deſir'd: Which Anſwer being * reported to the Commons, they order'd an Addreſs of Thanks to be preſented to Her Majeſty.

Addreſs of Thanks preſented by the Commons.

* March 4.

The ſame * Day, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, conſider'd farther of Ways and Means for Raiſing the Supply, and came to theſe Reſolutions: *Firſt*, 'That in further part of the 'Yearly Fund to be ſettled purſuant to the Propoſi-'tion of the Governor and Company of the Bank 'of *England*, for raiſing part of the Supply granted 'to Her Majeſty, for the Service of the Year 1709, 'the Duties on Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Spices and 'Pictures, and the fifteen *per Cent.* on Muſlins, which 'were continued, and the new additional Duties 'on Coffee, Tea, Spices, Pictures, Drugs, China-'Wares and Callicoes, which were granted (a-'mongſt other things) by the Act of the third Year 'of Her Majeſty's Reign, Entituled, *An Act for 'continuing Duties on Low Wines, and upon Coffee, Tea, 'Chocolate, Spices and Pictures, and upon Hawkers Ped-'lars and petty Chapmen, and upon Muſlin, and for 'granting new Duties upon ſeveral of the ſaid Commodi-'ties, and alſo upon Calicoes, China-Wares and Drugs, 'until the twenty fourth Day of* June 1710; and which 'by an Act of the ſixth Year of Her Majeſty's Reign, 'were continued from the twenty third Day of '*June* 1710, for the Term of four Years from thence 'next enſuing, ſhall be further continued from the 'Expiration of the ſaid Term of four Years, and 'be payable to Her Majeſty, Her Heirs and Suc-'ceſſors for ever. *2dly*, That immediately from and 'after the time that the Sum now remaining unſa-'tisfied of the Loans not exceeding ſeven hundred 'thouſand Pound, ſecured by the ſaid Acts of the 'third and ſixth Years of Her Majeſty's Reign upon 'the ſaid Duties on Coffee and other Commodities 'therein reſpectively mentioned, and the Intereſt

* March 4. *Reſolutions about Ways and Means to raiſe the Supply.*

thereof ſhall be duly paid off and diſcharged, or that ſufficient Money ſhall be reſerved in the *Exchequer* for that purpoſe; All the Monies which ſhall or may from thenceforth ariſe by the Duties of Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Spices and Pictures, Muſlins, Drugs, China-Wares and Calicoes thereby continued or granted until the twenty fourth Day of *June* 1714, ſhall be ſubjected and made liable towards making good the ſaid Yearly Fund to be ſettled as aforeſaid. 3*dly*, That immediately from and after the time that the Sum now remaining unſatisfy'd of the Loans not exceeding ſix hundred thirty ſix thouſand nine hundred fifty ſeven Pound four Shillings and two Pence, ſecured by ſeveral Acts of the third and ſixth Years of Her Majeſty's Reign, upon the two Thirds of the Subſidies therein mentioned, and the Intereſt thereof ſhall be fully paid off and diſcharged, or that ſufficient Money ſhall be reſerved in the *Exchequer* for that purpoſe, all the Monies which ſhall or may from thenceforth ariſe by the ſaid two Thirds of the ſaid Subſidies, until the ſeventh Day of *March* 1711, ſhall alſo be ſubjected and made liable, towards making good the ſaid Yearly Fund, to be ſettled as aforeſaid. 4*thly*, That towards raiſing the Supply to be granted to Her Majeſty, the Impoſitions upon Wines, Vinegar, and Tobacco, which were firſt granted to King *James* the Second, in the firſt Year of his Reign; and the Impoſitions upon *Eaſt-India* Goods, and other Goods charged therewith, which were firſt granted to their late Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, in the ſecond Year of their Reign, and the Additional Impoſitions upon ſeveral Goods and Merchandizes which were at firſt granted to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, in the Fourth Year of their Reign, and the ſeveral Duties on Whale-Fins imported, which were granted to King *William* in the ninth Year of his Reign, all which Duties have continuance by ſeveral ſubſequent Acts, until the firſt Day of *Auguſt* 1714, ſhall be farther continued to Her Majeſty, Her Heirs and Succeſſors, from the laſt Day of *July* 1714, to the firſt Day of *Auguſt* 1716, and no longer. 5*thly*, That from and after the time that all the Princi-

A. C. 1714.

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A. C. 1705. 'pal and Intereſt, which by former Acts of Parliament are charged upon the ſaid Impoſitions upon 'Wines, Vinegar, Tobacco, and *Eaſt-India* Goods, 'and upon the ſaid additional Impoſitions, and 'upon the ſaid Duties upon Wale-Fins, or upon 'them or any of them, jointly with other Duties, 'ſhall be paid off and ſatisfy'd; or that ſufficient 'Money ſhall be reſerved in the *Exchequer* for that 'purpoſe; All the Monies which ſhall from thence-'forth ariſe by the ſaid Impoſitions upon Wines, 'Vinegar, Tobacco and *Eaſt-India* Goods, and by 'the ſaid Additional Impoſition and Duties upon 'Whale-Fins, ſhall be appropriated towards rai-'ſing the Supply granted to Her Majeſty. *6thly*, 'That all Tobacco to be uſed or conſumed on 'board any of Her Majeſty's Ships of War in any 'part of *Europe* (which ſhall be ſold by the Com-'mander or Purſer) be Stampt—— *7thly*, That a 'Duty be laid upon the ſaid Stamps. *8thly*, That 'the ſaid Duty be one Penny for every Stamp to be 'affixed to every four Pound Weight of ſuch To-'bacco, the ſame to be paid by the Manufacturer
* March 5. 'thereof: Which Reſolution being the next * Day 'reported by Mr. *Farrer*, were agreed to by the 'Houſe.

Further Reſolutions about Ways and Means.

On the 7th of *March*, the Commons conſider'd farther of Ways and Means, and *reſolv'd*, *Firſt*, 'That for making good the Allowance of three 'Pound *per Cent. per Annum*, for Circulation of the 'Exchequer Bills to be circulated by the Governour 'and Company of the Bank of *England*, from the 'time the ſaid Exchequer Bills ſhall begin to be 'iſſued, and the Intereſt of two Pence *per Diem* for 'every one hundred Pounds to be born upon the 'ſaid Bills, until the Funds which are to be made 'liable to the ſaid Allowances for Intereſt and Cir-'culation ſhall take Effect, and be ſufficient for 'that purpoſe, a Power and Direction be given for 'iſſuing like Exchequer Bills quarterly for ſo much 'as the ſaid Allowances for Intereſt and Circula-'tion ſhall amount unto; and that the ſaid quar-'terly Bills have alſo the like Allowances as to In-'tereſt and Circulation from their reſpective times 'of their being made forth, and have the ſame Cur-'rency in the publick Revenues, and be alſo charg-

A. C. 1708/9.

'able upon the ſame cancelling Funds, and be in 'all Reſpects circulated upon the ſame Terms and 'Conditions as the other Exchequer Bills, to be 'made forth in purſuance of the Propoſition of the 'ſaid Governour and Company. 2*dly*, That to-'wards raiſing a ſufficient Fund or Funds for the 'paying off and cancelling, in ſome certain time, 'the Exchequer Bills to be circulated by the Gover-'nour and Company of the Bank of *England*, in 'order to Her Majeſty's Supply for the Service of the 'Year 1709. that Moiety or half part of the Subſi-'dy of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Duties 'and Sums of Money, payable upon Wines, Goods 'and Merchandizes imported, which were granted 'to his late Majeſty King *Charles* the Second for his 'Life, by an Act of Parliament in the Twelfth 'Year of his Reign, and which, by ſeveral ſubſe-'quent Acts, have been granted to continue till the 'firſt Day of *Auguſt* 1714, ſhall be further conti-'nued from the laſt Day of *July* 1714. and be pay-'able to Her Majeſty, Her Heirs and Succeſſors for 'ever; and that the ſame and all Arrearages there-'of (not already appropriated, or to be applied by 'any former Act or Acts of Parliament in that be-'half) ſhall be made ſubject and liable for, or to-'wards the Payment of two hundred thouſand 'Pounds *per Annum*, to be appropriated and ap-'plied for, and towards the paying off and cancel-'ling the ſaid Exchequer Bills until they ſhall be 'wholly diſcharged; the ſaid two hundred thou-'ſand Pound *per Annum* to commence from the 'time that the Loans made, or to be made upon an 'Act of the 6th Year of Her Majeſty's Reign, and 'charged on the ſaid Half Subſidy, and other Du-'ties therein mentioned, and all the Intereſt there-'of ſhall be ſatisfied. 3*dly*, That the Exceſs or 'Surplus which ſhall from time to time ariſe, of 'and from the other Moiety or half Part of the Sub-'ſidies of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Du-'ties and Sums of Money, payable upon Wines, 'Goods and Merchandizes imported, which were 'firſt granted in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of 'King *Charles* the Second, and which, by ſeveral 'ſubſequent Acts, had continuance until the firſt 'Day of *Auguſt* 1712. for the Purpoſes therein men-

A. C. 170$\frac{1}{2}$.

'tioned: And by an Act in the Sixth Year of Her 'Majeſty's Reign, were further continued for the 'Term of Ninety Six Years from the laſt Day of '*July* 1712, for payment of Annuities, not exceed-'ing eighty thouſand Pound *per Annum* (which Ex-'ceſs or Surplus, by a Clauſe in the ſaid Act of the 'Sixth Year of Her Majeſty's Reign, was reſerved 'to be diſpoſed for the publick Uſe and Service, and 'not otherwiſe) and all Arrearages of the ſaid half 'Subſidies and Duties not already Appropriated, or 'to be Applied by any Act or Acts of Parliament in 'that behalf, ſhall alſo be made ſubject and liable 'for, or towards the payment of the ſaid two hun-'dred thouſand Pound *per Annum*, for Cancelling 'and Diſcharging the ſaid Exchequer Bills, as a-'foreſaid. 4*thly*, That the Exceſs or Surplus which 'ſhall from time to time ariſe, as well by the Duties 'of Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Spices, Pictures, Muſlins, 'Drugs, *China*-Wares and Callicoes, as by the Two 'third parts of the Subſidies of Tonnage and Poun-'dage, made liable to the Payment of the Allow-'ances amounting to Six *per Cent. per Annum*, or 'thereabouts, for Intereſt and Circulation of the 'ſaid Exchequer Bills after the ſame Duties and Re-'venues ſhall commence and take effect for that 'purpoſe (which Exceſs or Surplus ſhall remain 'from time to time, after diſcharging or leaving 'ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid Allowances, a-'mounting to Six *per Cent. per Annum*, or there-'abouts) ſhall likewiſe be made ſubject and liable 'for, or towards the Payment and making good of 'the ſaid two hundred thouſand Pound *per Annum*, 'for cancelling the ſaid Exchequer Bills aforeſaid. '5*thly*, That in caſe at the end of any Year, after 'the time when the ſaid two hundred thouſand 'Pound *per Annum* is to commence as aforeſaid, it 'ſhall appear that the Funds intended, as afore-'ſaid, for making good the ſame, ſhall be defici-'ent for that purpoſe. Then, and ſo often every 'ſuch Deficiency ſhall and may be made up out of 'the Produce of thoſe Funds in any ſubſequent Year 'or Years, in which ſhall appear to be an Over-'plus, to be applied for, or towards making good 'of ſuch Deficiency. And 6*thly*, That the Duty 'upon the Exportation of Copper of the Produce

'and

A. C. 170$\frac{8}{9}$.

'and Growth of *Great Britain*, and all Braſs Wire 'made here be taken off. Which Reſolutions being the next (*b*) Day reported, were agreed to by the Houſe, and a Bill order'd to be brought in upon theſe, and the other Reſolutions agreed to three Days before.

(*b*) March 8.

The Bill for exchanging Tobacco for French *Wines drop'd; and a Bill prohibiting the Importation of* French *Commodities order'd to be brought in* March 9.

Some time before a *Bill* had been brought into the Houſe of Commons, *for the Exportation of Tobacco and other Commodities and Manufactures of the Growth and Product of* Great Britain, the Deſign of which was, *to exchange Tobacco for* French *Wines:* But the *Portugueze* Ambaſſador having by a Memorial repreſented to Her Majeſty, and by Word of Mouth, to ſeveral Members without Doors, That the Bill was contrary to the Alliance between Her Majeſty and the King his Maſter; And it being conſider'd beſides, that the ſaid Exchange would redound to the Advantage of *France*, and to the Benefit of Five or Six Perſons in *Great Britain* only: After the Bill had been twice read, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe, the Queſtion was put on the 9th of *March*, that the Houſe ſhould then reſolve it ſelf into the ſaid Committee; which being then carried in the Negative, the Bill was diſmiſs'd, by putting off the Conſideration of it for a Month. And on the other hand, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *for the more effectual prohibiting the Importation of* French *Wines, and all other Commodities of the Growth and Product of* France.

(*c*) March 10. *Votes of the Commons, approving the Conduct of the Government about the* Invaſion.

The next (*c*) Day the Commons took into Conſideration the Papers relating to the deſign'd *Invaſion* of *Scotland*, and the Proceedings thereupon, and againſt the Lord *Griffin* and others taken in Rebellion; and relating to the Perſons taken upon ſuſpicion, as alſo to the Garriſons in *Scotland*. Whereupon the Houſe *reſolved*, *Firſt*, That Orders were 'not iſſued for the marching of the Troops in *Eng*-'*land* until the Fourteenth Day of *March*, it being 'neceſſary for the Security of Her Majeſty's Perſon 'and Government, that the Troops in this part of 'the Kingdom ſhould not march into *Scotland*, till 'there was certain Intelligence that the Enemy in-'tended to land in that part of the United King-'dom. *Secondly*, That timely and effectual Care 'was taken by thoſe imployed under Her Majeſty,

A. C. 1709. 'at the time of the intended Invaſion of *Scotland*, to 'diſappoint the Deſigns of Her Majeſty's Enemies 'both at Home and Abroad, by fitting out a ſuffi-'cient Number of Men of War, ordering a compe-'tent Number of Troops from *Flanders*, giving Di-'rections for the Forces in *Ireland* to be ready for 'the Aſſiſtance of the Nation, and by making the 'neceſſary and proper Diſpoſitions of the Forces in '*England*.

However it was obſerv'd, by the Perſon who did * ſome time after publiſh *an Account of the* Scotch In-vaſion, *as it was open'd by my Lord* Haverſham *in the House of Lords on the* 25th *of* February 1708-9 (in the Speech before-mention'd) 'That † the ſame Papers 'being laid before the Houſe of Commons, purſuant 'to their Addreſs, produc'd the like Obſervations 'there; and that the *Scotch* Gentlemen concurr'd 'with the *Engliſh*, in blaming the Conduct of the 'M——y; affirming it was ſuch as gave great En-'couragement to the Enemies of the Government; 'while its Friends look'd on their Country to be per-'fectly given up: which they ſaid was their general 'Senſe. In the Houſe of Commons (*ſays the Author 'before-mention'd, for I only copy his words*) ſome Ob-'ſervations were alſo made upon the impriſoning 'many Perſons in *Scotland* at that time; ſeveral 'Lords and Gentlemen of the beſt Quality and 'Eſtates were apprehended and ſeized, by virtue of 'Warrants ſent from hence, for ſuſpicion of Trea-'ſon and Treaſonable Practiſes: Tho' it does not 'appear from the Papers there was any Cauſe to 'ſuſpect them, nor that any of their Country-Men '(who were the propereſt Perſons to be adviſed 'with on this occaſion) were conſulted in it. For 'the Earl of *Mar* in his Letter to the Earl of *Leven*, '*March* 9. writes, That he, with the Dukes of '*Queensberry* and *Montroſs*; the Earls of *Lowdon* 'and *Seafield*, were ſummon'd to the *Cabinet*, and 'were told there, that ſince both Houſes had, for 'ſecuring ſuſpected Perſons, ſuſpended the *Habeas 'Corpus* Act, it was fit Perſons in *Scotland* ſhould be 'apprehended; and a Liſt was read to them, which 'they took down in Writing, and Warrants were 'ready drawn. This was certainly a very extra-'ordinary way of Proceeding, and the more ex-'traordinary,

* *Towards the end of* Apr. 1709.

† Pag. 20. *& ſeq.*

'traordinary, becauſe the greateſt part of the Lords and Gentlemen taken up by theſe Warrants, had given undoubted Teſtimonies ever ſince the Revolution, (in which, ſome of them had been very Active and Inſtrumental) of their Fidelity and good Affection to the Government: They had taken all Oaths that have been enjoin'd for its Security; they had ſate in Parliament, and ſome of them had been in Offices and Employments of great Truſt, in the Reign of King *William* and of Her Majeſty. Others under the like Circumſtances, were taken up by Warrants, bearing Date the 29th of *March*, when the Danger was over; which made the *Scotch* Gentlemen very free in declaring, that the taking them up could be for no other Reaſon than to influence the approaching Elections to Parliament; and for their Diſaffection to the Intereſts ſome Courtiers then promoted, rather than for their Diſaffection to Her Majeſty's Perſon and Government; in which they are more confirmed, becauſe they ſaw there was no Evidence in the Papers againſt any of them. There was indeed ſome Evidence of High-Treaſon pretended againſt five Gentlemen, taken up by Warrants from the Privy-Council of *Scotland*; but that ſuch as the Lord Advocate writes, *Neither he nor the other Advocates employ'd for Her Majeſty, did think would convict them, and therefore he humbly offered it as their Opinion, that it would be more for the Honour and Service of Her Majeſty and of Her Government, that they ſhould not be proſecuted.* The Earl of *Sunderland* in his Anſwer acquainted him, *He had laid his Memorial before Her Majeſty, who was well ſatisfied with what he had done, in procuring Evidence againſt the Priſoners; and tho' poſſibly upon their Trial, the Evidence might not be ſufficient to convict them by the Law of* Scotland, *yet conſidering all the Circumſtances of that Affair, and the Noiſe it has made in the World, Her Majeſty thought it abſolutely neceſſary for Her Service, that it be carried as far as it will bear: Accordingly they were brought upon their Trials, and acquitted.*

A. C. 1705.

'After all the Obſervations made upon the Papers, the Conſiderations of them in the *Houſe of Commons*, ending in the Reſolution beforemention'd,

A. C. 1703.

'the Gentlemen that were againſt it deſired, *that* 'all the Papers laid before the Houſe, *relating to the in-* 'tended Invaſion of Scotland, *might be printed*; that 'the World might ſee and judge how well ground- 'ed it was: But thoſe who had juſtified the Mini- 'ſtry in their Debates, and voted for the Reſoluti- 'on, would not ſuffer the Papers to be printed: So 'that the Queſtion was carried in the Negative. Thus far the Author of the *Account of the* Scotch *Invaſion*, which moſt People judged to be the Lord *Haverſham* himſelf.

Count *Gallas*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor and King *Charles*, having procur'd a Copy of the *Bill* that was depending in the Houſe of Commons, *for preſerving the Privileges of Ambaſſadors, and other publick Miniſters*, and communicated the ſame to the Baron *Spanheim*, the King of *Pruſſia*'s Ambaſſador Extraordinary, the latter, convened (*a*) at his own Houſe, moſt of the Foreign Miniſters then in *London*, who upon mature deliberation, reſolv'd to lay before the Earl of *Sunderland* and the Right Honourable Mr. *Boyle*, Her Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, their Obſervations on the Nature and Form of the ſaid Bill; which they (*b*) did in a Memorial, importing, 'That the Preamble of 'it mention'd only the particular Indignity offer'd 'to the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador, and *his being ar-* 'reſted and taken out of his Coach by Violence, &c. *in* 'Contempt of the Protection granted by Her Majeſty; with- 'out taking notice of the *Law of Nations*, on which 'the Privileges of Ambaſſadors are founded, and 'which is ſuperior and antecedent to all Municipal 'Laws: And therefore in the ſaid Preamble theſe 'Words ſhould be added, *Contrary to the Law of Na-* 'tions, and in Prejudice of the Rights and Privileges 'which Ambaſſadors and other publick Miniſters, au- 'thoriz'd and receiv'd as ſuch, have, at all times, been 'thereby poſſeſs'd of, and ought to be kept ſacred and 'inviolable. II. That in the Clauſe for preventing 'for the future the Suing, Arreſting or Impriſoning 'of publick Miniſters, it ſhould be made *Criminal to* 'offer them any Inſult or ill Treatment. III. That their 'Equipages, Goods, and other Effects, of what 'Nature ſoever, ought likewiſe to enjoy the ſame 'Protection as their Perſons and Servants, and not 'be

(*a*) Feb. 19.

Obſervations of the Foreign Miniſters on the Bill for preſerving their Privileges.

(*b*) Feb. 20.

'be ſeized or ſtopp'd on any Pretence. IV. That 'their Houſes ought to be accounted and declared 'Sanctuaries, and no Bailiffs or other Officers of 'Juſtice allow'd to enter the ſame. V. And that 'Foreign Ambaſſadors and other Miniſters, ought 'to enjoy the ſaid Privileges from their firſt coming 'into *Great Britain*, till they are out of Her Maje-'ſty's Dominions; even after they have had their 'Audiences of Leave, as long as they retain their 'Character. The ſubſtance of this Memorial being communicated to the Committee, to whom that Bill was referr'd, they inſerted the firſt Amendment in the Preamble, but did not think proper to mention the other Particulars; And Mr. *Compton* having on the 12th of *March*, reported the ſeveral Amendments made to the Bill, the Houſe added a Clauſe, 'That no Perſon ſhould be proceeded a-'gainſt, as having Arreſted the Servant of an Am-'baſſador or publick Miniſter by virtue of this Act, 'unleſs the Name of ſuch Servant be firſt regiſtred 'in the Office of one of the principal Secretaries of 'State, and by ſuch Secretary tranſmitted to the 'Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, who ſhall hang 'up the ſame in ſome publick Place in their Offi-'ces, *&c.* And order'd the Bill to be Engroſſed. The Foreign Miniſters having alſo procur'd a Copy of this laſt Clauſe, held another Aſſembly at the Baron *de Spanheim*'s Houſe, at which the Earl of *Sunderland* aſſiſting: They repreſented to him, 'That the exacting Liſts of Foreign Miniſters Ser-'vants was a thing unpractiſed in other Courts, 'and liable to ſeveral Inconveniencies; And deſi-red beſides, 'That the Lord-Chamberlain of Her 'Majeſty's Houſhold might be added to the Num-'ber of the Perſons appointed by this Bill, to take 'Cognizance of the Offences committed againſt the 'Privileges of Foreign Miniſters, and to inflict ſuch 'Puniſhments as they ſhall judge fit. But the Par-liament did not think fit to make theſe Alterations.

A. C. 170$\frac{8}{9}$.

A Clauſe added by the Commons to the Bill.

Excepted againſt by foreign Miniſters.

On the 14th of *March* the Commons, in a grand Committee, took into conſideration the Report of the Lord-High-Treaſurer, made upon the Addreſs to Her Majeſty the 18th Day of *March* 1706, relating to the People of *Nevis* and St. *Chriſtophers*, and reſolv'd, 'That it did appear that the Loſſes they had 'ſuſtain'd

Reſolutions of the Commons about Nevis *and St.* Chriſtophers.

A. C. 1705.

'ſuſtain'd by the late Invaſion by the *French*, did 'amount to upwards of 300000 Pounds. 2. That 'it would be for the Advantage of the Trade 'of *Great Britain*, that the Inhabitants of the ſaid 'Iſlands be enabled to reſettle there. Theſe Reſolutions being on the 18th reported, were agreed to by the Houſe; and at the ſame time a Motion was made, that a Supply be granted for enabling the ſaid Inhabitants to reſettle in thoſe Iſlands; which on the 21ſt, in a grand Committee, was carried in the Affirmative. And on the 25th likewiſe in a grand Committee, it was reſolved, 'That the Sum 'of one hundred and three thouſand two hundred 'and three Pounds, eleven Shillings and four Pence, 'be granted for the Uſe of ſuch Proprietors or In-'habitants only of *Nevis* and St. *Chriſtophers*, who 'were Sufferers by the late *French* Invaſion there, 'and who ſhall reſettle, or cauſe to be reſettled 'their Plantations in the ſaid Iſlands: Which Re-'ſolution was, on the 6th of *April*, reported, and 'agreed to by the Houſe.

Reſolutions about the Trade to Africa.

On the 17th of *March* Mr. *Ward* reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe, that they had come to theſe Reſolutions. 1*ſt*, 'That the Trade to *Africa* is 'very advantagious to *Great Britain*, and neceſſary 'to the Plantations thereunto belonging. 2*dly*, That 'the ſaid Trade ought to be free to all Her Majeſty's 'Subjects in a regulated Company, under ſuch Rules 'and Proviſions as may be for the Preſervation of 'the ſaid Trade, and Maintaining ſuch Forts and 'Caſtles as are neceſſary for that purpoſe: Which Reſolutions were agreed to by the Houſe, and a Bill order'd to be brought in purſuant to the ſame: But this Bill met with Obſtructions which hinder'd its paſſing through that Houſe.

(*d*) March 22.

Addreſs about the Commiſſioners of the Equivalent.

Five Days (*d*) after, the Commons reſolv'd to addreſs Her Majeſty, 'That in regard the greateſt 'part of the Money paid to *Scotland* by way of 'Equivalent, was already iſſued out to the ſeveral 'Perſons having Intereſt therein: Therefore, that 'Her Majeſty be graciouſly pleaſed to give Direc-'tions for reducing the Number of the Commiſſio-'ners for managing the ſame for the future, as Her 'Majeſty in Her great Wiſdom ſhould think fit: With which Addreſs her Majeſty readily comply'd.

The

A. C. 170$\frac{8}{9}$.

The Queen having granted a Commiſſion under the Great Seal, impowering the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord-Chancellor, the Lord-Treaſurer, the Lord Privy-Seal, and ſeveral other Lords, to paſs the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Bills agreed to by both Houſes of Parliament; the Lords Commiſſioners ſent, on the 23^{d} of *March*, a Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, by Mr. *Aſton*, Deputy Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, to deſire the Houſe to come up to the Houſe of Peers, with their Speaker, to be preſent at the paſſing the ſaid Bills into Acts. The Speaker and the Houſe went up accordingly, and the Lords Commiſſioners paſſed the Royal Aſſent to the ſeveral publick Bills following, *viz.*

Acts paſs'd March 2.

An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and falſe Muſters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

An Act for Explaining and making more Effectual that part of an Act paſſed in the Fifth Year of Her preſent Majeſty's Reign, concerning the Buying and Selling of Cattle in Smithfield, *and for giving leave for bringing up Calves dead to* London, *as formerly.*

An Act for Naturalizing foreign Proteſtants.

An Act for continuing an Act made in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of His late Majeſty King William, Entituled, *An Act for the Repairing the Highways between* Wymundham *and* Attleborough *in the County of* Norfolk, *and for including therein the Road leading from* Wymondham *to* Hetherſet, *over the Commons belonging to the ſaid Towns.*

An Act for Preſerving and Enlarging the Harbour of Whitehaven *in the County of* Cumberland.

An Act for Building a Church or Chappel in the Town of Manchester *in the County of* Lancaſter: *and to five Private Bills.*

The next (*e*) Day the Commons took into Conſideration the Report from the Committee to whom it was referred, to examine the Accounts which had been laid before the Houſe, of what Ships had been employed as Cruizers and Convoys, over and above the Ships for the Line of Battel, and for Convoys to remote Parts; and alſo the Eſtimate of the Debt of Her Majeſty's Navy, as it ſtood on the Heads mentioned in the ſaid Eſtimate the 30th of *September*,

(*e*) March 24. *The Increaſe of the Debt of the Navy inquired into.*

tember, 1708. *Reſolved*, 'That an Addreſs be pre-'ſented to Her Majeſty, that She would be pleaſed 'to give Directions to the proper Officers, to lay 'before the Houſe an Account of all Sums of Money 'granted, or voted ſince Her Majeſty's Acceſſion to 'the Crown, and how far the ſame have proved 'deficient: And, *Ordered*, that the Commiſſioners 'of the Navy do lay before this Houſe the Cauſes of 'the Increaſe of the Debt of the Navy: But no Anſwer was return'd to that Addreſs.

A Bill for improving the Union, ſent down from the Lords to the Commons.

On the 28th of *March* the Lords ſent down to the Commons a Bill their Lordſhips had paſs'd, Entituled, *An Act for improving the Union of the two Kingdoms*, to which they deſired the Concurrence of the lower Houſe. This Bill having been twice read, was referr'd to a Committee of the whole Houſe: And on the 5th of *April* the Commons order'd, 'That the ſaid Committee be impower'd to receive 'one or more Clauſe or Clauſes, for Aſcertaining 'what Offences ſhall be adjudged High-Treaſon or 'Miſpriſion of High-Treaſon; the Method of Proſe-'cution and Trial, and the Forfeitures and Puniſh-'ments for ſuch Offences throughout the united 'Kingdom of *Great Britain*, in ſuch manner as may 'be moſt conducive to the Security of Her Majeſty's 'Perſon and Government, the Succeſſion as by Law 'Eſtabliſh'd in the Proteſtant Line, and for the 'Safety of the Subjects, and alſo for the Attainting 'the *Pretender*. Then the Commons in a grand Committee, took the ſaid Bill into Conſideration; which occaſion'd a warm Debate, the *Scotch* Members making ſeveral Speeches againſt the Clauſe, for rendring the *Scots*, in caſes of Treaſon, liable to the ſame Forfeitures as the *Engliſh*, contrary to the ancient Laws of *Scotland*. This Debate being put off till the Seventh of the ſame Month, the *Scotch* Members, who were ſupported by a ſtrong Party, prevail'd ſo far, that ſeveral Amendments were made to the Bill; whereby the Nature of it was wholly chang'd: For inſtead of ſubjecting the *Scots* to the *Engliſh* Laws concerning Treaſons, it was on the contrary provided, That *no Attainder for Treaſon ſhould extend to the Diſinheriting of any Heir, nor prejudice the Right or Title of any other than the Offender, during his Life throughout the United Kingdom*: Which

Amended by the Commons.

Amend-

Amendment was the next (*f*) Day reported, and agreed to by a Majority of 164 Voices againſt 112. The Bill thus alter'd, being ſent (*g*) back to the Lords, their Lordſhips, who in this Bill had nothing in view, but to give a farther Security to the preſent Government and the Proteſtant Succeſſion, did, by the Lord *Somers*'s wiſe Motion, allow the foremention'd Amendment, in relation to *Scotland, from the* 1ſt of *July* 1709. *and in* England *only after the deceaſe of the Pretended Prince of* Wales, *and at the end of three Years after the immediate Succeſſion to the Crown, upon the Demiſe of Her Majeſty, ſhall take effect, as the ſame ſtands limited* by ſeveral Acts of Parliament. A. C. 170$\frac{8}{9}$. (*f*) April 8. *Alteration made by the Lords.*

On the 20th of *April* the Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt*, and Mr. Baron *Lovell*, carried a Meſſage from the Lords to the Commons, 'That the Queen had been 'pleaſed to ſend to their Lordſhips a Bill, Entitu-'led, *An Act for the Queen's moſt Gracious, General* 'and *Free Pardon*, which their Lordſhips had humbly 'accepted and paſs'd, and to which they deſired the 'Concurrence of the Commons: Whereupon the latter read the ſaid Bill, paſs'd it, and ſent it back to the Lords by Mr. Sollicitor-General. The next Day the Lords Commiſſioners ſent a Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, to deſire the Houſe to come up to the Houſe of Peers with their Speaker, to be preſent at the paſſing the ſaid Bills into Acts. The Speaker and the Houſe went up accordingly, and the Lords Commiſſioners paſſed the Royal Aſſent to the ſeveral publick Bills following, *viz.* *Act of Free Pardon. See the Appendix.*

An Act for Enlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of England, *and for raiſing a farther Supply to Her Majeſty for the Service of the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Nine.* *Acts paſs'd* April 21.

2. *An Act for continuing ſeveral Impoſitions and Duties to raiſe Money by way of Loan, and for Exporting* Britiſh *Copper and Braſs Wire Duty-free, and for Circulating a farther Sum in Exchequer-Bills in caſe a new Contract be made in that behalf; and concerning the Oaths to be adminiſtred in relation to* Italian *Thrown Silks; and touching Oils and Plantation Goods of Foreigners, taken, or to be taken as Prize; and concerning Drugs of* America *to be Imported from Her Majeſty's Plantations; and for appropriating the Monies given in this Seſſion of Parliament; and for making out Debentures*

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tures for two Tranſport-Ships in this Act named; and to allow a farther time for Regiſtring certain Debentures; and for Relief of Perſons who have loſt ſuch Tickets, Exchequer-Bills, Debentures, Tallies or Orders, as in this Act are mentioned.

3. *An Act for aſcertaining and directing the Payment of the Allowances to be made for, or upon the Exportation from* Scotland *of Fiſh, Beef and Pork cured with foreign Salt imported before the Firſt Day of* May, 1707, *and for diſpoſing ſuch Salt ſtill remaining in the hands of Her Majeſty's Subjects there; and for aſcertaining and ſecuring the Allowances for Fiſh and Fleſh Exported, and to be Exported from* Scotland *for the future.*

4. *An Act for improving the Union of the two Kingdoms.*

5. *An Act to prevent the laying of Wagers relating to the Publick.*

6. *An Act for preſerving the Privileges of Ambaſſadors, and other publick Miniſters of foreign Princes and States.*

7. *An Act for the better Aſcertaining the Lengths and Breadths of Woollen Cloth made in the County of* York.

8. *An Act to preſerve the Rights of Patrons to Advowſons.*

9. *An Act to enable Infants who are ſeized or poſſeſſed of Eſtates in Fee in Truſt, or by way of Mortgage, to make Conveyances of ſuch Eſtates.*

10. *An Act for rendring more effectual the Laws concerning Commiſſions of Sewers.*

11. *An Act for the better Preſervation of Parochial Libraries in that part of* Great Britain *called* England.

12. *An Act for giving the Commiſſioners of Sewers for the City of* London, *the ſame Powers as the Commiſſioners of Sewers for Counties have, and to oblige Collectors for the Sewers to account.*

13. *An Act for Repairing and Improving of* Moriſon's *Haven, and the Fort there, in the Shire of* Eaſt-Lothian, alias, Hadingtoun.

14. *An Act for Building a Pariſh-Church and Parſonage-Houſe, and making a new Church-Yard, and a new Pariſh in* Birmingham *in the County of* Warwick, *to be called the Pariſh of Saint* Philip.

15. *An Act for the publick Regiſtring of Deeds, Conveyances*

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veyances and Wills, and other Incumbrances which ſhall be made of, or that may affect any Honours, Manners, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments within the County of Middleſex, after the twenty ninth Day of September one thouſand ſeven hundred and nine.

16. An Act for the Queen's moſt Gracious, General and Free Pardon.

17. An Act for continuing the former Acts, for the Encouragement of the Coinage, and to encourage the bringing of foreign Coins, and Britiſh or foreign Plate to be coined, and for making Proviſion for the Mints in Scotland, and for the proſecuting Offences concerning the Coin in England.

18. An Act for Raiſing the Militia for the Year One thouſand ſeven hundred and nine, although the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.

19. An Act for making more effectual an Act made in the Sixth Year of Her Majeſty's Reign, for the better preventing of Miſchiefs that may happen by Fire.

20. An Act for appointing Commiſſioners to treat and agree for ſuch Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments as ſhall be judged proper to be purchaſed for the better fortifying Portſmouth, Chatham and Harwich.

21. An Act for altering Whitſuntide and Lammas Terms for the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

22. An Act for making perpetual an Act for the better preventing the Counterfeiting the current Coin of this Kingdom; as alſo for giving the like Remedy upon Promiſory Notes, as is uſed upon Bills of Exchange; and for the better Payment of Inland Bills of Exchange; and for continuing ſeveral Acts made in the Fourth and Fifth Years of Her Majeſty's Reign, for preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts.

As alſo to 31 Private Bills: And afterwards a Speech of the Lord-Commiſſioners was delivered to both Houſes by the Lord-Chancellor as followeth,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Lords Commiſſioners Speech to both Houſes of Parliament

BEing now, by the Queen's Directions, to put an End to this Seſſion, We have it in Command from her Majeſty to aſſure you, Her Majeſty is extremely ſenſible of the Zeal and Affection you have ſhown for Her Service, and the Good of Her People, and of the Prudence and Diſpatch with which you have compleated the important Buſineſs of this Seſſion.

The Vigour and Firmneſs of your Proceedings have already

A. C. 1708. *already had a very good Effect on Affairs abroad; and there is ground to hope, that by God's Bleſſing on Her Majeſty's Endeavours, that this will every Day appear more and more evident.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

We are to return you in particular Her Majeſty's Thanks, for your having provided ſo timely and effectually the Supplies found neceſſary to the Proſecution of this War, with an augmentation of thoſe Forces, which, in conjunction with our Allies, have, by God's Aſſiſtance, procured us the preſent Advantages over the common Enemy.

Your Cheerfulneſs in giving ſuch large Supplies at this Juncture, and the ready Advances which have been made for their being effectual, with ſo little Burden to the People, ſhew you perfectly underſtand how to make a right Uſe of Our paſt Succeſſes, and that nothing is too difficult for ſo dutiful and affectionate Subjects, acting in Defence of ſo good a Cauſe.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Her Majeſty, thro' the whole Courſe of Her Reign, having been deſirous to ſhew all poſſible Inſtances of Goodneſs and Clemency to Her Subjects, hath now for the Strengthning the Union, and Quieting the Minds of all Her Subjects throughout the United Kingdom, thought fit to grant them an Act of Grace and Free Pardon, in a more full and beneficial manner than hath been formerly uſed; not doubting but all Her People will make a right Uſe of, and ſuitable Returns on their part for ſo extraordinary an Indulgence.

Her Majeſty having alſo been graciouſly pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to the ſeveral Bills you have preſented during this Seſſion, commands Us to obſerve to you on that Occaſion, that the Life and Benefit of all Laws, how wiſely ſoever they are framed, do chiefly conſiſt in a due and regular Execution of them; and therefore to exhort you, that when you return to your Countries, you would think it indiſpenſably your Duty to ſet a good Example towards an impartial and ſteady Obſervation of the many good Laws which have been enacted (eſpecially ſince the late Revolution) and which fall within your Province to execute.

It being but too evident, that the Defect at preſent attending us, is not ſo much the Want of new Laws, as the Neglect and diſregarding thoſe already made.

After

A. C. 170$\frac{3}{5}$.

After which the Lord Chancellor declar'd, That it was Her Majeſty's Royal Will and Pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to the 19th Day of *May* next.

The Parliament Prorogued.

On the 23d of *January*, Signior *Cornaro* Ambaſſador in Ordinary from the Republick of *Venice*, had a private Audience of Her Majeſty, to condole the Death of the Prince, and preſented a Letter on that Occaſion from the Senate. The ſame Day Don *Louis D' Acunha* Envoy-Extraordinary from the King of *Portugal*, had alſo a private Audience of Her Majeſty, to condole the Death of his Royal Highneſs from his Maſter, who, as ſoon as he received the Notification, retired for 4 Days from Publick Buſineſs, not Signing any Paper, according to the Rule of his Court, and directing his Mourning to be as for a King of *Great Britain*. Four Days * after, *Robert* Lord *Lexington*, was ſworn of Her Majeſty's Privy Council; and *Thomas Smith*, Eſq; one of the Clerks in Extraordinary of the ſame.

Audiences of the Venetian and Portugueſe Miniſters.

* Jan. 27th *The Lord* Lexington *ſworn of the Privy Council; and Mr.* Thomas Smith *Clerk of the ſame.*

The Queen having been pleaſed, upon the Arrival of two young *Muſcovite* Princes, to diſtinguiſh them as near Relations to his *Czariſh* Majeſty, by giving order for their being received and entertained at her Charge, and attended by her Officers; The ſaid Princes, to ſhew the grateful Senſe they had of Her Majeſty's particular Favours to them, deſired to be admitted to an Audience, to which they were accordingly introduced by Mr. Secretary *Boyle* on *Sunday* the 23d of *January*. They each of them made their Compliments to Her Majeſty in *Latin*, expreſſing, with great Reſpect, the true and humble Senſe of Gratitude with which they acknowledged, and ſhould always have the Satisfaction to remember, the ſingular Marks of Kindneſs, which Her Majeſty was pleaſed abundantly to heap upon them. And at the ſame time that they congratulated Her Majeſty upon the ſignal Succeſs of Her Victorious Arms, they wiſhed Her a long and proſperous Continuation of the ſame. To which Her Majeſty made Anſwer, in a moſt Gracious manner, *That She had ſo much Eſteem and Friendſhip for his* Czariſh *Majeſty, that She could not but be very well pleaſed to ſee any ſo nearly Related to him in Her Kingdoms, and have an Opportunity of ſhowing her Kindneſs and Diſtinction to them.*

Two young Muſcovite *Princes admitted to the Queen's Audience; and entertain'd at Her Majeſty's Charge.*

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them. Her Majesty thanked them for their Congratulations and good Wishes, and was pleased to say, *She would endeavour to make their stay here as agreeable to them as She could.* Besides this Compliment paid to the *Czar* of *Moscovy*, in order to sooth the late Affront offer'd to his Ambassador, an Information was try'd at the *Queen's Bench*, *Westminster*, the 14th of *February*, before the Lord Chief Justice *Holt*, for the Queen, against *Thomas Morton*, *Isaac Spiltumb*, *Andrew Slan*, *Edward Young*, and 10 others, for meeting, consulting, and conspiring to arrest and imprison that Minister, for which they were all found Guilty (excepting *Young*) saving the special Matter of the Privilege of Ambassadors, to be argued before the Judges the next Term. There were present in Court, the Earl of *Sunderland*, Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, the Lord *Hallifax*, and several other Persons of Quality. Some Days * before, the Queen in Council was pleas'd to declare, 'That the pub-'lick Business encreasing, Her Majesty had thought 'fit to appoint a Third Secretary of State of *Great* '*Britain*, but that Her Majesty intended nevertheless to continue the Foreign Affairs, for the pre-'sent, in the Course of Dispatch they were now in. Thereupon *James* Duke of *Queensberry* and *Dover*, was sworn into that Office; and at the same time, *John* Duke of *Argyle*, was sworn of Her Majesty's Privy-Council. The 13th of the same Month the Marquis *Viali*, Envoy-Extraordinary from the Republick of *Genoa*, had a private Audience, and the next † Day, the Baron *Rantzan*, Envoy-Extraordinary from the King of *Denmark*, a publick one, of Her Majesty to condole the Death of his Royal Highness the Prince; and on the 3d of *March* his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, and *John* Duke of *Roxborough* were sworn of Her Majesty's Privy-Council. Four Days * after, Monsieur *de Sand*, Minister from the Duke of *Mecklemburgh* had a private Audience of Her Majesty, to condole the Death of the Prince; And about the same time, the Court receiv'd the following Account of a Sea Engagement, from on Board Her Majesty's Ship the *Assurance*, commanded by Captain *Tollar*, dated in *March* the 3d.

The Persons concern'd in the Arrest of the Muscovite *Ambassador try'd and found guilty* Feb. 14th.

* Feb. 3d. *The Duke of* Queensberry *appointed a Third Secretary of State. And the Duke of* Argyle *sworn of the Privy-Council.*

† Feb. 14th. *Audiences of the* Genoese *and* Danish *Envoys.*

* March 3d *The Duke of* Marlborough *and* Roxborough *sworn of the Privy-Council.*

The Duke of Mecklemburgh's *Minister has a private Audience.*

'On

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An Account of a Sea Engagement, March 2d.

'On *Sunday* laſt (ſailing from *Ireland*) the *Angleſea* and *Sunderland* loſt Company with us, with 'which went away ſome part of our Fleet. Yeſterday Morning, about 5 a Clock, we ſaw 4 Sail 'ſtanding after us, we ſteering away E. and by N. 'the *Lizard* bearing then about N. N. E. 8 Leagues 'by Eſtimation. About 7 they came within ran-'dom Shot, and then brought to. We then made a 'Signal for the *Hampſhire* and *Aſſiſtance* to draw in-'to a Line, and another for the Merchant-ſhips to 'bear away, which they took no notice of. About 8 'they bore down to us, having made a Signal for 'their Line, and then came within Musket-ſhot, 'and hoiſted *French* Colours; the Commodore, which 'was a Ship of 70 Guns or upwards, came ranging 'along our Larboard-ſide, and fell on Board us, ſo 'that we engaged Yard-Arm and Yard-Arm for al-'moſt the ſpace of half an hour; during which he 'plied us ſo warmly with Small-ſhot, that he cut 'off moſt of our Marines and Seamen quartered 'upon Deck; after that put off and fell on Board 'again on our Lee-ſide, firſt ranging on our Bow, 'and then on to our Quarter, upon whom we fired, 'with the utmoſt Vigour, our Upper-deck and part 'of our Lower-deck Guns, that we obliged him to 'quit us again, ſtanding away a-head of us to-'wards the Merchant-ſhips; then the three other, 'of 40 and 50 Guns, came ranging along our ſide, 'firing ſeveral Broad-ſides into us, and after that 'bore away as the former. The Damage we recei-'ved was very great, having our Ship's ſide in a 'great many places ſhot through and through, our 'Shrouds and Back-ſtays cut to pieces, as alſo our 'Main and Falſe-ſtay; which, if not timely ſeen, 'had occaſioned the loſs of our Maſt. Our Fore-'ſail and Foretop-ſail was tore to pieces, our beſt 'Bower with their Shot cut away, one of the Flukes 'of the ſpare Anchor likewiſe ſhot off, and our 'ſmall Bower by the Ship's boarding us was drove 'through our Ship's Bow. We endeavoured with 'what diſpatch we could to fix our Rigging, which 'took up ſome time, and bend a new Fore-ſail and 'Foretop-ſail; after that we all bore down to ſe-'cure what Merchant-ſhips we could, expecting 'likewiſe to engage the Enemy again, which they 'declined

A. C. 1705.

'declined, ſtanding away to cut off part of our Convoy, which might, if they had regarded our Signal, 'got in Shore, and been ſecure. Some we brought 'in here, and, when engaged, ſaw others bear away for *Falmouth*, ſo we are not certain how many they took. The Diſpute laſted about two hours, 'in the beginning of which our Captain was 'wounded upon Deck, whither he was carried in a 'Chair, having for almoſt four Months been ſo ill, 'as to be unable to go out of his Cabin. Our firſt 'Lieutenant was ſhot in the Leg, which he got 'dreſs'd, and returned to his Charge on the Deck. 'Our ſecond was killed, as were alſo ſeveral of 'thoſe *French* Officers that we brought with us from '*Ireland*, and ſome of them wounded. We are not 'certain how many of our own Men were killed 'and wounded, not having been able to muſter the 'remainder, but believe our Loſs has been very 'great, the Action having been ſo ſevere, and the 'Sharpneſs of the whole having lain upon our Ship, 'which makes us believe the *Hampſhire* and *Aſſiſtance* have not received any material Damage. '*P.S.* Captain *Tudor*, who commanded the *Aſſiſtance*, 'dead of his Wounds. This Ship had 25 Men killed, and 53 wounded, ſome of them mortally. In 'the *Hampſhire* were 2 killed, 11 wounded; the '*Aſſiſtance* 8 killed, 21 wounded. The *French* Officers, who were on Board us, diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and by their Gallantry contributed very 'much to the Preſervation of this Ship. The kill'd 'and wounded amongſt them were as follows;

The French *Officers on Board the* Aſſurance *diſtinguiſh themſelves.*

Major *Brugere*,
Lieut. and Adjutant *D'Anroche*,
Lieut. *Mollié*,
Lieut. *Richemar*,
Enſign *Mauriès*,
Capt. *Bedora*,
} Kill'd.

Lieut. St. *Brés*,
Enſign *Falquié*,
Enſign *D'Anroche*,
} Wounded.

Monſieur *du Guay Trouin*, who commanded the Enemy's Squadron, had alſo abundance of Men kill'd and wounded, and took only five Merchant-Men, which he ſent into *Breſt*.

'A LIST

A LIST *of the moſt Eminent Perſons who died in the Year* 1708. *With ſome other* REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, *that could not conveniently be brought into the* Hiſtorical Series *of theſe* ANNALS.

ABout the middle of *January* died *John Dryden*, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Huntington*. JANUARY John Dryden *dies*.

On the 16th the Lords Proprietors of *Carolina* met at *Craven-Houſe*, where his Excellency *William* Lord *Craven*, was unanimouſly elected Lord Palatine of the ſaid Province, in the room of the Lord *Granville*, late Lord Palatine, deceas'd, whom his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort* ſucceeded alſo in his Proprietorſhip. *Lord* Craven *choſen Lord Palatine of* Carolina 16.

The ſame Day the Lady *Spanheim*, Wife of his Excellency Baron *Spanheim*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the King of *Pruſſia*, died at *Chelſea*. *The Lady* Spanheim *dies* 16.

Five Days before, *George Brudenel*, Earl of *Cardigan*, abjured the *Romiſh* Religion, and receiv'd the Sacrament according to the Rites of the Church of *England*; upon which, the next Day, he took his Seat in the Houſe of Peers of the Parliament of *Great Britain*. *The Earl of* Cardigan *abjures Popery* 11th.

On the laſt Day of *January* Sir *Edward Gage*, of *Hengrave* in the County of *Suffolk*, Baronet, died at his Houſe in *Bloomsbury*, *London*, in the 90th Year of his Age. *Sir* Edward Gage *dies* 31.

A. C. 1708.

FEBR. *Sir* Edward Seymour *dies* 18.

On the 18th of *February* Sir *Edward Seymour*, Baronet, Member of Parliament for *Exeter*, died at his Seat at *Maiden-Bradley*, in *Wiltſhire*. He was a Gentleman of a very ancient Family in the Weſt of *England*, and even an Elder Branch of that of the Duke of *Somerſet*, and being poſſeſs'd of a great Eſtate, he was a Member of all the Parliaments that were held ever ſince the latter End of the Year 1661. in which he ſhew'd himſelf an active Patriot, and a warm Stickler for the Church of *England*. In 1667. he promoted the Impeachment of the Earl of *Clarendon*. On the 25th of *February* 1772. he was choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; on the 9th of *April* 1673. made Privy-Counſellor; and ſoon after Treaſurer of the Navy. On the 6th of *March* 1679. he was again choſen Speaker, but the King refuſing his Approbation, the Parliament was prorogued to the 15th when the Commons choſe Serjeant *Gregory* to be their Speaker. In King *James*'s Parliament, he made a bold Speech againſt a ſtanding Army, and in the Convention Parliament, upon the Revolution, he oppos'd the Declaring the Prince of *Orange* King of *England*. Nevertheleſs, in 1692. he was made a Privy-Counſellor, and ſoon after conſtituted one of the Lords of the Treaſury. In the Year 1701. he forwarded in the Houſe of Commons the Impeaching of the Earl of *Orford*, and the Lords *Somers* and *Hallifax*. Upon the Queen's Acceſſion to the Throne, he was admitted into the Privy-Council, and made Comptroller of the Houſhold, which Place, about two Years after, he was oblig'd to reſign, by reaſon of his moroſe Temper, which gave ſome Diſguſt to a Perſon in great Power. He was endow'd with great Natural Parts, which together with his long Experience in Parliamentary Affairs, gain'd him the firſt Place among the leading Members of the Church-Party, by whom he was much regretted.

His Life and Character.

Dr. Staynoe's *Death*, 27.

The 27th of the ſame Month, died *Thomas Staynoe*, Batchelor of Divinity, Miniſter of the United Pariſhes of *Chriſt Church* and St. *Leonard Foſter-Lane*, *London*, and Arch-deacon of *Carmarthen* in *South-Wales*, died at his Houſe in *Warwick-Lane*.

Dr.

A. C. 1708.

Dr. *William Beveridge*, Lord Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, a Divine generally eſteem'd, both at home and abroad, for his univerſal Learning, ſound Morals, Pulpit Oratory, and ſolid Writings, died on *Friday* the 5th of *March*, at his Lodgings in the Cloyſters, *Weſtminſter-Abby*, in the 71ſt Year of his Age. He was educated in St. *John's College*, in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and on the 5th of *Nov.* 1684. he was enſtall'd Prebendary of *Canterbury*, in the Room of Dr. *Du Moulin*. Upon the Deprivation of Dr. *Thomas Ken*, Biſhop of *Bath and Wells*, for not conforming to the Government in 1691. he conſciencioufly refuſed the Offer of that Biſhoprick, though he was then Chaplain to King *William* and Queen *Mary*. About the beginning of the Year 1704, he was promoted to the See of St. *Aſaph*, in which, upon his Death, he was ſucceeded by Dr. *William Fleetwood*.

MARCH. *Dr.* Beveridge, *Biſhop of St.* Aſaph *dies*, 5.

Sir *John Turton*, formerly one of the Judges of the *King's-Bench*, and Sir *John Pole* Member of Parliament for *Newport* in *Cornwal*, died the 13th; as did alſo *Edward Strode*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Chicheſter*, and *Charles Goring*, Eſq; for *Staining*, towards the end of the ſame Month.

Sir John Turton, *Sir* John Pole, *Mr.* Strode *and Mr.* Goring *die.*

Anthony Duncomb, Eſq; Brother to Sir *Charles Duncomb*, the preſent Lord-Mayor of *London*, and Member of Parliament for *Heydon* in *Yorkſhire*, died the 4th of *April*.

APRIL. *Mr.* Duncomb *and the Lord* Dover *die.*

About a Week after *Henry Jermin*, Lord *Jermin* and *Dover*, a *Roman Catholick*, died alſo at his Seat in *Cambridge-ſhire*, and having left no Iſſue behind him, his Name was Extinct with him; but he left a conſiderable part of his Eſtate to Mr. *Jermin Davers*, Son of Sir *Robert Davers* of the County of *Suffolk*, by his Lady, the eldeſt Daughter of the Lord *Jermin*, this Lord *Jermin* and *Dover's* eldeſt Brother.

On the 21ſt Count *Noyelles*, General of the *Dutch* Forces in *Spain*, for the Service of King *Charles* III. died

And Count Noyelles.

A. C. 1708. died at *Barcelona*; having ſerved the States General about 50 Years with great Reputation.

Dr. Royce's *Death.* About the latter end of the ſame Month died *George Royce* Doctor in Divinity, who on the 1ſt of *November* 1691, was elected Provoſt of *Oriel*-College in *Oxford*, and afterwards made Dean of *Briſtol*, in which laſt place he was ſucceeded by Mr. *Booth*, and in the other by Mr. *George Carter*.

And Dr. Ridley's. *Humphry Ridley*, Doctor of Phyſick, and Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, *London*, died alſo in this Month. He wrote a Treatiſe call'd the Anatomy of the Brain.

Mr. Watſon *married.* On the 22d the Honourable *Charles Watſon*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of the Lord *Rockingham*, marry'd the Lady *Catherine Tufton*, Daughter to *Thomas* Earl of *Thanet*.

MAY. *Collonel* Alnut *and* John de la Fontaine, *die.* On the 7th of *May* Collonel *Alnut* died, as did the next Day *John de la Fontaine*, Eſq; a Gentleman of great Hoſpitality and Publick Spirit, at his Lodgings in *Bloomsbury-Square*, in the 72d Year of his Age. By his Will he left 2000 *l.* to *Chelſea* Hoſpital; 2000 *l.* to that of *Greenwich*, and 1000 *l.* towards the finiſhing of St. *Paul*'s.

The Duke of Queensberry *made D. of* Dover. About the middle of the ſame Month, the Duke of *Queensberry* was made a Peer of *Great-Britain*, with the Titles of Baron of *Rippon*, Marquis of *Beverley* and Duke of *Dover*.

The Lord Bellamont *dies.* On the 12th of *June* died *Nanfan Coot* Earl of *Bellamont*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, at the *Bath*.

And the Lord Belhaven. *His Life and Character.* On the 21ſt of the ſame Month died alſo the Lord *Belhaven*, deſcended from *Bruntwood*, a third Son of the great and noble Family of *Hamilton*, in *Scotland*. He appear'd againſt a *Popiſh* Succeſſor in the *Scotch* Parliament in 1681, for which he was committed to Priſon, and continued there till by Order of Parliament he was ſet at Liberty. Upon the late Revolution he promoted the ſettling the Crown on King

King *William* and Queen *Mary*; and having raiſed a Troop of Horſe, did conſiderable Service againſt the *Highlanders*. Soon after he was made of the Privy-Council and Exchequer in *Scotland*, where he forwarded the Reſtoration of the *Presbyterian* Government; and the Eſtabliſhment of the *Scotch African* Company. In 1695 he was concern'd in the Farm of the Inland Exciſe in *Scotland*. In the Parliament of 1700 he zealouſly promoted the Act to prevent the Growth of Popery; the Act for a *Habeas Corpus*, and other wholeſome Laws. In 1701 he travell'd with his two Sons. In the Parliament of 1704 he uſed his utmoſt Endeavours to get the Proteſtant Succeſſion ſettled in *Scotland* upon Limitations: And after that Parliament, was made one of the Lords of the Treaſury in *Scotland*. In 1706, when the *Union* came to be debated in the Parliament of that Kingdom, he joyned with thoſe who ſtrenuouſly oppos'd it: Which being aſcribed to diſaffection, upon the News of the Invaſion, he was ſent for by the Privy-Council of *Scotland*; confined firſt to his Chamber, and then in *Edinburgh* Caſtle; from whence, about two Months after, he was ſent up to *London*, and on the 17th of *June*, admitted to Bail. Four Days after he died of an Inflammation of his Brain, in the 52d Year of his Age, being born the 5th of *July* 1656. He was of a good Stature, well ſet, of a healthy Conſtitution, black Complexion, and graceful manly Preſence; had a quick Conception, with a ready and Maſculine Expreſſion; and was ſteddy in his Principles both in Politicks and Religion. A. C. 1708.

On the 6th of *July* the Lord *James Cavendiſh* was married to Mrs. *Yales*. And on the 8th his Lordſhip's Siſter, the Lady *Elizabeth Cavendiſh* was married to Sir *John Wentworth*.

JULY. *My Lord* James Cavendiſh *married*; *as alſo his Siſter, and ſeveral others.*

About the ſame time Sir *John Cotton* was married to Mrs. *Herbert*, Grand-Daughter to the Duke of *Leeds*; and the Honourable *Henry Bertie*, Brother to the Earl of *Abingdon*, and Member of Parliament for *Beaumaris*, to the Right Honourable the Lady *Dungannon*.

A. C. 1708.

The 10th of the same Month Collonel *James Kendal* died at *Cashalton*; He was a Member of Parliament for *Lestwithiel*, formerly Governour of *Barbadoes*, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Coll. Kendal *dies.*

The Duke of Mantua *dies.*

On the 5th of *July*, N. S. *Ferdinand Charles* Duke of *Mantua*, died at *Padua* in the 56th Year of his Age, being the last Duke of the Family of *Gonzaga*, which had possess'd the Dutchy of *Mantua* ever since the Year 1328. This last Prince had altogether degenerated from the Valour and Merit of his Ancestors; and having abandon'd himself to all the Excesses and Extravagancies of a brutish licentious Life, he died unlamented by any, and a Refugee in the Territories of *Venice*, by reason of his Defection from the Emperor, and his adhering to the Interest of *France*. Several Princes claim his Succession, among whom the Duke of *Lorrain* is nearest in Blood: But the Ban or Sentence publish'd at *Vienna* the 30th of *June*, against the Duke of *Mantua*, whereby he was degraded from his Dignity, and deprived of all the Fiefs holding of the Empire, (which probably hasten'd his Death) cuts off all Pretensions to his Succession, of which the Emperor may dispose as he shall think fit.

Sir William Windham *marries.*

On the 21st of the same Month Sir *William Windham*, Barronet, a *Somerset-shire* Gentleman, married the Lady *Catherine Seymour*, Daughter to the Duke of *Somerset*.

AUGUST. *Dr.* Tyson's *Death.*

On the 1st of *August*, Dr. *Edward Tyson*, a learned Anatomist, and Physician to the Hospitals of *Bethlehem* and *Bridewell*, *London*, died suddenly, in the 58th Year of his Age, being born at *Bristol* on the 28th of *February* 1650. His Works were the following:

Phocæna, or, the *Anatomy of a Porpoise*, dissected at *Gresham-College*; with a *Preliminary* Discourse concerning *Anatomy*; and a *Natural History of Animals*. *London*, printed for *Benjamin Tooke*, at the *Ship* in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard, 1680. in 4°.

Vipera

A. C. 1708.

Vipera Caudiſona America, or, the *Anatomy* of a *Rattle Snake*, diſſected at the Repoſitory of the *Royal Society*, *January* 1682-3. *Vide Philoſoph. Tranſact.* N°. 144. p. 25.

Lumbricus Latus, or, A Diſcourſe read before the *Royal-Society*, of the *jointed Worm*; wherein a great many Miſtakes of former Writers concerning it are remarked: Its Natural Hiſtory from more exact Obſervations is attempted, and the whole urged, as a Difficulty, againſt the Doctrine of Univocal Generation. *Vide Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N°. 146. pag. 146.

Lumbricus Teres, or ſome *Anatomical Obſervations* on the *Round-Worm* bred in Human Bodies. *Vide Philoſoph. Tranſact.* N°. 147.

Tajacu ſive Aper Mexicanus Moſchiferus, or, the *Anatomy* of the *Mexico Musk-Hog*. Vide Philoſoph. Tranſact. *N°.* 153. *p.* 359.

Lumbricus Hydropicus, or, an Eſſay to prove, that *Hydatides* often met with in Morbid Bodies, are a *Species* of *Worms* or *imperfect Animals*. Vide Philoſoph. Tranſact. *N°.* 193. *pag.* 506.

Carigueya ſeu Marſupiale Americanum, or, the *Anatomy* of an *Opoſſum* diſſected at *Greſham-College*. Vide Philoſophical Tranſactions. *N°.* 239. *pag.* 105.

Ephemeri Vita, or, the Natural Hiſtory and Anatomy of the *Ephemeron*, a Fly that lives but Five Hours. Written originally in *Low-Dutch* by *Jo. Swammerdam*, M. D. of *Amſterdam*, and publiſhed in *Engliſh* by *E. Tyſon*, M.D. *London*, Printed for *Henry Faithorne* and *John Kerſey*, at the *Roſe* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard* 1681. in 4°.

Embrionis

A. C. 1708.

Embrionis Galei levis Anatome. Vide Franc. Willoughbæi Hiſt. Piſcium, Edit. à Jo. Raio in Appendic. pag. 13. *Lumpi Anglorum Anatome.* ibid. pag. 25.

The Scent Bags in *Poll Cats*, and ſeveral other *Animals*, firſt diſcovered. *Vide* Dr. *Plot*'s Natural Hiſtory of *Oxfordſhire*, pag. 305.

Vide Thom. Bartholini Acta Medica & Philoſophica Hafnienſia, Vol. 5. *ubi.*

Obſerv. 26. *Vomica Pulmonis.*

Obſerv. 27. *Hydrops Thoracis, & difficultatis ſpirandi rara Cauſa.*

Obſerv. 28. *Hemoptoe Tuſſis, Pleuritis, & Empyema à duobus claviculis, fortuitò in Pulmones delapſis.*

Obſerv. 29. *Polypus omnes Corporis totius Venas & Arterias occupans.*

Obſerv. 30. *Polypus Bronchiarum & Tracheæ.*

Vide ejuſd. Obſerv. 101. Obſerv. 107. Obſerv. 108.

Some *Anatomical Obſervations* of *Hair* found in ſeveral parts of the Body, as alſo *Teeth*, *Bones*, &c. with Parallel Hiſtories of the ſame obſerved by others. *Vide* Dr. *Hooke*'s *Philoſophical Collections.* N°. 2. pag. 11.

Anatomical Obſervations of an *Abſceſs* in the *Liver*; a great number of Stones in the *Gall-Bag* and *Bilious Veſſels*; an unuſual Conformation of the *Emulgent* and *Pelvis.* A ſtrange *Conjunction* of both *Kidnies*, and great Dilatation of the *Vena Cava*, Vide Philoſoph. Tranſact. *N°.* 142. *pag.* 1035.

An Anatomical Obſervation of four *Ureters* in an Infant; and ſome Remarks on the *Glandulæ Renales*, ibid. pag. 1039.

An

A. C. 1708.

An Abſtract of Two Letters from Mr. *Sampſon Birch* an Apothecary in *Stafford*, concerning an extraordinary Birth; with Reflections thereon. *Vide Philoſoph. Tranſact.* N°. 150. p. 281. and Dr. *Plot*'s Natural Hiſtory of *Staffordſhire*, pag. 272.

The Figure of the *Cochineal Fly*. Vide Philoſoph. Tranſact. *N°.* 176. pag. 1202.

An Obſervation of *Hydatides* found in the *Veſica Urinaria* of Mr. *Smith*. Vide Philoſoph. Tranſact. *N°.* 87. *pag.* 332.

An Obſervation of an Infant, where the *Brain* was depreſſed into the Hollow of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck. *Vide Philoſophical Tranſactions*. N°. 228. pag. 535.

An Obſervation of one *Hemiſphere* of the *Brain ſphacelated*; and a Stone found in the Subſtance of the *Brain*. Vide Philoſoph. Tranſactions. *N°.* 228. *pag.* 535.

AUGUST. *Sir* R. Marſham *married.*

On the 19th of the ſame Month Sir *Robert Marſham* married one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of the late Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, Rear-Admiral of *Great-Britain*.

Dr. Brown's *Death.*

On the 27th Dr. *Edward Brown*, formerly Phyſician to King *Charles* II. and then to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hoſpital, Preſident of the College of *Phyſicians*, *London*, and Fellow of the Royal-Society, died at *Northfleet*, near *Greenhithe*, in the County of *Kent*. He wrote and publiſh'd the following Works:

1. A brief Account of ſome Travels in *Hungaria*, *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, *Macedonia*, *Theſſaly*, *Auſtria*, *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola* and *Friuli*: As alſo ſome Obſervations on the Gold, Silver, *&c.* Mines, Baths and Mineral Waters in thoſe Parts, *&c. London*, 1673. 4°. Afterwards with Additions in *Folio*; an Account of which is in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N°. 95.

1. An

A. C. 1708.

2. An Account of ſeveral Travels through a great part of *Germany*, in four Journies. 1. From *Norwich* to *Cologn*. 2. From *Cologn* to *Vienna*, with a particular Deſcription of that Imperial City. 3. From *Vienna* to *Hamburgh*. 4. From *Cologn* to *London*. *London*, 1679. 4°. An Account of which is alſo in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N°. 130.

Several of his Diſcourſes are alſo printed in the ſaid *Philoſophical Tranſactions* and in the *Philoſophical Collections*.

He tranſlated into *Engliſh the Life of* Themiſtocles, which is in *Plutarch*'s *Lives*, tranſlated from the *Greek* by ſeveral Hands, *London*, 1683. 8°. And the *Life of Sertorius* in the Third Volume of *Plutarch*'s *Lives*. London, 1684. 8°. *&c.*

John Evelyn, *Eſq; made one of the Poſt-Maſters General.*

Sir *Robert Cotton* Knight, having about the latter end of *Auguſt*, reſign'd his Office of one of the Poſt Maſters-General of *Great-Britain*, was ſucceeded therein by *John Evelyn*, Eſq;.

SEPTEM. *The Earl of* Bradford *dies.*

On the 19th of *September*, *Francis* Earl of *Bradford*, Treaſurer of the Houſhold to Her Majeſty, died at his Houſe at *Twittenham* in the County of *Middleſex*, in the 89th Year of his Age. He was the Son and Heir of Sir *Francis Newport* of *High-Ercal*, in *Shropſhire*, Knight, who for his eminent Services to King *Charles* I. was on the 14th of *October* 1642. advanc'd to the Dignity of a Baron of this Kingdom, by the Title of Lord *Newport* of *High-Ercal*. His Son having ſuffer'd much for the Royal Cauſe retired to *France*, where he died in 1650. His Son, (the late Earl) was alſo very active in the King's Service in *North-Wales*; but being taken Priſoner in 1644. he underwent the Fortune of many other loyal Cavaliers, till the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. in 1660. In conſideration of his Sufferings, he was firſt made Comptroller and afterwards Treaſurer of the Houſhold to that Prince; who by Letters-Patent dated the 11th of *March* 1674. advanc'd him to the Dignity of Viſcount *Newport* of *Bradford*, in the County of *Salop*,

Salop. He was likewiſe admitted into the Privy-Council of that King, and of his Brother and Succeſſor, King *James* II. who continued him in his Poſt of Treaſurer of the Houſhold till *February* 1686-7, when finding him not ſo pliable to his Deſigns as he expected, he laid him aſide and advanc'd the Earl of *Yarmouth* to his Place. Upon the Revolution Viſcount *Newport* was reſtored to his Office of Treaſurer of the Houſhold; and by an Underſtanding with his Son-in-Law, the Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, did alſo execute the Office of Cofferer. He was likewiſe made a Privy-Counſellor to King *William*, who had a great Eſteem for him; and as a farther Mark of his Favour, on the 11th of *May*, in the Sixth Year of his Reign, created him Earl of *Bradford*; And upon Her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, he was continued Treaſurer of the Houſhold. He left his ſecond Son, the Honourable *Thomas Newport*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of Her Majeſty's Cuſtoms, his Executor; and was ſucceeded in his Honour, and the Bulk of his Eſtate, by his Grandſon. A. C. 1708.

The 20th the Lady *Fitz-harding*, the Wife of *John Berkley* Lord Viſcount *Fitz-harding* of *Beerhaven*, formerly Governeſs to the late Duke of *Gloceſter*, died at her Houſe at St. *James's*. *The Lady* Fitz-harding *dies.*

The ſame Day, *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery* married the Lady *Arundel*, Widow-Dowager of the late Lord *Arundel* of *Trerice*, in the County of *Cornwal*. *The Earl of* Pembroke *married the* 20th.

On the 12th of *October*, Dr. *Gregory* a learned Mathematician, born at *Aberdeen* in *Scotland*, ſome time Mathematical Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Edinburgh*, and afterwards *Savillian* Profeſſor of Aſtronomy at *Oxford*, died at *Maidenhead* in the County of *Berks*. He has made his Name famous by ſeveral excellent Works, particularly *his Body of Aſtronomy*, which was received with univerſal Applauſe. He was ſucceeded in his place of *Savilian* Profeſſor by *John Caſwell*, Maſter of Arts, and Eſquire Beadle for Divinity. OCTOB. *Dr. Gregory's Death.*

On

A. C. 1708.

On the 14th of the ſame Month died Mr. *John Spademan*, an eminent Miniſter of a *Presbyterian* Congregation in the City of *London*.

Mr. Spademan's *Death.*

The Death both of Velt-Mareſchal *d'Auverquerque* and of Prince *George* of *Denmark*, which happen'd in the Month of *October*, has been mention'd in the Body of theſe *Annals*.

The EPITAPH engraven over the Prince's Body, was as follows.

DEPOSITUM

ILuſtriſſimi & Celſiſſimi Principis, *GEORGII Daniæ & Norvegiæ*, nec non Gothorum & Vandalorum Principis Hæreditarii, Sleſvici, Holſatiæ, Stormariæ, Dithmarſiæ & Cumbriæ Ducis, Oldenburgi, Delmenhorſti & Candaliæ Comitis, Ockinghamiæ Baronis; Sereniſſimi & Potentiſſimi *CHRISTIANI* Quinti, nuper *Daniæ & Norvegiæ*, &c. Regis, Fratris unici, ac Sereniſſimæ & Excellentiſſimæ Principis *ANNÆ* Dei Gratiâ *Magnæ Britaniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ* Reginæ, Fidei Defenſoris, *&c.* Mariti præchariſſimi; omnium Reginæ Exercituum, tam Mari quam Terris, Præfecti Supremi; *Magnæ Britanniæ & Hiberniæ*, &c. Summi Admiralli, Regalis Caſtri Dubris Conſtabularii & Gubernatoris, ac quinque Portuum Cuſtodis, Regiæ Majeſtati à Sanctioribus Conſiliis, Nobiliſſimique Ordinis aureæ Periſcelidis Equitis.

Nati *Hafniæ Daniæ Metrop.* XI°. April A°. 1653.

Denati *Kenſingtoniæ* 28° Octobris 1708.

Ætatis ſuæ LVI°.

Capt. Edwards *and* Capt. Balchin *tried and acquit-*

On the 27th commenc'd the Trials of Captain *Richard Edwards*, Captain *John Balchin* and Captain *Baron Wild*, on board the *Royal-Anne*, at *Spithead*; the Two firſt for loſing their Ships, and the laſt for not

not doing his Duty, by breaking the Line, and not obeying the Orders of the Commander in Chief; which lasted till Night. Captain *Edwards* of the *Cumberland*, was honourably accquitted, as to the doing his Duty, both as Commodore of the Squadron and Captain of the said Ship: Captain *Balchin* of the *Chester* was acquitted; but Captain *Baron Wild* of the *Royal-Oak*, was cashier'd the Service, and declared uncapable of serving Her Majesty at Sea for the future. A. C. 1708. *ted, and Capt. Baron Wild found Guilty and cashier'd.*

On the first of *November* died *John Blow*, Doctor of Musick, first Organist of Her Majesty's Chappel, composer of the Anthems, and Master of Musick. NOVEMB. *Dr. John Blow dies.*

On the 19th of this Month the King of *Prussia* married the Princess Dowager of *Mecklenburgh Swerin*, a Person of great Accomplishments; and the Nuptials were celebrated with uncommon Magnificence. *The King of Prussia marries.*

On the 6th of the same Month Sir *Henry Tyrrel* of *Buckinghamshire*, Baronet, died of a fit of an Apoplexy. *Sir Henry Tyrrel dies.*

Sir *Thomas Rawlinson*, Knight, President of *Bridewell*, and Alderman of *Castle-Baynard* Ward, died at his House in the *Old-Baily*, *London*; and was succeeded in his place of Alderman of *Castle-Baynard* Ward by *William Lewen*, Esq; and in his Presidentship of *Bridewell* by Sir *William Withers*, late Lord-Mayor. *And Sir Th. Rawlinson.*

Dr. *Hascard* Dean of *Windsor*, died also about the middle of this Month. *Dr. Hascard dies.*

On the 2d of *December* the Proprietors of *Carolina* met at the Lord *Craven*'s House in *Drury-Lane*, and unanimously made choice of Major *Edward Tinte*, to be Governour of that Plantation. DECEMB. *Major Tinte chosen Governor of Carolina.*

On the 10th died the Lady *Dungannon*, Relict of the Lord *Dungannon*, who died in Her Majesty's Service *The Lady Bertie dies.*

A. C. 1708. Service in *Spain*, and was ſince re-married to the Honourable *Henry Bertie*, Eſq;

Mr. Thynn *dies.* The 20th of the ſame Month *Henry Thynn*, Eſq; Son and Heir Apparent to the Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*, died of an Apoplexy.

The Earl of Rochford *dies.* Some time this Year died *William Zuleſtein*, Earl of *Rochford*, Son of *Frederick* of *Naſſaw*, Lord of *Zuleſtein*, by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Killigrew*, Knight, ſome time Vice-Chamberlain to Queen *Catherine*, *Charles* II's *Dowager*. This *Frederick*, a Colonel of Foot, was kill'd valiantly Fighting againſt the *French* at *Verdam*, October 12. 1702. being the Natural Son of *Frederick Henry* Prince of *Orange*, Grand-Father to King *William*; by whom he was created Baron of *Enfield* in *Middleſex*, Viſcount *Tunbridge* in *Kent*, and Earl of *Rochford* in *Eſſex* on the 10th of *February* 1695. He was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his Son the Lord *Tunbridge*, who on ſeveral memorable Occaſions has given diſtinguiſhing Proofs of his Bravery.

THE

THE APPENDIX TO THE ANNALS OF *Queen* ANNE's *Reign*; *Year the Seventh.*

Numb. I.

The PREAMBLE *of the* Petition *of the* Council *of* State *of the* United Provinces *for the Charges of the Year* 1709. *call'd the State of the War, preſented to the* States General *on the* 20*th of* November, (*N. S.*) 1708.

High and Mighty Lords,

'IT was anciently one of the Fundamental 'Laws and chief Maxims of the Govern-'ment of the *Netherlands*, even before they 'came into the Houſes of *Burgundy* and '*Auſtria*, that no Taxes or Subſidies could be impoſed or raiſed, without the unanimous Concurrence and Conſent of the Lords States of

'the reſpective Provinces. Hence undoubtedly 'it came to paſs, that when any Neceſſity re- 'quired their Conſent for raiſing Money, Appli- 'cation was made to them by Prayer and Peti- 'tion; for the Demeſns and certain other fix'd Sub- 'ſidies, (which were to be apply'd for the ſecurity 'of the Country, and maintaining ſome Garriſons 'on the Frontiers, where they had ſomething to 'Fear from the turbulent and unquiet Temper of 'the *French*, as alſo a Body of National Cavalry, 'which grew ſome time after more numerous, to 'be in a readineſs againſt all unforeſeen Accidents) 'being not ſufficient to defray thoſe Charges, when 'War, or the Service of their Country requir'd ex- 'traordinary Expences, they were obliged to peti- 'tion for the neceſſary Supplies, which were gran- 'ted. The Council of State, erected by the Em- 'peror *Charles* the V. was appointed amongſt other 'things, to form that Petition in his abſence from 'the Country; and notwithſtanding through the 'Abdication of the Regency of *Philip* the II. of '*Spain*, and their Union by the Authority of the 'States, the Republick receiv'd great Alterations in 'its Form and Conſtitution, yet the Buſineſs of the 'Petition was left to the Council of State, which 'was, as formerly, appointed for directing and 'managing the Affairs relating to the Common 'State, their Defence, Preſervation and Union. 'The Conſent on the ſaid Petitions has been gran- 'ted in different ways, for a ſhort or longer time, 'according to the nature of Affairs, and the Cir- 'cumſtances of Times; but it has been generally 'for a Year, ſince the Republick has been ſet- 'tled, when the Affairs for which the Conſent 'aforeſaid was deſired, allow'd that Limitation; 'and this Method has been yearly continued, 'without Interruption, ſince the year 1593, to this 'time.

'Therefore, High and Mighty Lords, this Year 'drawing to an end, the Council of State following 'the ancient Cuſtom and Order, have found them- 'ſelves oblig'd to take into conſideration, what 'ſhall be neceſſary and requiſite in the Year 1709, 'for the Support, Security and Welfare of the State, 'that they might preſent, in a due time, their Ge-

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'neral Petition to your High Mightineſſes, and 'deſire the Conſent of the Lords States of the re-'ſpective Provinces thereunto; and eſpecially con-'ſidering, That the States with their High Allies, 'are ſtill engag'd in an expenſive War againſt the 'Crown of *France* and her Adherents; That the 'Neceſſaries for carrying on this War as it ought 'to be, and bringing it to a good and wiſh'd for 'Concluſion, are ſo extenſive, and attended with 'many Difficulties, that by reaſon of the difficult 'Operations of this Campaign, tho' hitherto ſuc-'ceſsful, the Troops of the State have ſuffered very 'much; and that ſeveral other things, without which 'the War cannot be continued, have been either 'ſpent, or very much diminiſh'd: and laſtly, conſi-'dering, that in order to redreſs and re-eſtabliſh all 'theſe things, Time, which is ſo precious in War, 'ought to be husbanded and manag'd with the ut-'moſt Care.

'The Means for procuring the Security and 'Welfare of the State, may be conſider'd in reſpect 'to Affairs at Home and Abroad; and the Council 'of State has choſen the latter for the Subject Mat-'ter of their Conſiderations; ſeeing the Republick 'is ſtill engag'd in a War, and namely, in regard 'to the Forces, firſt by Land, and then by Sea; ac-'cording to the uſual cuſtom, Firſt, they have 'conſidered how far the Affairs have been carried 'to the Advantage of your High Mightineſſes and 'your Allies in this War, and eſpecially the laſt 'Campaign, and by what Efforts, and the manner 'thereof. 2d, The preſent Condition of the Ene-'my; from whence it will appear, in the 3d place, 'with what Vigour, Care and Efforts the War 'ought to be continu'd in the Year 1709. 4thly, 'They have conſider'd that theſe Efforts ought to 'be made with all poſſible Zeal and Diligence. '5thly, With Alacrity, Vigour and Firmneſs; and '6thly, with the univerſal and unanimous Con-'currence of the reſpective Provinces; from whence 'it ſhall be concluded, that upon theſe Grounds we 'may ſoon expect, with the Bleſſing of God, a 'good and laſting Peace. To theſe Conſiderations, 'ſhall be added, a particular Detail of the Ordinary 'and Extraordinary State of the War for the next

'Year, and in particular, of Sea Affairs, with their 'importance in ſeveral Reſpects, for the Advan-'tage of the State.

'As to the firſt Point, it is to be obſerved, That 'after the Deceaſe of *Charles* II. King of *Spain*, the 'Duke of *Anjou* was introduc'd as his Succeſſor, 'with the ſudden breaking the Treaty that had 'been ſolemnly made ſome time before to prevent 'it: That thereby, the Crowns of *France* and '*Spain*, with all their States and Dominions, 'became united: That the Electors of *Cologn* and '*Bavaria*, confederated themſelves with them, and 'by theſe means the *French* Troops took Poſſeſſion 'of all the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and the chief For-'treſſes of the Countries of *Liege* and *Cologn*, to the 'Eaſt-ſide of the *Rhine*: That conſequently no-'thing was heard on the Frontiers of the State, 'but great Preparations of War, and Motions of 'Troops, tho' they were outwardly covered with 'ſpecious Embaſſies for adjuſting all things in a 'friendly way, with no other real deſign, as the 'Event has juſtify'd, than to blind the Allies, if 'poſſible, in reſpect to thoſe Preparations of War. 'By theſe means your High Mightineſſes were ne-'ceſſitated to prepare your ſelves againſt the Dan-'gers you were threatned with, as much as it lay 'in your Power, and take every where Precautions 'ſuitable to the Fears you had from the formidable 'united Power of the Enemy. The Frontiers of 'the State being of large Extent, and therefore ha-'ving many Forts and Fortreſſes, it was neceſſary 'to put them in a good poſture of defence in all 'Parts, not knowing which way the Storm ſhould 'firſt happen to fall. It was by the ſame reaſon 'found neceſſary to augment the Forces both by 'Sea and Land; and notwithſtanding a greater 'Body of the latter was kept on Foot, after the 'Treaty of *Reſwick*, than after the Concluſion of 'the preceding Wars; yet it was of an abſolute 'neceſſity conſiderably to augment them by Re-'cruits, new Levies, and taking Foreign Troops 'into Pay. The War being kindled and begun on 'all ſides, and the Enemy ſparing neither Men nor 'Money, to render their Armies more numerous, 'either by fair or forcible Means, than in the former

'Wars,

'Wars, your High Mightineſſes were thereby 'obliged to make a farther Augmentation of your 'own, by taking more Foreign Troops, and aug-'menting your National Cavalry and otherwiſe, 'and to cauſe a good number of Troops to act on 'the Weſt-ſide of the *Maeze*: And that they might 'do the Service expected from them, to erect large 'Magazines on the Frontiers for their Subſiſtence 'in the Winter, and ſupply them with all Neceſ-'ſaries for the Operations of War in the Field: And 'laſtly, to repair from time to time, the loſs of the 'Men and Horſes. You were at the ſame time 'obliged to promiſe and pay great Subſidies to ſe-'veral Princes, for the performance of the Capitu-'lation made with them, to take their Troops, or 'elſe to bring them over to the Party of your High 'Mightineſſes and your Allies, and divert, by their 'Arms, thoſe of the Enemy to other Parts. To 'ſupport theſe great and exceſſive Charges, the 'State was obliged to borrow conſiderable Sums, 'and impoſe on the good Inhabitants thereof, ex-'traordinary Taxes; tho' by the Calamities of War, 'they have from time to time receiv'd great Loſſes, 'and that the Means of their Subſiſtence are much 'leſſen'd: But ſeeing, as it has been mentioned, 'there was no other way to get out of theſe Dan-'gers, your High Mightineſſes, according to your 'high Wiſdom, thought it more glorious to bear 'patiently thoſe Charges, how great ſoever they 'were, than by avoiding the ſame, expoſe the Re-'publick to an univerſal and laſting Subjection.

'It was by theſe means that God Almighty was 'pleaſed, out of his infinite Goodneſs, to bleſs with 'Succeſs the Arms of your High Mightineſſes and 'your Allies, ſufficiently every Year ſince the be-'ginning of this War, tho' ſometimes more in one 'Year, and in one Part, than in others, by reaſon 'of ſeveral Accidents that are unavoidable in War. 'The Enemy were removed at a great diſtance 'from moſt of the Frontiers of the State: The '*Lower Rhine*, the *Maeze*, the Archbiſhoprick of '*Cologn*, and the Country of *Liege*, as far as to the '*Sambre*, were deliver'd from *French* Garriſons, and 'a good part of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* reduced to the 'Obedience of the Allies: The States and Coun-

'tries of the High Allies along and about the *Danube*, have been freed from the Invaſions of the 'Enemy: The greateſt part of the Principality of 'Catalonia, and ſeveral conſiderable Places in *Valencia* and *Andaluſia*, were poſſeſs'd and maintain'd: '*Lombardy* and *Italy* have been reſtor'd to their Lawful Princes and Sovereigns: The Town and Caſtle 'of *Suza* were recover'd, and thereby a Door opened 'into *Savoy*, *Dauphiné* and *Lyonnois*, and even into '*Burgundy*: And to come nearer to the Events of 'this Campaign, it is to be obſerved, that notwithſtanding the ſame could not be opened in *Piemont*, 'but very late, becauſe the bad Weather has continued there much longer than uſually; and that 'the Paſſes in the high Mountains of the *Alps*, 'which are paſſable in the fine Seaſon of the Summer, have, for a long time remained covered with 'Snow; yet notwithſtanding theſe difficulties, the 'Succeſs of the Operations of War, on that ſide, 'have by their Rapidity recompenced the caſual 'loſs of a good part of the Summer, and proved anſwerable to the Dexterity and Bravery with which 'they were managed. The Confederate Troops 'under the Command of the Duke of *Savoy*, to 'conceal their true deſign from the Enemy, having 'by their unſuſpected Paſſage, with ſome Cavalry 'and Cannon, drawn upon Sledges by Mules, 'through the Mount *Cenis*, and Little *St. Bernard*, 'allarmed the *French* for the Dutchy of *Savoy*, and 'obliged them to ſend moſt of their Troops for covering the Provinces of the *Tarantaiſe* and *Morienne*, 'and ſecuring Fort *Barraux* between *Chamberry* and '*Grenoble*, made a ſudden Countermarch towards 'the Forts of *La Perouſe* and St. *Louis*, in the Valley 'of *St. Martin*, which they poſſeſs'd, and afterwards 'forc'd *Exilles* to ſurrender, tho' by its ſituation on 'a high and ſteep Rock, it ſeem'd to be impregnable; and that no Artillery could be brought 'thither, but by the ſtrength of Men, and the help 'of new invented Machines. This Succeſs was followed with the taking of the regular and well 'provided Fortreſs of *Feneſtrelles*, and by the Conqueſt of that Place and *Exilles*, they have taken 'from *France* the two Keys ſhe had to penetrate 'into *Italy*, which all their Kings ſince *Charles*

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'the 8th to the preſent, have always, and as it 'were by Succeſſion, had in view; and on the 'contrary, the Duke of *Savoy* has opened a way 'into *France*.

'The Iſland of *Sardinia* in the *Mediterranean* Sea, 'has been conquer'd; a Kingdom of great Extent, 'and ſo fertile, that it has formerly ſerv'd, not only 'for a Granary for the whole Country of *Italy*, but 'proved alſo a Subject Matter of Contention, and 'Envy, firſt between the two moſt powerful Na-'tions, bordering on the *Mediterranean* Sea, and 'afterwards between the two neareſt Trading Re-'publicks. Out of that Kingdom may be ſupply'd 'the ſcarcity of Corn in *Catalonia*, for the Subſiſtence 'of the Troops; which Corn muſt have been other-'wiſe tranſported thither with great Charge from 'the *Milaneze*. That Country abounding with 'Horſes, tho' of a little ſize, will afford an eaſy op-'portunity for remounting the Cavalry in *Catalonia*; 'beſides ſeveral other Advantages, which the Bay 'of *Cagliary* affords to Navigation in the *Streights*, 'as it was experienc'd in time of need, by the Fleet 'of the State; when it was ſent in the time of 'the firſt War with *France*, to the Aſſiſtance of *Sicily*, 'which made a good uſe of that Bay.

'The Iſland of *Minorca*, and its chief Fortreſs 'and Port of *Mahon*, have been reduced to the O-'bedience of King *Charles*, with a quick and unex-'pected Succeſs; for tho' that Fortreſs is very well 'built, and was provided with all Neceſſaries for a 'long time, and a good Garriſon, and cover'd be-'ſides with Lines, Towers, and little Forts, yet that 'Place was conquer'd in 24 Hours, without any 'loſs that deſerves to be mention'd, and thereby 'were acquir'd ſeveral other Advantages, in relation 'to *Catalonia* and *Italy*, with a ſafe and good Har-'bour for the Ships of the Allies.

'But above all we are to conſider the Operations 'of this Campaign in the *Netherlands*; the Glory 'and Advantages the Arms of the Allies have ac-'quir'd thereby, and the fruitleſs Stratagems and 'Machinations of the Enemy, to hinder the ſame: 'For, notwithſtanding the *French*, after the unſuc-'ceſsful Expedition againſt *Scotland*, of which we 'ſhall ſpeak more at large, when we come to Sea

'Affairs, appear'd in the Field with a very numerous Army, and through ſeveral unavoidable Accidents, prevented the Army of the Allies about *Soignies*, and made themſelves Maſters, by ſecret Intelligence, of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and of the Neighbouring Forts of *Plaſſendael*, and the Red-Houſe, by Force of Arms, rendering thereby the Communication between the *Scheld* and the *Lys*, and the Frontiers of the State very difficult; yet their Treacherous Intelligence upon the Caſtle of *Antwerp*, tho' well laid and contrived, was diſappointed by the Vigilance of the Allies: their Project of beſieging *Oudenarde* prevented, and the Enemy were ſo vigorouſly attack'd, the 11th of *July* laſt, about that Place, that they were defeated, and forced to abandon the Field of Battle, with great loſs, and retire behind the Canal of *Bruges*. The Lines of *Comines*, which, till that time, had cover'd the *French Flanders*, and other Countries behind the ſame, were forced. The County of *Artois*, the Country about *Dunkirk*, and the Frontiers of *Picardy* brought under Contribution; and all the Deſigns of the Enemy upon *Dendermond* and the *Dutch Flanders* (except the Land of *Cadſant*;) being by theſe means diſappointed and prevented, the Allies undertook the Siege of *Lille*, and a numerous Train of Artillery, with all other Neceſſaries, was brought thither by Land, notwithſtanding the various Enterprizes of the Enemy to prevent it. That Siege has been, however, very difficult and bloody, by reaſon of the vigorous defence of a numerous Garriſon, conſiſting of choice Troops; as alſo upon account of the Natural and Artificial Strength of the Place; the repeated, tho' always fruitleſs, Efforts of the Enemy to relieve that Town, or by their Enterprizes upon *Bruſſels*, which they publiſh'd themſelves, and their ſecret Conſpiracies in *Antwerp* and *Aeth*, in order to oblige the Allies to abandon that Siege; as alſo becauſe of the frequent Attempts they made, tho' unſucceſfully, to diſturb the Convoys, and in particular at *Wynendale*, where the deſign of the Enemy, tho' they had a great Superiority of Forces, was diſappointed in a moſt glorious manner, by an inferiour number of the Allies; to which muſt be added the difficulties

'ficulties occaſioned by their poſſeſſing the Banks 'of the *Scheld*, and the Canal of *Bruges*; the inter-'rupting of Correſpondence; the cutting of Banks; 'the making of Inundations; and the great number 'of Flat bottom'd Boats, to cut of all Communica-'tion from the Sea ſide, with the Armies employed 'in the Siege of *Lille*. However, notwithſtanding 'theſe and other difficulties, that Place has been 'oblig'd, after a Siege of 2 Months from the open-'ing of the Trenches, to yield to the Valour of the 'Troops of your High-Mightineſſes, and thoſe of 'your Allies, and to ſubmit to them, with hopes 'that the Caſtle will ſoon be oblig'd to do the like 'By this Conqueſt is broke the Chain and Barrier 'of the ſtrong and well fortify'd Places, which '*France* has had for a long time, from the Sea to '*Namur*, to cover her Ancient Territories, and the 'Allies have open'd a way to penetrate thereinto. 'Thus has been reduc'd a City, which, through her 'Largeneſs, Opulency and Riches, her Manu-'factures and Commerce for Exchange of Money, 'between *France* and the North, had render'd her-'ſelf ſo famous: And with that Town, there has 'been at the ſame time acquired a conſiderable Part 'of a Province of the *French Flanders*, which having 'been formerly yielded by *France*, together with the 'Province of *Artois*, to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, by the 'Treaties of *Madrid* and *Cambray*, as the Price of 'the Victory of *Pavia*, was afterwards reſtor'd to 'that Crown, by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*. 'And when the War is remov'd at ſome diſtance 'from that City, the Income thereof being ma-'naged with due Oeconomy and Care, will contri-'bute very much to the Advantage of the Com-'mon Cauſe.

'However, *High and Mighty Lords*, notwithſtand-'ing the great Efforts that have been made hereto-'fore, theſe great Succeſſes and Advantages were 'not obtain'd without a world of Difficulties, and 'much Blood and Treaſure, becauſe of the great 'Power of the Enemy, and the Reſiſtance they 'have made. The *Lower Rhine* and the *Maeze* 'could not be reſcued, but by the bloody Siege of '*Keyſerwaert*, and ſeveral others, both difficult and 'expenſive, along thoſe two Rivers; while, at the

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'ſame time theſe Provinces found themſelves in 'great dangers on the ſide of *Nimeguen*, *Hulſt*, *Ma-'ſtricht* and *Antwerp*. The Affairs of *Germany*, 'where the Enemy, by ſeveral great Enterprizes, 'had ſpread every where the Terrour of their 'Arms, could not be reſtored, but by the ſharp Fight 'at *Schellemberg*, and the Bloody, though Glorious 'Battle of *Blenheim*. The good Turn the Affairs 'of *Italy* and *Piedmont* have taken, has coſt a World 'of Trouble, Blood and Mony: The Principality 'of *Catalonia*, and in particular, its Capital City 'could not be acquired, but by a long and Active 'Siege, and maintain'd by a vigorous Defence. 'And to render the laſt Campaign in the *Nether-'lands* ſucceſsful, it was found neceſſary, not only 'to ſend into the Field all the Troops that could be 'ſpar'd from the Garriſons, and to cauſe a whole 'Army of *German* Troops to march that way; but 'alſo to have a Reinforcement of ſeveral Battalions 'from *England*. And yet, notwithſtanding all theſe 'Meaſures, they found it very difficult to ſucceed, 'which does undeniably confirm what has been ſaid 'of the Siege of *Lille*; from which it is certain, 'and beyond Contradiction, That if the Great Ef-'forts that have been mentioned, had not been 'made on this ſide, thoſe great Advantages could 'not have been obtained over the Enemy.

'The Conjunction of the Crowns of *France* and '*Spain*, which continues ſtill, is to be conſider'd in 'the ſecond Place, and the State and Condition of 'both. This Conjunction and Union ſheweth, 'that all the Reaſoning and Arguments that are 'ſometimes deduced from the difference of Climate, 'Temper, Inclination, Cuſtoms, and Manner of 'Living of theſe two Nations, to prove their Natu-'ral Antipathy, ſignify nothing at all, when the 'Neceſſity of Affairs, or the Conſtitution of the 'Government require the contrary, and make an 'Alteration in their private and publick Intereſts, 'as it has been formerly obſerv'd; for thoſe two 'Crowns, have more than once, ſtrictly Confede-'rated themſelves. As to what concerns their pre-'ſent State, and in the firſt place, that of *France*, 'it is true, that ſince the beginning of this War, 'ſhe has been reſtrain'd within narrow Limits, by

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'the ſucceſſive Conqueſts of the Allies; yet without mentioning in this Place the Advantages that Crown has by her Conſtitution and Form of Government, and her great *Reſources* (which ought well to be conſider'd) of *Men*, by reaſon of the vaſt Number of her Subjects, and of *Money*, through their great Trade, and export of the Merchandizes, of their Growth and Manufacture, the Contributions they raiſe, and the Profits they make by their Privateering; and above all, by their Navigation and Trade to the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, (which will be more largely diſcuſs'd) it is to be obſerv'd, that *France* is ſtill in poſſeſſion of the whole Dutchy of *Savoy*, the *Upper Rhine*, from *Hunlnghen* to the River *Queich*, and of *Briſac* and *Kehl*, (which ſerve her on that ſide as a Bulwark, and give a continual Allarm, to two of the moſt conſiderable Circles of the Empire) as alſo of *Tryers* and the *Mozelle*, as far as *Traerbach*: And thoſe Conqueſts enable her to draw great Advantages in Money, or things worth Money, from the Neighbouring Territories of the Allies. *Spain*, which was heretofore in the Grand Alliance, continues in her Party, except *Catalonia*, and ſome Fortreſſes in *Valencia* and *Andaluſia*, and with *Spain*, the Indies; the Iſland of *Sicily*, the Provinces of *Namur* and *Luxemburgh*, and part of *Hainault* and *Flanders*, of which States no particular mention ſhall be made, the ſame having been ſufficiently done heretofore, except the *Indies*, which having been only conſider'd in general Terms, deſerve a more ſerious and particular Diſcuſſion, becauſe of their importance, in reſpect to *Spain* and *France*. With the *Indies* are to be underſtood the South and North part of *America*, with the moſt conſiderable Parts of the *Antilles*, that are ſtill in the poſſeſſion of *Spain*: And, it is certain, that that Crown, which in it ſelf was not very conſiderable, owes to the *Indies*, and in particular to their Conqueſts in *America*, the Grandure and Luſtre ſhe attain'd to; and if ſhe had kept to herſelf the vaſt Treaſures of that Country, 'tis very probable ſhe would have conquer'd all her Neighbours, and perhaps dictate Laws to all the Kingdoms and States of Europe. This will be no matter of ſurprize and wonder,

'wonder, if we conſider, (without entering into a 'particular Detail of the Riches of that Country) 'that it appears upon creditable Proofs, that during 'the whole Courſe of the 16th Century, they have 'brought every Year from thence into *Spain*, no 'leſs than 50 Millions (of Florins) in Gold and Sil-'ver, beſides Jewels and other Rich Goods and Mer-'chandizes. It was upon that Conſideration, that 'the Princes, who filled the Throne of *Spain* during 'that time, were ſo careful and Jealous of their 'Dominions in thoſe Parts. *Philip* II. after the Re-'volution of *Portugal*, having diſcover'd a deſign of 'the Inhabitants of theſe Provinces, to open a way 'directly to trade in the *Indies*, endeavoured with 'all imaginable care to divert that Project, and in 'order thereto connived at their Trade with '*Spain*, which in ſeveral reſpects was very Profi-'table and Advantageous to them: And the ſame 'Prince, having upon his Death thought fit to give 'the *Netherlands* to his Eldeſt Daughter, excluded 'them in expreſs Terms, from the Navigation and 'Commerce of the *Indies*. His Son and Succeſſor 'did not follow his Example; for having raſhly 'and inconſiderately forbid the Trade between the 'the Inhabitants of theſe Provinces and his King-'doms, the High Regency of the ſaid Provinces 'and their Subjects, were thereby encouraged and 'animated to fit out formidable Fleets to infeſt the '*Spaniſh* Coaſts, and attack their Fleets in their re-'turn from the *Indies*, in order to bring as much 'as it lay in their Power, thoſe Treaſures into this 'Country; and the Succeſs of their Enterprizes was 'ſo good and ſo quick, that 4 Years after that Pro-'hibition, the Commerce with the *Weſt Indies* was ſet-'tled, and they penetrated into *America*, even as far as '*Peru* and other Parts along the Coaſts of the South 'Sea, through the negligence of the *Spaniards* in 'not providing their Places, the Diſſatisfaction of 'the *Crioles* and *Mulatoes*, and the ignorance of 'Military Art amongſt that People; and ſuch Ad-'vantages were obtain'd thereby, and ſuch a Trade 'ſettled, that it would not be difficult to prove, 'that the State was never more flouriſhing, nor en-'joy'd more Riches than at that time, whereof the 'Circumſtances might have been better managed than

'they

'they were afterwards; and *Spain* was by these 'means, and their own Miſmanagement, brought 'into a great Confuſion, as to their Finances, and 'ſo to the Terms of the Treaty of *Munſter*.

'*France* having had an Eye upon the *Spaniſh* Co-'lonies in *America*, even during the Life of *Charles* II. 'King of *Spain*, got an information of their Con-'dition, and ſent for that purpoſe, in the Year '1680. a Squadron of Men of War, under the 'Command of the Count *d'Eſtrees*, who took a view 'of their Harbours and Roads, ſounded the depth 'thereof, and obſerved their Forts and Avenues; 'and having thereby diſcovered the Negligence of 'the *Spaniards*, for the ſecurity of their Colonies, 'they improv'd it to their Advantage, and got a 'great Profit by the plundering of *Vera Cruz*, and o-'ther Places, by a handful of Buchaneers and other 'Pyrates; and laſtly, in the late War by their En-'terprize upon *Carthagena*. King *Charles* II. being 'dead, the *French* by their ſecret Intrigues with the 'Duke of *Anjou*, under pretence of an Agreement, 'whereby the *French Guinea* Company at *St. Malo* 'was to ſupply the *Spaniſh*-Colonies with Negroes, 'and ſome other Pretences, carry'd their Point ſo 'far, that the Trade and Navigation to the *Spaniſh* '*Weſt-Indies* was granted to the Subjects of *France*; 'and the *Engliſh*, and the Subjects of this Repub-'lick excluded from the ſame. The Galleons and 'Flotillas were fetch'd and convoy'd by *French* 'Men of War, and brought into *France*, or into the '*Spaniſh* Ports neareſt to that Kingdom, as it has been 'ſeen lately, in regard of a Fleet from New *Spain*, 'which put into *Paſſage*, under a *French* Convoy, 'and was immediately conducted from thence to '*Breſt*. By theſe means, and the private Ships con-'tinually ſent from *France* into the South Sea, great 'Treaſures, even greater than ſome imagine, have 'been from time to time brought into *France*, where-'by that Crown has been effectually ſupported in 'this War. It follows from thence, that it is highly 'neceſſary to take ſuitable Meaſures againſt it, and 'conſider with the utmoſt care, which way, and 'by what means, our Anceſtors had ſo great a 'Succeſs in *America*, and in the Attempts they 'made upon the *Spaniſh* Fleets in their return from

'thence,

'thence, to ſee whether it will be poſſible, by 'taking the ſame Meaſures, to put a ſtop to a 'Navigation and Commerce ſo advantageous to '*France.*

'Having thus plainly demonſtrated, that all the 'Advantages gain'd over the Enemy, could not 'be obtained any other way, than by the great 'Efforts that have been made; and that they are 'ſtill formidable, and uſe all poſſible means to get 'over all theſe Difficulties; and keep poſſeſſion of 'their own Territories, and, of thoſe they have 'uſurped; it is, in the third Place, the Opinion of 'the Council of State, that the Forces both by Sea 'and Land, and other means, hitherto employed 'by your High Mightineſſes, are to be continued 'for the Year enſuing, nay, even augmented, if it 'be poſſible, in order to make the utmoſt Efforts 'for bringing this War to a good and ſpeedy con-'cluſion. Above all things, theſe Preparations 'muſt not be leſſen'd, becauſe your High Migh-'tineſſes would be thereby diſabled, not only from 'proſecuting your Conqueſts and Victories, but 'alſo unable to preſerve the Advantages already 'obtained, and ſo would dwindle into a Defenſive 'War, which, as it was formerly obſerved, is 'ſlightly carried on by thoſe who make it, and en-'creaſes the Courage of the other Party, and at laſt 'produces a ſort of Peace; which, in its Conſe-'quences ought to be eſteem'd no leſs dangerous 'than War it ſelf, eſpecially for a State like this, 'whereof the Subſiſtance is, for the moſt part, 'grounded on Commerce, Navigation, Fiſhery and 'Manufactures.

'But in the fourth Place, it is highly neceſſary, 'that theſe Efforts be made with all poſſible Zeal, 'Alacrity and Diſpatch; which Neceſſity is juſti-'fy'd, both by Reaſon and Experience in this, and 'the preceding Wars with *France.* This will ap-'pear the berter, if the Conſtitution of a Monar-'chical Government, where Orders may be given 'and executed with diligence, is duly conſidered; 'as alſo the Temper of that Nation, their Vigi-'lance and uſual Activity; and on the other hand, 'the Conſtitution of the Regency of this State, 'and the Delays, with which the Conſent of the

'Provinces

'Provinces on things reſolved, is granted; the 'Extent and Circumſtances of the Neceſſaries for 'the next Campaign, which require a great deal of 'Time, and the ſhort Interval there is now, ac-'cording to the preſent way of making War, be-'tween the end of one Campaign, and the begin-'ning of another, are ſo many Reaſons, which un-'deniably ſhew the indiſpenſible Neceſſity of uſing 'all imaginable Zeal and Diſpatch, in the Prepa-'rations for the next Campaign. Experience con-'firms this Truth, in a moſt certain and evident 'manner; and it were to be wiſh'd, that the Events 'of the preceding Wars, and even in this, had not 'given any inſtance of Delays and Negligence of 'ſome of the Allies, in providing what their Welfare 'and Preſervation required from them; that their 'Countries and Dominions had not thereby been 'expoſed to the Invaſion of the Enemies heavy 'Contributions, and even Burnings, and other De-'vaſtations: That their Towns and Fortreſſes had 'not been forced and conquered: That before their 'Troops took the Field, the means of their ſub-'ſiſtence had not been cut off from them, and ſuch 'Camps taken by the Enemy, as ſecured their own 'Frontiers, and hinder'd them from being attack'd. 'Tis to theſe Reaſons, that the loſs of *Cambray*, '*Valenciennes*, *Bouchain*, *Mons*, and ſeveral other 'Places, which in the former Wars yielded to '*France*, is to be attributed; and notwithſtanding 'the Enemy have not been able to get any Suc-'ceſs by theſe means in the *Netherlands*, during the 'preſent War, yet it muſt be own'd, that they 'have not been prevented; and that generally 'ſpeaking, they have been as ſoon, and ſometimes 'ſooner in the Field, than the Armies of the Allies. 'The Enemy being now actually buſy in reco-'vering their Forces, and Orders being already 'given, (according to certain Information) to the 'Intendants of the reſpective Provinces of *France*, 'to get in a readineſs their reſpective number of 'Men, for having their Armies compleat and ready 'to act in the beginning of the Spring: It is of an 'abſolute neceſſity, on the part of the Allies, to 'uſe all poſſible Diſpatch and Application, with-'out any loſs of time, for preparing every thing,

'in

'in order to take the Field betimes, and before the 'Enemy, for proſecuting the Advantages already 'obtained.

'In the fifth Place, the War muſt be carried on 'with Vigour, Courage, Conſtancy, and Reſolu-'tion. It is to theſe Virtues, that this Republick 'owes its Eſtabliſhment; for our Anceſtors had 'nothing ſo much at Heart, as to ſecure their Li-'berties with Courage, Patience, and Conſtancy, 'notwithſtanding all the Difficulties, Obſtacles, and 'Calamities they had to ſtruggle with in the Pro-'ſecution of their great and noble Deſign. The 'War of Forty Years, which they carried on be-'fore there was any Truce with *Spain*, does ſuffi-'ciently manifeſt this Truth; and to be fully con-'vinc'd thereof, it is enough to conſider the Cir-'cumſtances and extraordinary Accidents that hap-'pen'd in that War. We are not to forget the 'Devices, Motto's, and Emblems with which the 'Provinces, Cities, and Commonalties exhorted 'each other to Courage and Conſtancy, and to 'carry on the War with Vigour and Patience; 'nay, to give their All, rather than give by Force, 'the *Tenth Penny* demanded by *Spain*, and ſuffer 'any Encroachment on their Rights and Privi-'ledges. The Object or End of this preſent War, 'is not leſs conſiderable than it was at that time, 'ſeeing the Preſervation of the State, our Religion, 'Liberties, and all that is valuable and dear in the 'World, are concerned therein: And thoſe dear 'Pledges acquired with the Blood and Treaſure of 'our Anceſtors, and left unto us by them, cannot 'be preſerved too carefully, nor defended and 'maintained with too much Conſtancy and Firm-'neſs. That Courage and Reſolution is, next to 'the Bleſſing of God, the only Cauſe of the Ad-'vantages obtained in the preſent War, and a 'right uſe ought to be made thereof with the like 'Vigour and Conſtancy. The levelling of the 'Lines of *Comines*, and the Conqueſt of *Lille*, 'which has enſued thereupon, give an opportunity 'to the Allies, as it has been already obſerved, to 'penetrate into the Heart of *France*, and a good 'reaſon to hope to ſee in a ſhort time a good and 'ſecure Peace, for which this War was undertaken;

'but

'but 'tis altogether impoſſible to obtain this great 'End, unleſs the War is proſecuted with the ſame 'Vigour, wherewith it begun. And indeed, *High 'and Mighty Lords*, things are gone too far to grow 'remiſs at this time; for ſuch a Remiſſneſs would 'be as much inconſident with Prudence, Wiſdom 'and State-Policy, as with the Reaſons of War, 'and the Practice and Maxims of the wiſeſt Na- 'tions; and above all, this could never agree with 'the Gratitude due to the Almighty, or the Ad- 'vantages already obtain'd. The Countries and 'Towns conquer d, eſpecially thoſe in *Flanders*, 'which coſt ſo much Blood and Treaſure, would 'be thereby in the utmoſt danger of being reco- 'ver'd by the Enemies, who, by their great Power, 'if not oppoſed by a ſufficient number of For- 'ces, provided in a due time with all Ne- 'ceſſaries for their Subſiſtence and Operations, 'would find it very eaſy to attack thoſe Places; 'becauſe their many Frontier Towns would afford 'them the Neceſſaries for ſuch Enterprizes: And 'if that Deſign was not prevented and hindered, 'through Remiſſneſs, or leſſening the Efforts, that 'in the beginning of this War, and the Proſecution 'thereof were thought neceſſary, there would be 'certainly no way either to anſwer for that Loſs, or 'to retrieve it.

'VII. Now, *High and Mighty Lords*, there are 'good Grounds to hope, with the Bleſſing of God, 'that the State and their Allies, proſecuting the 'War with a ſufficient Force, Zeal, Firmneſs and 'unanimous Concurrence, and making a right uſe 'of the Advantages already obtain'd, will ſhortly 'bring the Enemy to the Terms of a good and 'ſure Peace. That Surety and Certainty is abſo- 'iutely neceſſary; becauſe it is in vain for a Peo- 'ple to propoſe to themſelves, the Advantages and 'Comforts of Peace and Tranquility, unleſs they 'have at the ſame time, reaſon to expect to enjoy 'the ſame with Security. And notwithſtanding 'the War is carry'd on for the ſake of Peace, and 'that therefore Arms, how juſtly ſoever they have 'been taken up, ought to be laid down, as ſoon as 'convenient, wiſe, and equitable Conditions are 'offer'd; yet the utmoſt Care is to be taken, that

'the Concluſion of a War may not prove the Beginning of a new One, and the End of Troubles the Riſe and Occaſion of new Difficulties. 'Your High Mightineſſes are now for the third time engaged in War with a Crown, which has ſhew'd, by many Inſtances, that amongſt other Maxims, ſhe holds this, that a Peace muſt ſerve as the Foundation of greater Deſigns for the future; which prefers her own Intereſt and Conveniency to Treaties and Engagements, and looks upon the Performance of a ſolemn Word and Promiſes, as a Virtue only becoming Subjects, and has no other Rule, than what ſhe thinks her Advantage and Intereſt. The Treaties that have been from time to time made with *France*, confirm beyond Contradiction, the Truth of this Aſſertion; and to be convinced thereof, there is no need to call to mind the Ancient Times, but only to caſt the Eyes on the Conſequences of the Treaties of *Weſtphalia*, and the *Pyrenees*. By the former, *France* obtained the *Suntgow* and *Alſace*, with with the Fortreſſes of *Briſac* and *Philipsburgh*, which extended her Frontiers to the *Rhine*, and gave her an Entrance into the Heart of the Empire: And by the latter Treaty, ſhe acquir'd a great part of *Luxemburgh*, the Country between the *Sambre* and the *Maeze*, with two Thirds of *Artois*, whereby ſhe became formidable in the *Netherlands*; but yet this being not enough to ſatisfy her Deſigns, ſhe diſturb'd the Emperor on the ſide of *Hungary*; *Spain*, by means of the War ſhe had with *Portugal*; and the *Netherlands*, upon certain pretended Rights of Devolution. The conſiderable part of thoſe Provinces yielded to that Crown by the Treaty of *Aix-La-Chapelle*, did but augment her Deſires to get the reſt, and therefore that Treaty continued hardly 4 Years. The Treaties of *Nimeguen* were ſufficiently broke almoſt as ſoon as they were concluded, by many Uſurpations, under the Name of Dependencies of the Places yielded by thoſe Treaties and Reunions thereunto, whereby they got a great part of the *Roman* Empire. Notwithſtanding, that by and after the Treaty of *Reſwick*, ſafe Meaſures, as Men thought, were taken for confirming the ſame, and

'pre-

'preventing the New Troubles, which were fore-
'ſeen and apprehended from the Death of the
'King of *Spain*, *Charles* II. of Glorious Memory; yet
'upon the Death of that Prince, that Treaty, and thoſe
'Meaſures were ſuddenly broken, upon pretence
'of ſurprizing Diſtinctions; ſo that it evidently
'follows from theſe Inſtances, that the Security of
'a Peace to be made, is not to be expected from
'ſolemn Treaties alone, tho' corroborated under
'Hand and Seal, between ſuch a Power as *France*,
'which has all along manifeſted, that ſhe has no-
'thing in view, but to enlarge her Territories
'and Dominions, and a Republick as this, which
'owing her Liberty and Independency to God,
'is obliged to defend the ſame with Conſtancy,
'Virtue and Bravery, according to the glorious
'Example of our Anceſtors. The Memory of
'this War, and the Animoſities conceived before,
'are not immediately to be extinguiſhed by a
'Treaty of Peace, and eſpecially with *France*,
'which along time ſince, and eſpecially ſince the
'Treaty of *Munſter*, has look'd upon this State
'as the chief Obſtacle to their ambitious Deſigns
'upon the *Netherlands*; and therefore grounded
'the Pretence of the War, which began in the
'Year 1672, on the Meaſures Your High Migh-
'tineſſes had taken in the Year 1669, for the Se-
'curity of the ſaid Provinces; and have, ſince
'the Death of the late King of *Spain*, look'd upon
'this State as one of the greateſt Oppoſers to the
'Deſigns they had of Uniting and Conſolidating
'the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*. There is be-
'ſides to be conſidered, the Difference of Reli-
'gion, and the Deſign of *France* to extirpate that
'which your High Mightineſſes hold for the
'True One; and laſtly, the troubleſom and
'unquiet Temper of the *French* Nation, which
'for two Centuries paſt, has made other People
'afraid of their Neighbourhood. All theſe Conſi-
'derations ſhew, that no other Peace but a ſure
'one, is to be admitted: We do not mean, how-
'ever, ſuch a Peace, which is rather to be fancied
'in the Imagination of Men, than to be expected
'in this World, conſidering the continual Vicif-
'ſitude of humane Things; and that God Al-

'mighty, in his infinite Wiſdom, has thought 'fit to cover future things with Darkneſs, to ex-'poſe the Folly of Men, who carry their Care 'and Fears further than they ought; but ſuch a 'Peace which may be made with all poſſible 'Prudence and Precaution, as was the Truce of 'Twelve Years which our Anceſtors concluded 'with *Spain*; That is, in concert, and with the Con-'currence of the High Allies, that may remove the 'Enemy at a diſtance from the Frontiers of the 'State, ſecure a good Barrier, whereby this State 'may after the Concluſion of the War, remain 'flanked, and covered by Sea and Land by their 'Friends and Allies, which, as well as your High 'Mightineſſes, are ingag'd in the preſent War. 'Therefore the Council of State preſents to 'your High Mightineſſes their general Peti-'tion, *&c.*

Numb. II.

Numb. II.

The Order of BATTLE *of the Confederate Army, commanded by his Grace the Duke of* MARLBOROUGH, *Her* Britannick *Majeſty's Captain-General, and his Excellency the Velt-Mareſchal* D'AUVERQUERQUE, *in the Camp of St.* RENELLE, May 29. 1708.

Generals. Duke of Wirtemberg. Count de Tilly. Prince of Friſeland.

Lieuts. Gen. Dompre. Eaſt-Friſeland. Albemarle. Heuckelom. Prince of Holſtein-Beck. Oxenſtiern. Withers. Orkney. Bulau. Roſſe. Wood. Lumley,

Majors-Gen. Athlone. Prince d'Auvergne. Laleck. Heſſe-Homberg. Schuartzel. Weck. Soutland. Murray. Lander. Meredith. Argile. Webbe. Bothmar. Schulembourg. Palmes. Cadogan.

Brigadiers.	*Squad.*	*Batt.*	*Regiments Names.*
	4		D'Aubigni. Spaniſh.
Stairs	3		Royal Britiſh } Dragoons
	3		Royal Iriſh }
	3		Weſterloe. Spaniſh
	3		Lumley
Kellum	3		Palmes
	2		Cadogan
	2		Wood
Sibourg	2		Schomberg
	2		Schomberg
		1	Orrery
		1	Anhalt-Zerts
Evans		1	Coſcrits
		1	Evans
	4		Bothmar
	2		Voight
	2		Frichappel
Pentz	2		Pens
	2		Schulenberg
	2		Leib Regiment
	4		Bulau's Dragoons
	2		Opdam
Chanclos	2		Chanclos
	4		Vandernatt

Brigadiers.	*Squad.*	*Battal.*	*Regiments Names.*
		1	British Guards
Temple		1	Royal British
		1	Temple
		1	How
		1	Royal British
North		1	Lalo
		1	Preſton
		1	North
		1	Argile
Primroſe		1	Primroſe
		1	Godfrey
		1	Webb
		1	Sabin's Fuzilleers
Sabin		1	Meredith
		1	Ingoldsby
		1	Gore
		1	Melville
		1	Du Leur
Gouvain		1	Reek
		1	Gouvain
		1	Rantzau
		1	Heyden
		1	Pr. Albrecht
		1	Idſinga
		1	Brikoffer
		1	Hirtzell
		1	Fagel
		1	Zoutland
Ranck		1	Rank
		2	Sturler
		2	May
		1	Naſ. Vandemberg
Naſ. Vandemberg		1	Palland
		1	Oxenſtierne
		1	Fourniere
		1	Cambrie
Wertmuller		1	Prince Royal
		1	Albemarle
		1	Tullibardine
Waſſenaer		1	Hebron
		1	Collier
		3	Dutch Guards

Brigadiers.	*Squadr.*	*Battal.*	*Regiments Names.*
		1	Oldenberg
		1	Boiſſette
Boiſſette		1	Denep
		1	Prince Charles
		1	Daniſh Guards
Slippenbach	5		Guards Dragoons
Smettau	4		Smettau's Dragoons
	4		Carabineers
Mau. de Naſſau	1		Life Guards
	2		Blue Guards
	2		Domprez
	2		Erbach
Poſern	1		Prince d'Auvergne
	2		Driesberg
	2		Sgravemor
Rechteren	2		Rechteren
	2		Baldwin
	1		Wittinghoff
Baldwin	1		Oyen
	2		Tilly
		1	Murray
		1	Albemarle
Plettenbourg		1	Slangenberg
		1	Wirtemberg ols.
	2		Bruckdorf
	2		Smettau
Bruckdorf	2		M. G. Rantzau
	2		Leib Regiment
	3		Wirtemberg ols Dragoons

The Second Line

General of the Infantry. Count de Lottum.

Lieutenants-General. Rantzau. Hompesch. Oyen. Dopf. Fagel. Sparr. Dedem. Natzmer.

Majors-General. Witinghoff. Prince of Hesse. Hohendorf. Vilate. Colliar. Weldren. Pallant. Berensdorf. Tettau Denhof. S. Laurent. De Veyne.

Brigadiers.	*Squad.*	*Battal.*	*Regiments Names.*	
	1		Gens d'Armes	
Hackeborn	4		Leib Regiment	Drag.
	4		Anspach	
	4		Wittgenstein	
	3		Leib Regiment	
	3		Prince Royal	
Spaen	3		Slippenbach	
	2		Heyden	
	2		Catte	
	3		Els Dragoons	
Bauditz	2		Rheden	
	2		St. Lawrence	
	4		Haen Hanover	
	2		Glimstra	
	4		Bandits Dragoons	
Borck		1	Prussian Guards	
		3	Prince Royal	
Du Fressel		1	Albrecht	
		2	Lottom	
		2	Alt Dona	
Crone		1	Denhoff	
		1	Erb. Prince	
		1	Varrenn	
Gromkcau		1	Groomkau	
		1	Lattorf	

Brigadiers.

Brigadiers.	*Squad.*	*Batal.*	*Regiments Names.*
		1	Berenſdorf
		1	Tecklenberg
		1	Stal. Maſter
Dubreuil		1	Tiſten brook
		1	Feling
		1	Du Breuil
		1	Rantzau
		1	Saliſch
		1	Dona
Kepel		1	Kepel
		1	Swartz
		2	Pr. Maximil. of Heſſe
		1	Dedem
		1	Vander Beck
Bernar		1	Barner
		1	Aderkas
		1	Schondorf
		1	Caſtel
		2	Smitt
Elts		2	Mettrael
		1	Hoſtl. Beck
		1	Els
		1	Deſpeck
		1	Rechteren
Huffelt		1	Beveren
		1	Okinga
		1	Velingen
		1	Laſeberg
Gaudecker		1	Hucklom
		1	Lidenboom
		2	Frieſland Guards
		1	Erberfield
		1	Orange
Bickleke		1	Tuhn
		1	Prince George
		1	Prince Charles
Portal	4		Dopff
Eck	4		Walleff

Brigadiers.	*Squad.*	*Battal.*	*Regiments Names.*
	2		East-Friesland
Starkenberg	2		Athlone
	2		Eck
Prince Wirtemberg	3		Hesse Hombourg
	3		Vinnenger
	2		Prince Wirtemberg
Grovestein	2		Hanerben
	2		Craling
	2		Grovenstein
	2		La Leck
	2		Freiseland-Guards
	1		Friesland Body-Guards
	2		Brockdorf
	2		Duke of Wirtemberg
Dewitz	2		Dewitz
	2		Lieutenant General Rantzau
	2		Wirtemberg ols Dragoons

First Line 59 Battalions, 94 Squadrons.
Second Line 53 Battalions, 86 Squadrons.

Total 112 Battalions, 180 Squadrons.

Artillery, English, 45 Cannon
Artillery, Dutch, 68 Cannon.

The

The Order of Battle of the French *Army, commanded by his Highneſs the Duke of* BURGUNDY, *at the Camp of* Soignies, May 26. 1706.

First Line.

The Duke of BURGUNDY.

Generals. *The Duke of* Vendoſme, *The Mareſchal* de Matignon.

Lieuts-General. Albergotty, Du Roſel, Birkenfelt, Guiche, Artagnan, Souſternon, Rohan, Gaſſion.

Majo s-General. Conflans, Ruffey, Zuniga, Grimaldi, Palavicini, Villiers, Apelter, Bouzoles.

Brigadiers.	*Squad.*	*Battal.*	*Regiments Names.*
			Meſtre de Camp Gen.
Pezeux	3		Bellabre
	2		Pezeux
	3		The Queen
Villars	3		Leſpare
Montmin	3		King's Houſhold
Beauveau	8		Gens d'Armes
			Burgundy
Vidame	3		St. Agnan
	2		Fontaine
	2		Druſſot
	2		Rozen
		3	Picardie
Selve		2	Boulonois
		3	Piemont
Arpajou		2	Chartres
		4	The King
Du Barail		2	Poitou
		2	Lorraine
Mouchy		2	Charoſt
		2	La Marck
La Marck		2	Gondrin
		1	Royal Italian
Albergotti		2	Louvigny
		6	French Guards
Monpezat		3	Swiſs Guards

Brigadiers.

Brigadiers.	*Squad.*	*Battal.*	*Regiments Names.*
		1	Volskerke
		2	Prince of Cologne
Stokemberg		4	Alſace
		1	Dauphin
		1	Fitzgerald
De Beuil		1	Montroux
		1	Delandes
		3	Royal
Iſenghien		1	Iſenghien
		2	Bourbonnois
Nangis		2	Mortemar
		1	Obrun
		2	Peanes
Pionzac		1	Vanarne
		3	Royal Rouſſillon
	3		Villeroy
Duras	2		Duras
	3		Orleans
Livry	2		La Motte
	2		Livry
	2		Deſmareſts
Nill	2		Forſac
	2		Courcillon
	2		Rozel
	2		Cloys
Cloys	2		Letang
	2		Rouvroy
	2		Verneuille
Danlezy	3		Danlezy
	3		Toulouſe
	3		Col. General
	6		Carabiniers
	3		Rohan
Aquaviva	2		Aquaviva
	3		St. Chaumont
	3		The King
Notaff	2		Notaff

Second

Second Line.

Lieuts-General. Cheladet, Toulongeon, Grimaldy, Capres, Puyſegur, Goesbriant, Magnac.

Majors-General. D'Evreux, d'Eſtrade, *the Chevalier* de Luxembourg, Fitzgerald, Villiers, de Dreux, Coignies.

Brigadiers.	*Squad.*	*Battal.*	*Regiments Names.*
	2		Egmont
Mimure	2		Matignon
	3		Dauph. Foreign
	2		Belacueil
D'obleſtein	2		Dobleſtein
	2		Harcourt
	2		Labreteche
	2		Marcillac
Barentin	2		Cayeux
	2		Barantin
	3		Dauphin
		2	Perche
Sebret		2	Sparr
		1	Daigny
		2	Vendoſme
Beaudovin		1	Beaufleur
		2	Royal Marine
St. Pierre		2	St. Vallier
		2	Niſſe
		1	St. Second
Rhingrave		1	Rhingrave
		1	Tilly
		3	Villars
Phiffer		3	Phiffer
Buiſſon		3	Greder
May		3	Maye
Grenu		3	Surbec
Brandelé		3	Brandelé
		2	Guyen
Arlin		2	Agenois
		2	Provence
		1	Courjeres
Courcere		1	Naſſau.

Briga-

Brigadiers.	Squad.	Battal.	Regiments Names.
		2	Conde
Montmorency		1	Wentmel
		1	Laerne
		2	La Fere
Grimaldy		1	Grimaldy
		1	Pantaga
		1	Dumaine
Beringhen	3		Beringhen
	3		Ceriſy
Lacatoire	2		Roye
	2		Lacatoire
	2		Tarneau
Acoſta	2		Acoſta
	2		Poen
	2		St. Phial
	2		Caetano
Chanfleur	2		Chanfleur
	2		Arcau
	2		Sancartre
Mortany	2		Daſſo
	3		Royal Foreign

Body

Body of Reserve.

Lieuts-General. Biron, Chemerault.

Majors-General. Puiguion, Seneterre.

Brigadiers.	*Squad.*	*Battal.*	*Regiments Names.*
Pouriere	3		Vaſſé
	3		Pouriere
	3		Royal Piemont
Uzes	2		Grente
	2		Uzes
La Motte		3	The Queen
Croy		2	Croy
		2	Royal Rouſſillon
	2		Cano
Cano	2		Bellefond
	3		Condè

Royal Artillery
Bombardiers
Huſſars } Encamp at the Quarter General.

Nugent	2		Nugent
	2		La Tour
	2		Ligonday
Montendre		2	Germon Grenadier
			Bearn
	2		Biron
Krukemberg	2		Braque
	3		Royal German
Paſteur	2		Paſteur
	2		Richebourg

Firſt Line	103 Squadrons	62 Battalions
Second Line	57 Squadrons	51 Battalions
Reſerve	37 Squadrons	11 Battalions
	197	124

Numb.

Numb. III.

Several Letters relating to the Battle of Oudenarde.

The Duke of Marlborough's *Letter to the* States-General.

High and Mighty Lords,

'I Give my ſelf the Honour of Congratulating 'Your High-Mightineſſes upon the good Succeſs, with which it has pleas'd the good God to 'bleſs the Arms of the High-Allies. The Lords, 'the Deputies and the Field-Mareſchal, will impart to Your High-Mightineſſes all the Particulars 'that are, at preſent, known. The Purſuit of the 'Enemy being not yet over, we cannot give an exact Liſt of the Priſoners, whoſe Number is very 'great, nor of the Loſs on our Side. I am, with true 'Affection and Reſpect,

Your High-Mightineſſes very humble,

From the Camp at Audenarde, *July* 12. 1708.

And very obedient Servant,

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

Their High-Mightineſſes *Anſwer.*

SIR,

'THE complete Victory obtain'd near *Oude-* 'narde, by the Army of the High-Allies, under the wiſe and brave Conduct of your Highneſs, 'has fill'd us with Joy. Victory, which is us'd to 'attend upon you, has not fail'd to follow you on 'that great Occaſion, and has plac'd new Laurels 'on your Head, which will be no leſs bright than 'the former. We bleſs God, from the Bottom of 'our Hearts, for ſo great and happy a Succeſs, and 'hope, through his Mercy and Aſſiſtance, that the 'ſame will be attended with advantageous Conſequences. We thank your Highneſs for having

'imparted

'imparted the ſame to us, in your Letter of the '12th inſtant. Our Deputies, and our Velt-Ma-'reſchal, have acquainted us with the Particulars 'thereof, and it is with a moſt particular Satisfaction 'that we congratulate you on the new Glory you 'have gain'd in that memorable Day, which en-'creaſes the Satisfaction we receive from that Vi-'ctory itſelf. We pray God to bleſs more and 'more your Deſigns, and are, and always will be, 'with the greateſt Eſteem and truly, *&c.*

Hague, July 14. 1708.

The States Field-Deputies LETTER.

High and Mighty Lords,

'BY reaſon of the Shortneſs of Time, we could 'only let Your High-Mightineſſes know, ye-'ſterday, That we engag'd the Enemy about 4 in 'the Afternoon. Wherefore, we give our ſelves 'the Honour of ſending Your High-Mightineſſes 'farther Advice, That our Army having march'd, 'on *Sunday* Night, from *Aſche*, took the Rout of '*Leſſines*, in order to paſs the *Dender* at that Place; 'without Oppoſition from the Enemy, whom we 'had prevented by a ſudden March; and arriving 'there on *Tueſday* Evening, we underſtood, That 'the Enemy were march'd from *Aloſt* towards *Gavre*, 'where they caus'd Bridges to be made, in order to 'paſs the *Scheld*; which made us believe they de-'ſign'd to poſt themſelves upon the Height of *Aude-'narde*, and hinder us from paſſing the *Scheld*: And 'tho' our Army was very much fatigu'd by the fore-'going March, yet we reſolv'd to proceed on our 'March yeſterday, and, if poſſible, to prevent the 'Enemy. We detach'd, therefore, 16 Battalions, 'in the Night, to take Poſt on t'other ſide the '*Scheld*, near *Audenarde*, and to lay the Bridges ne-'ceſſary for our Paſſage. Yeſterday Morning, a-'bout 9, we receiv'd Advice, That the Enemy had 'paſs'd the *Scheld*, and were marching towards *Au-'denarde*, which made us haſten our March as much 'as poſſible, for fear our Detachment, that was 'ſent over, ſhould be defeated, and our ſelves pre-'vented in our Deſign of paſſing the *Scheld*: But

'by that time the Enemy were come near *Audenarde*, they ſaw we had already taken Poſt over 'the *Scheld*, which made 'em reſolve to ſtrike off to 'the Right; but to cover their March againſt ours, 'they thought fit to throw Troops into the Hedges, 'and into a Village upon the *Scheld*, below *Audenarde*. About Three in the Afternoon, as ſoon as 'our Foot began to come up, it was judg'd adviſable to attack the Village, and thereby oblige the 'Enemy to go no farther, but ſtop their March. 'This Attack was made with ſo much Vigour and 'Succeſs, that the Enemy were immediately driven out of the Village, our Men falling upon 'them with their Bayonets in the Muzzles of their 'Muskets, and not firing a Piece; ſo that they preſently threw down their Arms, and a whole Brigade together, with the Brigadier, ſurrender'd Priſoners. The few Horſe that had paſs'd with the 'Detachment, attack'd likewiſe the *French* Squadrons poſted behind the Village, with ſo much 'Succeſs, that they were put into Diſorder and 'puſh'd, our Men taking from them 8 or 10 Standards, and ſome Horſes. Hereupon, the Enemy 'were forc'd to face about to us, and form themſelves about 4 a-Clock, when moſt of our Foot 'being over, and form'd, the general Engagement 'began firſt on the Right, and afterwards on the 'Left Wing. The Fight was properly between 'the Foot, and was obſtinate; but our Men got 'Ground, and drove the Enemy from one Hedge 'to another, till Night put an End to the Combat. 'The Horſe, who, by reaſon of the broken Ground, 'could no act, were detach'd to the Right and 'Left Wing, and advanc'd ſo far, that they attack'd the Enemy in Flank and Rear, which when 'they perceiv'd, they fell, in the Night, into the utmoſt Confuſion; and part of them retir'd, with 'the Bagage and Artillery, towards *Ghent* and *Deynſe*; 'another Part towards the Road of *Courtray*, and; 'according to Computation, 6 or 7000 ſurrender'd 'themſelves Priſoners, with 3 or 400 Officers at their 'Head; among whom are ſeveral Dukes and General Officers. Had not the Night come to their Aſſiſtance, we believe they would have ſav'd very little of 'their Army; We therefore congratulate Your High-

Mighti-

'Mightineſſes upon this Complete Victory, which 'God Almighty has ſo graciouſly vouchſafed, and 'which gives us an Opportunity, with this victorious 'Army, and that of Prince *Eugene*, who was preſent 'at this Action, to extend the Frontiers farther, 'and bring the Enemy to Reaſon. Each General 'made ſo good a Diſpoſition, and every Regiment 'attack'd the Enemy ſo well, and with ſo much In-'trepidity, that it was impoſſible for any one to 'ſignalize himſelf in a particular Manner. Our 'Loſs, God be thanked, is ſo ſmall, that there is 'not, as we know of, one Regiment out of a Con-'dition to make the reſt of the Campagne. Among 'the Horſe our Loſs is nothing at all: Nor do we 'yet know, that we have loſt any Head-Officer of 'the State. With which,

High and Mighty Lords, *&c.*

Audenarde,
July 12. 1708. *Sign'd*,

Ferd. van Collen. G. van Roſſum tot Hardenbrock. S. van Goſlinga. Count of Rechteren. B. van Welvelde. Adr. van Borſſele tot Geldermalſen.

P. S. We thought, conſidering the Importance of this Affair, we ſhould not do amiſs, in ſending this to Your High-Mightineſſes, by the Head Officer *Cock*, who may have the Honour of informing Your High-Mightineſſes of more Particulars.

Monſieur d'Auverquerque's LETTER *to the Lord Regiſter* Fagel.

'ON Monday laſt at 7 a Clock, we broke up (as 'I have already had the Honour to acquaint 'your Lordſhip) with the Army, from *Herfelingen* 'near *Enghien*. We march'd the whole Night, and, 'the next Day, paſs'd the *Dender* at and above '*Leſſines*. Yeſterday Morning we march'd again 'from *Leſſines* towards *Audenarde*, where we arriv'd 'about Noon. We had receiv'd Intelligence, that 'the Enemy broke up on Tueſday, from the Neigh-

'bourhood of *Aloſt*, and were encamp'd at *Gavre*, 'and that they alſo paſs'd the *Scheld* yeſterday at 'that Place; which indeed we found to be true, 'perceiving, upon our Arrival at *Audenarde*, the 'Enemy upon a full March towards *Tournay*. We 'laid the Bridges over the *Scheld* in their Sight, and 'our Troops paſs'd the River, with an unſpeakable 'Speed and Courage. About two a Clock, the 'greateſt Part of our Army had paſs'd, with which 'the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* form'd 'the Right Wing near *Broan*-Caſtle, about half a 'League from the Town, and began to engage the 'Enemy in a Battle.

'In the mean time, I march'd likewiſe, with the 'Troops of the States, which compos'd the Left 'Wing, in order to attack the Enemy, which I did 'about five a Clock, having been oblig'd to make a 'great Round to come at 'em; and God has been 'pleas'd ſo to bleſs the Arms of the High Allies, 'that we have entirely beaten the Enemy, and 'forc'd 'em to retire in great Confuſion; ſome to-'wards *Courtray*, and others towards *Ghent*.

'I give my ſelf the Honour to congratulate their 'High Mightineſſes upon this important Victory. 'We ſhall endeavour all we can to make our Ad-'vantage of it. The Enemy will have much ado 'to bring their Army into the Field again this Year, 'in a good Condition. The Loſs of the Slain on 'their ſide is very conſiderable, beſides a good Num-'ber of Officers (ſome of whom of Diſtinction) 'and common Soldiers Priſoners. We have alſo 'taken ſeveral Colours and Standards, of which I 'will ſend their High-Mightineſſes a Liſt by the 'next Courier.

'The Bravery and wiſe Conduct of the Duke of '*Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, cannot be enough 'commended; nor the Zeal and Courage of the 'other Generals of the State, who did all which 'their Duty and Regard for the Service requir'd of 'em. All the Officers and Troops, without Di-'ſtinction, did all that could be expected from 'brave Men and good Soldiers. We ſent out a 'Body of Horſe and Foot this Morning, to purſue 'the Run-away Enemy, and ſcatter 'em yet more;

'but

‹ but they were got too far off by Favour of the Night. I remain

Your Lordſhips humble

From the Camp of Audenarde, *July* 12. 1708. *Sign'd, And obedient Servant,*

Auverquerque

Numb. IV.

A Liſt of the French *Officers taken at the Battle near* Audenarde, *July* 11. 1708. *made by Order of Monſieur* Geldermalſen, *one of the States Deputies.*

MOnſieur *de Biron*, Lieutenant-General. Monſ. *Ruffey*, Major-General, with Monſieur *Peket*, his Aid de Camp. Monſieur de la *Vierue*, Brigadier-General, and Quarter-Maſter, General of Horſe. Monſ. *de Fitzgerald*, Major-General. Monſieur *Phiffer*, Brigadier of Foot. The Baron *de Courriere*, Brigadier of Foot. Monſieur *de Crouy*, Brigadier of Foot. The Chevalier *de Pourriere*, Brigadier. The General of Dragoons. Of the Regiment of *Meſtre* de Camp General of Dragoons; *Captains*, Monſieur *la Motte*. The Marquis *de Meuille*. Monſieur *de la Vaux*. Monſieur *de la Combe*. *Lieutenants*, Monſ. *Keyterque*. Monſieur *Saconiere*, reform'd. Monſieur *Bouton*, ad id. *Cornets*, Monſieur *de Fontaine*. Monſieur *Rouſſillon*. Monſieur *de Borde*. *Quarter-Maſters*; Monſieur *du Gas*. Monſieur *Socquet*. Of the Regiment of Dragoons of *Belabre*, *Colonel*, Monſieur *Belabre*. Major, Monſieur *Bauvicz*. *Captains*, Monſ. *la Genette*. Monſieur *Parfournue*. Monſieur *de l'Oulle* Monſieur *Chateau Gacy*. Monſieur *la Lande*. Monſ. *la Farge*. Monſieur *Mailac*. Monſieur *la Coſte*. The Chevalier *de Bombervilliez*, reform'd. *Lieutenants*, *de Soive*, *du Chenie*, *Deſganant*, *Parfourue*, *Vil-*

Vilgua; Chevalier *d'Anval*, *Metral*, *l'Auriol*, *la Prerie*; Cornets, *Maillac*, *Fontenille*, *Rubert*, *Deſardiere*, *Gontau*, *Lanſallut*, *Rigollet*, *la Montagne*; Quarter-Maſters, *St. Martiu*, *Belait*, *Vernet*, *Beaulieu*, *Deluſet*, *la Fertee*, *l'Angeuil*, *le Fort*; Horſe Grenadiers of the King's Houſhold; Quarter Maſter, Chevalier *du Cros*, *de Caros* Sergeant, *du Pleſſis* Brigadier, *Beranger*, Granadier *de la Bruiere ad id*, *du Ry ad id*, *Marie*, *Gauber*, *Auger*, *l'Eſcoſsee*, *Gerain*, *Vidie*, *Boiron*, *Farinot*, *la Brange Drum*; King's Life Guards; Enſign, Marquis *de Chapiteau*, *St. Forin*, Brigadier of the Company of *Harcourt*, *Mombrin*, Brigadier of the Company of *Noailles*; Guards, Meſſieurs *la Grandiere*, *Valabrie*, *Largee*, *Jolie*, *Feraut*, *de Lille*, *de Viſſacq*, *van Acker*, *Poinbœuf*, *Gamain*, *l'Ompre*, *la Garenne*, *du Craute*, *Bedout*, *Cola*, *Chulat*, *Bouche*, wounded in the Village *Calvas ad id.* Of the Company of *Harcourt*; *Breinville*, *Creſein*, *Daros*, *Chatrie*, *Lorrais*, *la Donne*; Of the Company of *Bouflers*; Guards, *Farragon*, *du Bouchet*, *du Mont.* Of the Company of *Villeroy*; Guards, *de Ponincourt*, *St. Mars* Chaplain, *l'Haute* Surgeon, Kings Muſqueteers; *Fournebu* of the firſt Company. *Tartanac ad id.* Gen's d'Armes of the King's Guard; *de Meaux*, *Karaf* Trumpet, *Gendarmerie*; The Marquis *d'Ille*, Brigadier General, and Captain of *Berry's* Light-Horſe. The Marquis *Mauny* Captain and Colonel. The Marquis *de Septville* Cornet and Colonel. The Marquis *de Charnitez* Cornet and Colonel. The Marquis *de Creſy* Enſign and Colonel, The Chevalier *de Ligne* Enſign and Colonel. The Marquis *de Grave* Cornet and Colonel. *Marambac* Aid of the Major and Colonel. Quarter-Maſter, *de Raſinet*, and Captain; *Bonte*, *St. Paul*, *Arnan*, *Dordelue*, *Boignerin*, *Serril*, *la Tour*, *Goſlinty*; Brigadiers, *Charpentier*, *Verdain*, *de Baugier*, *de Croiſais*, *le Gandre*, *Bouges*, *de Febvre*, *Monroughe*, *Raumont*, *l'Eſcos.* Scotch Gens d'Armes; *la Bart.* Engliſh Gens d'Arms, *le Blanc*, *Buteu*, Gens d'Armes of *Bourgogne*, *Bernanoe*, *Bilot*, *Vaudrin*, Gen's d'Armes of Flanders, *Beſacq*; Queen's Gens d'Armes, *Chabau*, *Malandre*, *Filibert*, *Tenant*, *la Roſche*, *Duplain*, *Rougeville*, *Ouf*, *Viſdebien*, *Valjan.* Queen's Light Horſe, *Deformaux*, *St. Louis*, *Brunet*, *Chabos*, *Lot*, *de la Motte*, *Bartaux*, *Ferdinant*, *du Poiſel.* Dauphin's

phin's Gens d'Armes; *Boulfer*, *la Vergne*, *Cronge*, *Danjau*, *Caviljo*, *la Lange* the Father, *la Motte*, *Capon*, *Huitmille*, *Roger*, *de Roſche*. Dauphin's Light Horſe; *Bertonville*, *Mulleſent*, *Caille*, *Tartar*, *de Ranime*, *Bernard*, *Pointjeu*, *Bartellemy*, *Bellefontaine*, *le Mer*, *de Renne*. The Chevalier *de Conflans*, *la Neufville*, *de Mauger*. Burgundy's Gens d'Armes; *Naville*. Anjou's Gens d'Armes; *Barbie*, *Chevalier*; Anjou's Light Horſe; *Monchie*, *Sourdaye*, *la Cour*, *le Grand*, *Neveu*. Berry's Gens d'Armes; *la Cotte*, *Beaulieu*, *Devel*, *Nantoys*, *Dujary*, *Gothier*, *Cattan*, *Genat*, *Depraf*, *Coccagne*, *du Bares*, *Bonnet*, *Binbos*. Berry's Light Horſe; *du Pagny*, *Ponſee*, *Tulenne*, *Sirrejaccq*, *Poulet*, *Roaul*, *d'Oudin*, *Duban*, *la Chapiliere*, *Granval*, *Beaulieu*, *Goder*, *Bienfait*. Orleans's Gens d'Armes; *la Metterie*, *Duran*, *Artan*, *du Clos Raſſignau*, *du Fey*, *de Vitue*, *de Salbon*, *Roſen*, *le Brun*, *Tuan*, *le Danois*. Orleans's Light Horſe; *Baſſau*, *de Fer*, *le Vauriere*, *Bettancour*, *Montournois*, *Tourtier*, *Mondron*, *Chevillier*, *d'Erfort*, *Moiſel*. Dauphin's Foreign Horſe; Major *Granhan*. Captains, *Houdetot*, *la Feuillee*, *Dambly*, *de Lille*, *Dogny*, *Grulet*, Captain and Aid Major. Lieutenant, *St. Pantaly*, Cornet, *du Charme*. Quarter-Maſters, *Fontibus*, *du Pleſey*, *Loubier*, *St. Marc*. Regiment of Horſe of Burgundy. Colonels, the Marquis *de Charoſt*, *d'Auſiprie*. Captains, *de Forqueville*, *de Spille*, *Caucty*, wounded. The Marquis *de Chattelet*. Lieutenants, *la Hocqueliere*, *Montagnac*, *Salneure*, *Froidour*, *Baljon*, *Poul*, *Villelongue*, *Curly*. Quarter-Maſters, *Taſlin*, *la Combe*, *la Pierrer*, *Maſſan*. Of the Regiment of Horſe of *St. Agnan*; Colonel, the *Duc de St. Agnan*. Captains, *Marſillac*, *de Mourbe*, *la Motte*, *du Caiſtre*. Lieutenants, *Senevoy*, *Beaume*, *Vignol*; and Aid-Major; Cornets, *Danvalles*, *Tibo*; Quarter-Maſters, *de Fontaine*, *la Cour*, *la Garique*, wounded. Of the Regiment of Horſe of *Drouhout*, Colonel, *Drouhout*; Major, *vander Cruys*; Captains, the Baron *de Mulbacq Prouart*, the Chevalier *de Risbourg*, *Arts*, *Barragan*, Aid-Major; Lieutenants, *Fouruir*, wounded, *Valintre*, *du Rons*, *Gavrel*, *Barquin*; Cornets, *de Hut*, *du Pleſſy*, *Gaufin*, *Malcorp*, *Tigau*; Quarter-Maſters, *Schiefer*, *Mauvre*. Of the Regiment of Horſe of *Danlery*; Major, *de Lumiere*, wounded; Captains, *du Cauroy*, *de Sandiano*; Lieutenants, *Riancour*, *Chanvalon*,

valon, *Villabon*, reform'd, wounded; Cornet, *du Jarly*; Quarter-Maſters, *Herbin*, *de la Perge*, *du Jarly*, *Gilpin*, *Valenciens*, *de Belair*, wounded. Royal Regiment of Horſe, *Cravattes*; Colonel, *Melon*; Captains, the Count *de Cabanes*, *Boiſville*, *Deſeurre*, wounded, *la Luminade*; Lieutenants, *Lonnee*, *Didie*, *du Cros*, wounded; Cornets, *Sainleger*, *Giljar*, *Rocquelore*; Quarter-Maſters, *Grandcour*, *Beaulieu*, *Portier*. Queen's Regiment of Dragoons; Colonel, the Chevalier *de l'Onvile*; Captains, le Marquis *d'Alanbon*, St. *Quentin*, the Chevalier *Pannal*, *du Bouſquet*; Lieutenants, *Deſſon*, *Rapſacour*, *Burrain*; Cornets, *Benjamin le Champ*, *Biſſar*, *Japeu*; Quarter-Maſters, *Kamie*, *Belfontaine*, St. *Francois*. Of the Regiment of Horſe of St. *Phal*, *Ligonday du Varnay*, Aid-Major. Of the Royal Regiment of Foreign Horſe; Cornet, *de Noyan*. Of the Regiment of Horſe of *Cano*; Quarter-Maſter, *Philip Bouchie*. Of the Regiment of Horſe of *Courſillon*; Cornet, *Abrenan*. Of the Regiment of Horſe of *Duras*; Major *de Maujon*. Of the Regiment of Dragoons of *Pouriere*; Lieutenant, *Chappuy*. Of the Regiment of Huſſars of *Roſky*; Colonel *de Mouy*; Aid-Major, *Gandlath*; Captains, *Palaſqui*, reform'd, *Boſi*; Lieutenants, *Ormoſch*, *Chemequy*; Cornets, *Roſtalſch*, *Feurijanos*, wounded, *Saboniclos*, wounded. Of the Regiment of Foot of *Picardie*; Major, *Chataubourgh*; Captain, *Pepin*, wounded; Lieutenanr, *du Vivie*; Sub-Lieutenants, *la Clanay*, *l'Ortier*, wounded, *Quegan*, wounded, *la Serf*, wounded. Of the Regiment of Foot of *Boulonnois*; Captains, *Rancourt*, *Beuvry*, *Larnac*, *Sulay*, reform'd, *l'Anglade*, *Radin*; Lieutenants, *Marenau*, *Menguin*. Of the Regiment of Foot of *Piemont*; Captains, the Chevalier *de l'Attall*, *Brade*, wounded, *Longueval*, the Chevalier *de Chenelet*, wounded, *Dondas*, wounded; Lieutenants, St. *Andiolt*, St. *Martin*; Sub-Lieutenants, *Relignac*, *Monraſge*, *de Barle*. Of the Regiment of Foot of *Chartre*; Captains, *Coulet*, *Guiot*, St. *Ernoul*, *de Breſee*, *Neuvecour*, *le Boeuf*, wounded; Lieutenants, *Duothois*, *la Riviere*; Sub-Lieutenant, *la Bonte*, wounded. Of the King's Regiment of Foot; Captains, *la Chevallerie*, *Artigalouve*, *Ribert*, St. *Julien*, *Beaulieu*, *Dalman*, *Dufey*, *Duaſſeaux*, *Vaſſan*; Lieutenants, the Chevalier *d'Alman*, *Vautanlieu*, wounded,

la

la Priverie, *Maraſe*, *Criete*, the Chevalier *de Plos*, *Glais*, *Foulebon*, the Chevalier *de Maigriny*; Sub-Lieutenants, *Sellet*, *Ducluſet*. Of the Regiment of *Poitou*; Captains, *Fontaines*, *Carbonnel*, *de Juvy*, *de la Mivoye*, *Deſſemar*, *la Conty*, *Montigny*, *Deſex*, *Chevan*, *Boide*, *Fautie*, *Dampiere*, *Fontenel*, *Villelongue*; Lieutenants, *Deſlogier*, *Montargue*, *Rochefort*, *Liaucourt*, *Hesbert*, *Fermont*, *Rouſion*, *Mauren*; Sub-Lieutenants, *Jouval*, the Chevalier *d'Avos*, the Chevalier *Hesbert*, *le Bart*, *Bretagne*. Of the Regiment of *Lorraine*; Colonel *Cambron*; Captains, *Bonnemuy*, wounded, *St. Amant*, *Danſel*, *Darſet*, *Chapuyſet*, *Diverney*, *de Lille*, *Chanvalon*, *Vajart*, *Perſein*, *des Pallier*, reform'd; Lieutenants, *la Couture*, *Ligonnies*, *Culin*, *Briſas*; Sub-Lieutenants, *Tranſmontagne*, *Ligonnies*, wounded, *du Forr*, *Potras*, *la Beyrie*, wounded. Of the Regiment of Foot of *Guienne*; Captain *Gerpuy*; Lieutenant *la Coſte*; Sub-Lieutenant *Dupuis*. Of the Regiment of *Gondrain*; Captain *Campagnol*; Sub-Lieutenant, *des Plas*. Of the Royal *Italian* Regiment; Captain *Ceſaree*; Lieutenant, *Naya*; Sub-Lieutenant, *Trente*. Of the Regiment of *l'Ouvigny*; Captain, *St. Michel*; Lieutenants, *Darbel*, *Freſinet*, *Darman*; Sub-Lieutenants, *St. Mare*, *la Sellis*. Of the Regiment of Foot of *Deſlande*; Capt. *Mailly*; Lieut. *le Cadet*; Sub-Lieut. *Pitarr*. Of the Regiment of Foot of *Mortemar*; Capt. *Verſeille*; Sub-Lieutenant, *de Croſe*. Of the Regiment of Foot of *Perche*; Captains, *la Vallete*, *Beaufort*, *l'Authoin*, *Modiſcieux*; Lieutenants, *Mondeſſain*, *du Vallot*, *du Pois*; Sub-Lieutenants, *Fredy*, *St. Connc*, Surgeon-Major. Of the Regiment of Foot of *Spar*; Captains, *Lauder*, wounded, *Sluys*, *Seppervelt*, *le Clair*, *de Bris*, *Groubol*, *Rouvernois*, *Schack*; Lieutenants, *Ladau*, *Vipach*, *Scheutlauer*, *Havens le Cadet*, *Bionville*, *Krabbenthum*, *van Ongre*, *Sulau*, wounded, *Kepple*, *Groot*, wounded, *Bague*, *Demſie*, *Anderton*, *Sintinon*, *Martiny*. Of the Regiment of *Vendoſme*; Captains, *du Goulais*, *Poitonnier*, *Dannaſtaty*, *Fortin*, *Rocques*; Lieutenants, *Rouſac*, *Danjan*, *Feneret*; Sub-Lieutenants, *le Fevre*, *Chanſiergies*, *Dardancourt*, *de Lions*, *Buiſſy*. Of the Regiment of *Bouflers*; Captains, *Seconda*, *St. Germain*, *Ranbert*, *Mongain*, *Hubert*, *la Ronville*, *Gauthier*, *Mannin*, *la Lanne*, *Magloire*, *Davanſe*, the Chevalier *de Buiſſiere*, *Piltie*, and Aid-Major, *Fontenel du Vigne*, wounded. *Bourmanſel*,

ſel, wounded; Lieutenants, *Channaſin*, *Portal Canin*, *Daudanfort*, *Bauvais*, *Pomar*; Sub-Lieutenants, *Cabane*, *Leſtagnol*, *de Greve*, *Cabane le Cadet*, *Jacquan*. Of the Regiment of Foot of St. *Second*; Sub-Lieutenant, Mr. *Drac*. Of the Royal Regiment of Marines; Captains *St. George*, *du Hamel*, *Petit*, and Aid-Major; Lieutenants, *du Meny*, *Mondeſis*, *Labadie*, *du Ruaux*, *Montegue*; Sub-Lieutenants, *Monſequion*, *Laſar*. Of the Regiment of Foot of *Vallier*; Lieutenant *Poitie*. Of the Regiment of *Gaſſion*; Lieutenants *Dandvian*, *St. Martin*, *Roos*, *Ducaſſe*; Sub-Lieutenants, *Caſſebon*. Of the Regiment of Foot of *la Marck*; Colonel *Frichard*; Captains, the Baron *de Fumel*, *Cremer*, reform'd, *Haleu*, *Dolſtein*, *Fridberg*, wounded, *Knopflin* wounded; Lieutenants, *de Baran*, *Sourville*, *Soular*, reform'd; *du Coſſon*, *de Foſſe* wounded, *de Foſſé le Cadet*, *Pax le Cadet*; Enſign *Gieſen*. Of the Regiment of Foot of *Ryngrave*; Colonels, *a la Suite*, *Nuper*, *Arquiſia*; Captains, *Jutuanus*, *Dutruys*, *Bakſen*, *van Datſel*, wounded; Lieutenants, *Fournier*, *Ramaſel*, *Vernier*, *Stals*; Sub-Lieutenants, *Deuvil*, *Lekkingum*, *Cantignay* Aid-Major. Of the Count *de Tilly's* Regiment of Foot; Captains, the Baron *de Soye*, *Moronnye*, *Peleſſie* mortally wounded; Lieutenants, *Loreut*, *de Royda*, *Augem* reform'd, *Juxnard ad id*. Sub-Lieutenants, *Broint*, *Bruſledem*, *Hequet* wounded. Regiment of *Villars*, *Swiſs*; Lieutenant-Colonel *Grivil*; Captains, *Manuel* wounded, *Steyger*, *Loſger*, *Seinder*; Lieutenant *Steiger*; Sub-Lieutenants, *Vilmain*, *Tribalais*; Enſigns, *Milequé*, *Coeters* deſires to continue with Captain *Manuel*, wounded, *Warteville*, *Rouſſillon*, *Rouaur*, *Fitger*, *Vilmain le Cadet*, *du Bas*, Adjutant *Cadets*, *Engel*, *Fitger*, *Grivel*. Of the Regiment of Foot of *Phiffer*; Captains-Lieutenants, *Perie*, *Baurquard*, *Felber*, *Becq*; Lieutenants, *Luſſer*, *Seiliger*, *Baurquard*; Sub-Lieutenants, *Buman*, *Megnet*, *Stuls*, *Sleiniger*; Enſign *Belroche*. Of the *Swiſs* Regiment of Foot of *Greder*; Major *Baron*, Captain *Witmer*; Captain-Lieutenants, *Bis*, *Bordier*; Sub-Lieutenant, *Kadoets*; Enſign *Bacher*. Of the *Swiſs* Regiment of Foot of *Surbech*; Captain-Lieutenant *Plojart*; Lieutenant *Seyber*. Of the *Swiſs* Regiment of Foot of *Brend*, Captain *Salme*. Of the Regiment of Foot of *Courriere*; Captains, *de Cortiveſte*, *Almiron*, *Dognate*, *Termonde*, reform'd, *Gouverdie*,

verdie, Aid-Major; Lieutenant *Vervaux*, reform'd; Enſign *Vervier*. Of the Regiment of Foot of *Naſſau*; Captains, *Coulchon*, *Delfort*; Lieut. *Tonnelin*; Sub-Lieutenants, *Vivario*, *van Hoven*. Of the Queen's Regiment of Foot, Captain *d'Aſſignie*. Of the Royal Regiment of *Rouſſillon*; Captains, *Cavorde*, *Mars*, *Dotres*, *du Vioier*, *de Choſal*, Capt. reform'd *Foarles*, wounded, *Boſoms*, *Filiu*, *Baille*, *Paltilica*; Lieutenants, *la Croix*, *Caſals*, *Fontales*, *Bedanſon*, *Canvaude*, *de Roſier*. Of the Regiment of *Soldre*; Captains, *Danniens*, *Duvidarvil*, *de la Boſſiere*, *de Sigalon*, *de Spagne*, *de Gouve*, *de Beauregard*, *de Sublet*, *de Mulet*, *de Cadeſne*, *de Pigard*, *de Morienne*, *de Neuville*; Lieutenants, *Brugeres*, *Dugontour*, *de Sabus*, *la Vivier*, the Chevalier *Beauregard*, *Badet*, *Petimus*, *du Rieva*; Sub-Lieutenants, *du Laurier*, *Chopin*, *Mauger*, *Dupreé*, *Abercrommi*, *le Cas*, the Chevalier *de Labron* Aid de Camp to Monſieur *de Natas*. Of the Dragoons of *Cologne*, *Bois Freſue*, Aid de Camp to the Marquis *de Coigny*, General of the Dragoons; *Belval* Adjutant to the ſame. *Broillet*, Captain of Grenadiers in the Second Battalion of the Regiment of *Provence*. *Puyant*, Lieutenant in the Regiment of *Solre*.

N. B. Beſides about 7000 Common Soldiers, Priſoners.

Done at Audenarde, July 13. 1708.

A LIST *of the Kettle Drums, Standards, and Colours, taken by the Left Wing; and the Regiments Names that took them.*

THE *Huſſars* 1 pair of Kettle-Drums, 3 Standards; *Athlone* 1 pair of Kettle-Drums, 2 Standards; *Prince d'Auvergne* 1 Colours; *Smith's Swiſſers* 1 Colours; Guards Dragoons, 1 Kettle-Drum, 2 Standards; *Sgravemoer* 2 Standards, 2 Colours; Horſe-Guards 5 Standards; *Feniger* 3 Standards, 6 Colours; *Dopff's* Dragoons, 4 Colours; Prince of *Wirtemberg* 2 Standards, 1 Colours; *Eaſtfriſeland* 1 Standard, 1 Colours; *Heſſe-Homburgh*, 1 pair of Kettle-Drums; *Dompré*, 1 pair of Kettle-Drums, 2 Standards; *Baldwin* 1 Standard; *Naſſau-Woudenburg* 1 Colours; *Eck* 3 Standards, 3 Colours; *Hebrun* 1 Colours; Prince Royal 1 Standard; *Oven* 1 pair

1 pair of Kettle-Drums, 1 Standard; *Orange* Life-Guards 1 Colours; *Fagel* 2 Standards, 1 Colours; *Vander Beeck* 1 Standard; *Wittinghof* 1 Standard; *May* 1 Standard, 1 Colours; *Tilly* 1 Standard, 1 Colours. In all 5 pair, and 1 ſingle Kettle-Drum; 34 Standards; and 25 Colours.

Numb. V.

ARTICLES *of the* Capitulation *demanded by Major* De Labene, *in the* Engliſh *Troops, and Commander of the Caſtle of* Ghent.

I. THAT the *Engliſh* Magazine ſhall go out with the Garriſon. *Granted, Three Pieces of Canon, but nothing out of the Magazine, except Ammunition for* 12 *Shots each Piece.*

II. That the Garriſon ſhall go out with Arms and Baggage, and with all the Marks of Honour, to be conducted to the neareſt Garriſon belonging to the High-Allies, with a ſufficient Guard, and by the ſhorteſt Way. *Granted, to be conducted to the* Sas-Van-Ghent, *by Water.*

III. That the Commander of the Caſtle ſhall remain within the ſaid Caſtle till *Tueſday* next, with his Garriſon; and that he ſhall deliver up the *Antwerp-Gate*, next *Monday*, in the Afternoon, to Monſieur *de Chemerault*, Lieutenant-General in his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Armies. *He ſhall deliver up the Gate on* Sunday *the* 8*th inſtant, at* 8 *a-Clock in the Morning.*

IV. That during that Time, no Hoſtility ſhall be committed, either from the City againſt the Caſtle, or from the Caſtle againſt the City. *Granted.*

V. That all the Women belonging to the *Engliſh* Army, that are at preſent in the City of *Ghent*, ſhall go out with the Garriſon, with their Moveables and Baggage, without any Moleſtation. *Granted.*

VI.

VI. That, during that Time, no Batteries ſhall be rais'd on either ſide, neither in the City, nor in the Caſtle. *Granted.*

VII. That all Officers belonging to the Garriſon of the ſaid Caſtle, that have either Moveables or Baggage in the City of *Ghent*, ſhall have the ſame reſtored to them; nor ſhall the ſame be detained upon any Pretence whatſoever. *Granted, upon the Word of Honour of the Commander.*

VIII. That Carriages ſhall be furniſh'd to the ſaid Officers, either by Land or by Water, they paying the uſual Prices. *Granted, Boats to be conducted to the* Sas-van-Ghent, *paying for the ſame.*

IX. That the Services which the City of *Ghent* is uſed to pay, ſhall be paid to the ſaid Commander of the Caſtle, and to the Officers of his Garriſon. *Granted.*

X. And in caſe the ſaid Commander of the Caſtle be relieved between this and *Monday* next, before Noon, the ſaid Capitulation to be void. *Granted, till the 8th inſtant, at 9 a-Clock in the Morning, in caſe the Confederate Army ſhould come to relieve him within the limited Time.*

Done and Granted at *Ghent* this *Friday*, the 6th of *July*, 1708. at Nine a Clock in the Evening;

Sign'd,

Chemcrault.
De-Labene.

At a Conſultation of Officers, *held in the Caſtle of* Ghent, *on* Friday, *the 6th of* July 1708, *Major* Lewis de Labene *being Commander in Chief, it was agreed upon, that the ſaid Caſtle was not tenable twenty four Hours, in Caſe of an Attack; and having receiv'd two Summons from the Enemy the Day before, with Aſſurances of their loſing no time to attack us, and being likewiſe inform'd, that they were preparing every thing for that purpoſe, we thought it proper to come to a Capitulation: The Reaſons why we judg'd it not tenable, are as follows:*

1. 'THE *Strength of the Enemy*, which we were 'inform'd, conſiſted of 6000 Men, the 'ſame Day they made themſelves Maſters of the 'Town,

'Town, and the next Day they receiv'd a Reinforcement of 10 Battalions, and a ſtrong Body of 'Horſe, wherewith we found our ſelves quite ſurrounded, and, by that means, deprived of all Hopes 'of being reliev'd, having, at the ſame time, received Advice, that their whole Army was within 'two Leagues of the Town, and ſo poſted, that it 'would be impoſſible for our Army to help us.

2. 'Our Number of Men conſiſted of *Recruits* 'and *weak ſickly Men*, juſt come from the Hoſpital.

3. 'There being a *large old Breach* already made, 'which, for a conſiderable Space, had not ſo much 'as a Paliſade to ſecure it.

4. 'The *Moat* in that Place being *fordable*, and 'the Enemy having a Conveniency of coming cloſe 'to the Moat, juſt over againſt the Breach, without Diſcovery.

5. 'Our Cannon being in a manner uſeleſs for 'want of Neceſſaries thereunto belonging, Mr. *Jones*, 'the Store-Keeper being out of the Way, and alſo 'the Gunners, notwithſtanding they had Lodging 'for 'em in the Caſtle.

6. 'The *vaſt Number of Women and Children*, 'which amounted to upwards of 900, and, at the 'ſame time, the *Scarcity of Proviſions*, by which we 'were reduc'd to ſome Extremity; and having 'taken all theſe Things into Conſideration, we 'thought it proper to comply with theſe Terms, 'believing, that in caſe we were not reliev'd by 'the Time limited in the Capitulation, we could 'not hope for any at all.

Numb. VI.

A Letter from the Prince of Naſſau *and* Orange, *about the Surrender of the Town of* Lille.

From the Camp before Lille, *Oct.* 23. 1708.

High and Mighty Lords,

'WE had been buſie ſince the 21ſt inſtant, in 'the Morning, in making a new Breach 'on the left Face of the Baſtion of the right Attack, 'and, at the ſame time, on the Flank, and Part of 'the Courtine of the ſaid Baſtion: And the Gal-'leries having been made, in the Night, on the 'Ditch, before the Breaches of the reſpective At-'tacks, the one entire, and the other above half; 'ſo that the reſt of the Works might have been 'perfected laſt Night, the Enemy beat a Parley 'yeſterday about Four in the Afternoon; where-'upon Hoſtages were exchanged on both ſides.

'This Day, in the Forenoon, the Capitulation 'was agreed upon, whereby the Ravelin before '*Magdalen-Gate*, and that Gate, are to be deliver'd 'at Noon to our Troops. The Cavalry, which 'entred into the City during the Siege, will go 'out to morrow, and the Garriſon, except the ſaid 'Horſe, are to enter the Citadel.

'I take the Liberty to refer my ſelf to the other 'Particulars, which Meſſieurs the Field-Deputies 'will have the Honour to write to your Migh-'tineſſes, having thought it my Duty to ſend Ex-'preſs to your High-Mightineſſes, my Adjutant-'General, Lieutenant-Colonel *Deutz*, with this 'Letter.

'I heartily congratulate your High-Mightineſſes 'upon this glorious Conqueſt, gain'd by your Arms, 'and thoſe of your High-Allies, after ſo long a 'Siege. I am, *&c.*

J. W. F. *Prince of* Naſſau and Orange.

The

The Conditions and Articles propoſed for Surrendring the Town of Lille, *into the Hands of the Allies.*

I. THere ſhall be ſix Days allow'd, counting from the Day on which the Capitulation ſhall be ſign'd, to give the Duke of *Burgundy* Advice of the Condition of the Town, in order to receive the Honour of his Commands, and expect the Succours which may be hoped for from him: And in caſe the Succours do not arrive before the ſix Days are expired, the Town ſhall be given up to the Allies, and the Garriſon ſhall retire into the Citadel. During the ſix Days above mentioned, no Act of Hoſtility ſhall be done on either ſide, either by Batteries, Trenches, or any other kind of Work. To the end that no Diſorder may ariſe among the Troops of either ſide, the Troops of the Allies ſhall poſſeſs only the Gate of the firſt Outwork of the *Magdalen-Gate*, and the Garriſon ſhall preſerve the Gate of the Half-moon, and that of the Town called *Magdalen-Gate*; and the Troops of the Allies ſhall not enter into the Town, before the Garriſon be entirely withdrawn into the Citadel, which ſhall be on the Day and Hour agreed upon.

Granted three Days for the Garriſon's marching out of the Town and entring into the Citadel, which three Days ſhall expire at 12 *of the Clock at* Noon *of the* 25*th of* October, *that convenient time may be allowed for relieving of Poſts; and there ſhall be no Act of Hoſtility between the Town and Citadel, till* October *the* 26*th. The* Magdalen-Gate *ſhall be ſurrendred on the* 23*d in the Afternoon, and it ſhall not be permitted to any of the Confederate Troops whatſoever to enter into the Town; and for that purpoſe there ſhall be under the Arch of the ſaid Gate, a Barrier, which ſhall ſeparate the Troops of the Allies from thoſe of the Garriſon.*

II. That all Officers, Soldiers, Dragoons, and others, whether *French* or Strangers, of what Condition or Quality ſoever, who are Sick or Wounded, whether in the Hoſpitals or Private or Publick Houſes, ſhall be tranſported to *Douay*, with Phyſicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, and other Perſons who have been appointed to take care of them; and that the Allies ſhall furniſh them with Boats, and other

other proper Carriages, with neceſſary Convoys and Paſs-ports, in order to conduct them, their Servants, and Equipages, with Safety, and by the neareſt Way.

Granted, provided that the Enemy be at the Expence of the Tranſportation.

III. That ſuch of the Sick and Wounded, as are not in a Condition to be tranſported, ſhall remain in the ſaid Town, and in the ſame Lodgings which they poſſeſs at preſent, till they are entirely recover'd, and be furniſhed according to their Quality, with Proviſions and Medicines, at the Expence of the Allies; and after their Recovery, to be provided with Paſs-ports and Carriages, in order to be tranſported to *Douay* in ſafety, and by the neareſt Way.

Granted, provided it be at their own Expence.

IV. That no Sick or Wounded Officer be arreſted for Debts, or under any Pretence whatſoever; but that Security ſhall be given for the Payment of ſuch Debts as ſhall be proved lawfully due.

Granted, provided the Creditors be ſatisfied with their Security.

V. That all Contracts and Obligations made by the Citizens of the ſaid Town, ſhall be punctually executed according to their Form and Tenor; as alſo all ſuch as have been made with the Magiſtrates of the ſaid Town.

Granted, As far forth as it concerns private Men.

VI. That the Horſes and Equipages belonging to the Officers, Commanders in the Place, the Troops of the Garriſon, Commiſſaries of War, Engineers, Officers of Artillery, Directors and Commiſſaries for Proviſions, and others, ſhall be conducted to *Douay*, or to *Tournay* in Safety, and by the neareſt Way, under a Guard, the Day before the Garriſon marches into the Citadel; and that no one, on any Pretence whatſoever, ſhall be permitted to ſearch, ſtop, or do any kind of Damage to the Equipages, or to thoſe who conduct them.

Granted, That they march out on the ſame Day that the Garriſon enters the Citadel.

VII. That it be permitted to the Officers who are on the Military Eſtabliſhment of the ſaid Town, to retire to *Douay* with their Families, Effects and

Equipages, and that they be furniſhed at their own Expence with neceſſary Carriages for the tranſporting all that belongs to them, with a Convoy or Paſs-port, to conduct them in Safety, and by the neareſt Way.

Granted.

VIII. That it be allowed to ſend to *Douay*, the Detachments of Carabineers, and the Cavalry on Horſeback, with Arms and Baggage; and all the Officers of the ſaid Detachments, who have entered the Town ſince the Siege, with ſuch a Convoy as is neceſſary for their Safety, and by the neareſt Way.

Granted.

IX. That all the Wives, Children, Families of the Officers, Soldiers, and others of the Troops of *France*, of what Quality or Character ſoever, be permitted to retire to *Douay*, with their Effects, and be conducted thither by the neareſt Way, with a ſufficient Convoy.

Granted.

X. That no Officer of the Garriſon, of what Character ſoever, or Troops of the ſaid Garriſon, ſhall be moleſted, or be accountable for having endamaged, burned or demoliſhed any Houſes in the Suburbs, or within the Town.

Granted, Provided that there was no Engagement given for the Reparation of ſuch Damages.

XI. That no Horſes ſhall be ſeized, which have been taken during the War, or bought by the Officers or Citizens.

Granted.

XII. That the Priſoners taken on either ſide, be exchanged Man for Man, according to their Qualiy.

All the Priſoners Taken by the Garriſon, ſhall be reſtored; and in return, all thoſe who have been Taken by the Beſiegers ſhall be alſo releaſed.

XIII. That the Officers of the Government of the Soveraign *Bailliage* of *Lille*, be preſerved and maintain'd in the Inheritance and Exerciſe of their Offices, with the Appointments, Pay, and Augmentation of Pay, Rights, Privileges, Exemptions, Profits and Emoluments that are allotted to them by Edicts and Ordinances, in the form and manner that they have enjoyed, or ought to have enjoyed them, as ſhall alſo their Deputies who ſerve under them.

Such

Such Offices as are found to be neceſſary, ſhall be maintained, and Regard ſhall be had to the Merit of thoſe who are in Poſſeſſion of them.

XIV. That the Hoſtages given on each ſide, for the Execution of the preſent Capitulation, be reſtored reciprocally after the intire Execution of it.

Granted.

XV. That the Sieurs *Buiſſeret* and *le Roi*, Commiſſaries of War, and Inſpectors of the Hoſpitals, continue with the Sick and Wounded, to take care of them, and conduct them to *Douay*, with their Effects and Equipages; That the Sieur *de Vander Tinden*, Receiver of the Contributions and Paſs-ports, be allowed to retire to *Douay* or *Tournay*, with his Family, Domeſticks, and Effects; and that a Paſs-port or Convoy be given them to conduct them in Safety, and by the neareſt Way.

Granted.

XVI. That the Sieur *Bajot*, Director of the Poſts, and his Clerks, be permitted to retire to *Douay* or *Tournay*, with a Convoy or Paſs-port for their Safety, by the neareſt Way.

Granted.

XVII. That the Officers and Domeſticks of his Highneſs the Elector of *Cologn*, have leave to go out of the ſaid City with their Families and Effects, in order to join his Electoral Highneſs, with a Convoy, to conduct them in Safety to *Douay*, by the neareſt Way.

Granted.

XVIII. That all the Citizens and Inhabitants of the ſaid Town, as well *French*, as others, whether Traders or not, of both Sexes, of what Quality and Condition ſoever, be at Liberty, either to continue there, or go from thence within three Months with their Families and Effects, to what Place ſoever they pleaſe, without Moleſtation; and that in order thereunto, they ſhall have all neceſſary Safeguards and Paſs-ports *gratis*.

Granted, and limited to ſix Weeks.

XIX. That when the Capitulation ſhall be ſign'd, it be permitted to ſend an Officer Expreſs to the Duke of *Burgundy*, with an Account of it; and that the ſaid Officer ſhall have a Paſs-port, both to

go to the Duke of *Burgundy*, and to return to the Citadel of *Lille*.

Granted for to morrow the 24th of October.

ARTICLES demanded by the Beſiegers.

THERE ſhall be left in the Town Hoſtages, or other Security, for the Payment of Debts, that have been there contracted by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; and the ſaid Hoſtages ſhall remain there till the Debts are quite diſcharged.

A Commiſſary of War ſhall be left as an Hoſtage.

The Keys of the Magazines, both of Victuals and Ammunition, ſhall be delivered into the Hands of ſuch as ſhall be deputed for that purpoſe, to whom all the Mines ſhall be faithfully diſcovered.

This ſhall be juſtly executed; and it will be convenient that there be but two or three Perſons deputed for this Purpoſe, to avoid Confuſion from a greater Number.

As it has been granted, that ſuch as will may go out of Lille *to* France, *it is reciprocally expected, that thoſe of* Lille, *who have any Effects or Demands in* France, *may draw them from thence, not only without any Moleſtation or Hindrance; but on the contrary, ſhall have all needful Help and Aſſiſtance thereunto.*

Granted, When they ſhall have proved that ſuch Effects do lawfully belong to them.

As it has been allowed to the Garriſon to remain in the Town, till the 25th of October; *the Beſiegers ſhall, in the mean time, ſend in Commiſſaries, to whom the Magazines of Victuals and Ammunition ſhall be faithfully diſcovered.*

Granted, as above.

Done at Lille, October 23. 1708.

Signed,

Eugene *of* Savoy. *Mar. Duc* de Boufflers.

The

The Capitulation *of the City and Caſtelany of* Lille, *about* Religion, Civil Government, *and* Adminiſtration of Juſtice, *is, in* Subſtance, *as follows:*

I. THat the Catholick, Apoſtolick, and Roman Religion ſhall be preſerved entire in the ſaid City, Caſtelany, and Dependencies; and that the Clergy ſhall be maintain'd in all the Churches, wherein the Exerciſe of the ſaid Religion is perform'd at preſent; nor ſhall any other be publickly exerciſed there.

Granted, Provided that when there ſhall be a Garriſon of different Religions, convenient Places ſhall be aſſign'd them for the Exerciſe of Religion.

II. That the Council of *Trent* receiv'd in the ſaid City and Caſtelany, under the Limitations and Reſtrictions of the Princes Sovereigns of the Country, and their Councils, ſhall be obſerv'd as it has been hitherto.

Granted, on the ſame Foot as the ſame was done before the Year 1667.

III. That all Benefices as ſhall become vacant, ſhall be fill'd, as the ſame was practiſed before the Year 1667.

IV, That the Monks and Friars of all Convents may remain there, unleſs by their Behaviour they give the Government a juſt Cauſe to act otherwiſe.

V. That the ſaid City and Caſtelany ſhall be govern'd by the States, repreſented by the Four Lords High-Juſtices of the Caſtelany, or their Bailiffs, provided they pay the Subſidies, as before the Year 1667.

VI. That the Ways and Means for raiſing Subſidies and Taxes, ſhall be the ſame as they were at that Time.

VII. That the States of the City and Caſtelany, their Deputies, *&c.* ſhall be Judges of the ſaid Subſidies, Taxes, and Impoſitions, as the ſame was practis'd before the Year 1667.

VIII. That the Aſſembly of the ſaid Deputies in common, and every Member in particular, and of the Officers, ſhall be continued with the ſame Number of Perſons, as before the Year 1667.

IX. That the States of the City and Caſtelany, *&c.* ſhall be maintain'd in their Rights and ancient Cuſtoms, as before the Year 1667.

X. That the Forfeiture of Eſtate ſhall not take Place for any Crime whatſoever, not even for High-Treaſon, as before the Year 1667.

XI. That the Inhabitants of the ſaid City and Caſtelany ſhall not be call'd away from their ordinary Judicature, but ſhall be ſummon'd or arraign'd before their natural Judges, inhabiting the ſaid City and Caſtelany, as before the Year 1667.

XII. That the Clergy and Nobility ſhall not be taxed, but with their own Conſent; and that they ſhall be maintain'd in all the Honours, Rights, Titles, Privileges, Franchiſes, and Exemptions, which they enjoy'd both in the City and Country, before the Year 1667.

XIII. That the Inhabitants ſhall be exempted from the Duty of Free-Tenure, and Fines of Alienation, or new Purchaſe, as they were before the ſaid Year.

XIV. That in the ſaid City and Caſtelany, no other Officers of Juſtice ſhall be eſtabliſh'd, beſides thoſe who were there of Old.

XV. That the Four Lords or Juſtices of the Caſtelany, ſhall be maintain'd in their Rights, as before the Year 1667.

XVI. That as to the Offices of Counſellors, Penſionaries, Attorneys, Syndics of the ſaid City and Caſtelany, Truſtees, Recorders, *&c.* the Nature of the ſaid Offices ſhall be examin'd.

XVII. That as to the Offices of Judges of Governments and Bailywicks purchaſed with the Right of Reverſion and Inheritance of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, *&c.* the Nature thereof ſhall alſo be particularly examin'd.

XVIII. That the Redemption of Rents and other feodal Tenures by Corporations and private Perſons, as alſo the Alienation of ſmall Demeſnes, ſhall be preſerv'd to thoſe who purchas'd the ſame.

XIX. That the Sentences and Judgments of the Magiſtrates, Bailiffs, Governments, Bailywicks, and other Judicatories of the Country in Civil Matters, ſhall be executed, until the Sovereign think fit to eſtabliſh a Superior Court.

XX.

XX. That the Treaties made between their Majeſties, the moſt Chriſtian, and the Catholick King, and the Allies, for the Articles that concern private Perſons, ſhall be perform'd according to their Form and Tenor.

XXI. That the Edicts, Declarations, Letters Patents, and Decrees of the Council of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in favour of the Country, ſhall be put in Execution by the firſt Officer of Juſtice, who ſhall be required thereunto, provided the ſame be done according to Law.

XXII. That the Rents due, either by the ſaid States in Common, or by the City and Caſtelany in particular, ſhall continue to be paid, ſo far forth as the Debts contracted affect the City, Colleges, or private Perſons.

XXIII. That the States ſhall continue raiſing the Impoſitions, and current Taxes, provided they have demanded and obtain'd Grants for the ſame.

XXIV. That the Neceſſity of Affairs having occaſion'd the raiſing of Duties upon Merchandize and Goods, by virtue of a Grant of the 9th of *May*, 1699. which have been found to be very burdenſom to the Publick, and very prejudicial to Trade; it is deſired that the ſaid new Duty be taken off, which will be examined.

XXV. That all Debts contracted before, or during the Siege, ſhall be paid, on Condition that the ſame regard the City, Colleges, or private Perſons.

XXVI. That the Accompts of the States in Common, ſhall be deliver'd and ſtated before them and their Deputies; but that for the future, what was practis'd in that Matter, before the Year 1667, ſhall be obſerv'd.

XXVII. That the ſaid City and Caſtelany, in conſideration of the great Charges they have born, and of the entire Ruin of the Goods of the Country, both by the Incampment of the Two Armies during the Three laſt Years, and by the heavy Contributions they have paid, on the account of the War, ſhall be exempted and eaſed of Aids and Subſides by the Sovereign, as far forth as the ſame ſhall be judg'd reaſonable.

XXVIII. That the Monies of publick Funds ſhall neither be rais'd nor alienated.

XXIX. That the Papers and Accompts of the ſeveral Colleges, ſhall remain intire.

XXX. That all Eccleſiaſticks and Laicks ſhall peaceably enjoy their Goods, moveable and immoveable, *&c.*

XXXI. That all Bells, Braſs, Pewter, Lead, and all other Metals, either wrought or unwrought, ſhall remain in the Hands of their Poſſeſſors, provided they give a Gratification to the Officers of the Ordnance.

XXXII. That the Hoſpitals of the ſaid City and Caſtelany, founded by the Soverigns of the Country, ſhall be preſerv'd for the Burghers and Inhabitants.

XXXIII. That the Funds aſſign'd for the Payment of Rents before the City was inveſted, ſhall be deducted from the Subſidy.

XXXIV. That in Times of Peace, the Inhabitants of the ſaid City and Caſtelany ſhall be permitted to ſend their Children to the Univerſities of *France*, to take their Degrees.

XXXV. That the Inhabitants of the ſaid City and Caſtelany, having Part of their Eſtates in *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Tourneſis*, *Cambreſis*, and other Neighbouring Provinces, in caſe the Eſtates of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Provinces, who are in the ſaid City and Caſtelany, ſhould be declar'd forfeited by the Sovereign, it were to be fear'd that the ſame ſhould be done with reſpect to thoſe of the ſaid City and Caſtelany, the Sovereign is therefore moſt humbly beſought to declare, That there will be no Forfeiture of Eſtate, &c. *This Article will be favourably recommended to their High-Mightineſſes, our Maſters.*

XXXVI. That the ſame ſhall be obſerv'd, with reſpect to the Subjects of other Princes and States, with whom his Majeſty may for the future, be in War. *This Article will alſo be recommended to their High-Mightineſſes.*

XXXVII. That the ſaid Country ſhall be intirely diſcharg'd of the Contributions they may owe. *Denied.*

XXXVIII.

XXXVIII. That the Inhabitants ſhall be dealt with according to Equity, as to what they have furniſh'd to the Confederate Army, in Corn, Cattle or otherwiſe.

XXXIX. That Winter-Quarters ſhall be regulated according to the Reaſon and Exigency of War, with regard to the Good of the Subjects.

XL. That the Troops, who ſhall paſs through the open Towns, Villages, and Pariſhes of the Caſtelany, ſhall be there entertain'd, as in the other Countries ſubject to the Allies.

XLI. That, for the Security of the Country, a Field-Provoſt ſhall be eſtabliſh'd in the ſaid Caſtelany.

XLII. That the Materials and Goods for Manufactories, which came from the Towns and open Country ſubject to his Catholick Majeſty, his Allies, or *France*, ſhall be permitted freely to enter the ſaid Country, without paying any Duty for Importation or Exportation to the Sovereign, as the ſaid Country has enjoy'd the ſame, under the Government of *France*, according to the Tariff of 1671. *This Affair requiring a nice Examination, ſhall afterwards be conſider'd.*

XLIII. That the Inhabitants of the ſaid City and Caſtelany, ſhall be permitted to export their Manufactures and Goods without paying any Duties. *As above.*

XLIV. That the Importation of Foreign Manufactures ſhall not be allow'd in the ſaid Country, but on the ſame Foot as it is at *Antwerp*. *As above.*

XLV. That as for other Goods and Merchandizes, no other Duty, either of Importation or Exportation, ſhall be laid upon them, but ſuch as were laid on the ſame, when the Country was ſubject to his Catholick Majeſty, in 1667.

XLVI. That the Bonds, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and other Debts contracted before and during the Siege, ſhall be paid, *&c.*

XLVII. That no other Species, either of Gold or Silver, ſhall be allow'd to be current, but ſuch as are ſo in the City of *Antwerp*.

XLVIII. That the Inhabitants of the ſaid City and Caſtelany, ſhall be permitted to go and Trade into

into the ſame Countries, as the other Subjects of the Allies.

XLIX. That the Magiſtracy of the City of *Lille*, ſhall conſiſt of the ſame Number of Perſons as before the Year 1667.

L. That the Renewing of the ſaid Magiſtracy ſhall be made annually, on All-Saints Days. *As above.*

LI. That ſuch of the ſaid Commiſſaries as ſhall remain in *Lille*, and have Patents from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſhall continue, during their Lives, in their Offices, as was practiſed in 1667, when the Country was conquer'd by his ſaid Majeſty. *This ſhall be examin'd.*

LII. That the preſent Magiſtrates ſhall be continued in their Employments, till the ordinary Time be expired.

Granted, till the ordinary Term of All-Saints.

LIII. That ſuch as are not Natives of the ſaid Country, and who ſhall not be qualifi'd, according to the Cuſtoms and Privileges of the ſaid City, ſhall not be admitted into the Magiſtracy.

LIV. That the Corporations and Commonalities of Artificers and Traders, and the Watermen of the ſaid City, ſhall be preſerv'd and maintain'd, provided the ſame be conformable to their Priviledges before the Year 1667.

LV. That no Manufacturers, Workmen, or Artificers, ſhall be tranſported elſewhere by Force.

LVI. That the Barbers and Peruke-makers ſhall be maintain'd in the Purchaſe of their Employments, under the Juriſdiction and Government of the Magiſtrates. *This ſhall be examin'd.*

LVII. That the Exchange, in which the Merchants uſually meet, ſhall not be put to any other Uſe, upon what Pretence ſoever.

LVIII. That the Property of the Town Houſe ſhall be preſerv'd to the ſaid City, in the ſame form and manner as it is enjoy'd at preſent.

LIX. That the Treaty for the Enlargement of the City, concluded between his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the Magiſtrates, ſhall be maintain'd and executed, according to its Form and Tenor.

LX. That the Property in the Cannon and Warlike Stores, with the Arſenal, and all its Appurte-

nances

nances belonging to the City ſhall be preſerv'd to them, unleſs the Sovereign had rather purchaſe the ſame, by Paying to the City the Value of the ſaid Artillery, and Warlike Stores.

LXI. That the Quartering of Soldiers ſhall be adjuſted with the Magiſtrates, upon reaſonable Terms.

LXII. That as for the Fortifications of the City, Gates, and Bridges, and the keeping them in Repair, the ſame ſhall be practiſed as was done under the moſt Catholick King. *This ſhall be examin'd.*

LXIII. That the Houſes and Goods of the Burghers and Inhabitants ſhall not be ſearch'd, but by Authority of the Magiſtrates.

LXIV. That the *Mount Piety* erected in this City, by *Bartholomew Maſurel*, with all the Effects belonging to it, ſhall be maintain'd and preſerv'd.

LXV. That the *Mount Piety* ſettled in the ſaid City by Authority of the Archdukes, ſhall remain ſubject to the Creditors thereof, with the Moneys, and all that belongs to the ſame.

LXVI. That the Officers of the Judges in Eyre, eſtabliſh'd in the ſaid City, at the Place call'd *la Motte-Madame*, &c. ſhall be maintain'd in their Rights and Priveleges. *This ſhall be examin'd.*

LXVII. That the Mint-Houſe ſhall be preſerv'd in the ſaid City, in order to Coin there Money, with the Stamp of the Sovereign.

LXVIII. That all thoſe who have taken Sanctuary in this City, and Foreigners, ſhall be allow'd to continue in it, provided they behave themſelves well.

LXIX. That ſuch of the ſaid Inhabitants, Eccleſiaſticks Officers of the King's Troops, Commiſſaries, and Comptrollers of War, and even Foreigners, who ſhall be willing to retire, ſhall be allow'd ſo to do within ſix Months.

LXX. That thoſe who are gone out of the ſaid City, upon Account of the Siege, or any other Reaſon, ſhall be permitted to come again into it, within a Year, with their Families and Effects.

LXXI. That the Gentlemen, or other Heads, Fathers or Sons of Families, who are in his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Service, ſhall be allowed to return

turn within six Months, nor shall their Goods or Effects be seized or attach'd.

LXXII. That all Acts of Hostility committed before and during the Siege by the Inhabitants of the said City and Castelany, shall be buried in Oblivion, and pardon'd, and that the Prisoners of what Quality soever, shall be set free, without paying any Ransom.

LXXIII. That the future Governors of the said City shall be *Roman Catholicks*, and oblig'd to Swear and take the usual Oath.

Denied, as to what concerns Religion.

LXXIV. That the Sovereign shall swear the Observation of the Rights, Customs, and Priviledges of the said States, City and Castelany, as has been practis'd by the Princes, Sovereigns of this Country.

Done and concluded in the Assembly of the States of the said City and Castelany, the 22d of Oct. 1708. N. S.

Sign'd,

Ferdinand van Collen.
Hiherren. *F. van Rossem tot Hardenbroeck*
S. V. Goslinga.
Count de Rechteren.
Welvelde.
Ad. van Borselen tot Geldermalsen.

Numb. VII.

The Prince of Orange *and* Nassau's *Letter to the States General, with the Capitulation of the Citadel of* Lille.

High and Mighty Lords,

'ALL the Lodgments before the Citadel being 'joyn'd, and every thing ready to make a 'Descent into the Cover'd Way, and perfect the 'Batteries on the Left, to make Breaches; the Ene-

'my beat, yesterday, a Parley, at Seven in the 'Morning: And Hostages being given, Prince *Eu-* 'gene went, with those of the *French* to the Abbey 'of *Los*; but the Capitulation was not sign'd, till 'this day at Four in the Afternoon: And I thought 'it my Duty to send it by Major *Thilo*, my Adju- 'tant General. I most humbly Congratulate Your 'High Mightinesses on this new Conquest, which 'is so much the more considerable, because the E- 'nemy have been oblig'd to surrender in a Season 'of the Year so far advanc'd; and that we have 'not on our Part fired a Gun, and have lost very 'few Men. I pray God to bless more and more 'the Arms of Your High Mightinesses, and those 'of your Allies; so that after a Series of glorious 'and happy Successes, there may result from thence 'a firm and lasting Peace; and that the Lustre and 'Glory, which this State has attain'd to by the par- 'ticular Favour of the Almighty, under the most 'wise Government of Your High Mightinesses, may 'be long preserv'd. I am, *&c.*

Sign'd,

From the Camp before Lille, December 9. *J. W. Friso*, Prince of *Orange* and *Nassau*.

Articles *propos'd for the Surrendring the Citadel of* Lille *to the Allies.*

I. THat a Gate of the said Citadel shall be deliver'd up to the Troops of the Allies, the 11th of the present Month of *December*, at Ten a Clock, in the Morning, in case the said Citadel be not succour'd between this and that time: And it shall be the King's Gate, which is that of the Attack, where a Guard of the Troops of the Garrison shall be plac'd, separated from that of the Allies by a Barrier fix'd in the middle of the Arch of the said Gate, to hinder the Mixture of the Troops, and the Disorder that might happen between them. And none of the Allies Troops whatever shall go into the said Citadel; during which time no Act of Hostility, nor Works on either Side, shall be continu'd, between the Besieged and Besiegers.

The Gate shall be deliver'd up, the 9th, two Hours af-

ter

ter the Capitulation is ſign'd on both ſides, and the Barrier for Separation fix'd on the ſide of the Arch next the Citadel.

II. That the Chappel of the ſaid Citadel ſhall not be put to any other Uſe, and ſhall ſerve only for the Exerciſe of the Catholick and Apoſtolick Romiſh Religion. *Granted.*

III. That the Mareſchal *de Boufflers*, the Chevalier *de Luxemburg*, Lieutenant-General of the Province, and Lieutenant-General of the King's Armies, Monſieur *de Vauban*, Lieutenant-General of the King's Armies, the Marquis *de Fuzeliere*, firſt Lieutenant-General of the Artillery of *France*, and Lieutenant-General of the King's Armies, Meſſieurs *de Tournin*, *Valocy*, the Marquis *de Raves*, *Permangle*, *Serville*, and the Marquis *de Leueſquin*, Majors-General, the Brigadiers, with all the Staff-Officers of the Town and Citadel, all the Officers, Soldiers, Dragoons, and others of all the Troops, as well *French* as Foreigners, and the Companies of Invalids, all the Officers of Artillery, Engineers, all thoſe employ'd in the Works, and others, whoſoever, that are in the ſaid Citadel, for his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Service, without excepting any one, whether nam'd or not, ſhall go out, the 13th inſtant, at 9 in the Morning, thro' the *Dauphin*-Gate, with Arms, Baggage, and Horſes, Drums beating, Ball in Mouth, Match lighted at both ends, and Ammunition for 20 Charges each, and Colours diſplay'd, 12 Pieces of Cannon of great Bore, and 4 Mortars, choſen by the Beſieged, with their Carriages, and Arms, and Ammunition for Twelve Charges each, to repair all together to *Douay*, by the ſhorteſt Way, and in one or two Days, at the Choice of the Beſieged; Nor ſhall they be oblig'd to take another Route, under any Pretence whatſoever; and a ſufficient Guard ſhall be given them on the part of the Allies, as well for the Security of the Garriſon, as for that of the Equipages. *They ſhall go out, the 10th inſtant, provided with Ammunition for 10 Charges each, and 6 Pieces of Cannon, 3 Twelve-Pounders, and 3 Eight-Pounders. The reſt of the Artillery is granted, except that it ſhall be permitted to arreſt Meſſieurs* de Tournin, de Maillebois, *and* de St. Martin, *for the Security of the Payment of the Debts contracted,*

contracted, for his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Service, in the Town of Lille.

IV. That for carrying the ſaid 12 Pieces of Cannon and Mortars, the Equipages, Troops, Sick and Wounded, as alſo for mounting the Officers of the ſaid Garriſon, the Allies ſhall furniſh, at their own Expence, 100 Draught-Horſes, with their Harneſſes, 200 Saddle-Horſes, with their Saddles and Bridles, 100 Waggons, each drawn by 4 Horſes, and the neceſſary Boats, with a ſufficient Number of Watermen and Horſes to conduct the ſaid Boats to *Douay*, by the Canal; for which Boats the Allies ſhall likewiſe allow a ſufficient Guard, for the Security of the Sick, Wounded, and Equipages, or other Effects, with which they ſhall be laden; and, That they ſhall be all furniſh'd by the Allies, the 12th inſtant, in the Morning, to the end they may be laden time enough for the Whole to ſet out with the Garriſon, and arrive with them at *Douay*; and for want of Boats, or in caſe the River is not navigable, the ſaid Allies ſhall furniſh a ſufficient Number of Waggons, to ſupply that Defect. *We will furniſh the neceſſary Boats for tranſporting the Artillery granted, as alſo for the Sick, Wounded, and Baggage.*

V. That all the Sick and Wounded, who remain'd in the Town of *Lille*, and who ſhall be in a Condition to go out with the Garriſon of the Citadel, may do ſo at the ſame time; and, That they ſhall likewiſe be furniſh'd with Boats and Watermen, or other Carriages, to tranſport them to *Douay*, at the Charge of the Allies, and by the ſhorteſt Way. *Granted, upon the Foot of the Capitulation made with the Town.*

VI. That ſuch of the Sick and Wounded, as are at preſent, in the ſaid Citadel, and ſhall not be able to undergo the Journey at the ſame time that the Garriſon marches out, ſhall be carry'd into the Town of *Lille*, by Carriages and other Conveniencies, which the Beſiegers ſhall furniſh, before the Citadel is evacuated; and, That the Allies ſhall allow the Officers, Soldiers, and Dragoons, convenient Lodgings in the ſaid Town, with Beds, Proviſions, and Medicines, at the Expence of the ſaid Allies, till they are perfectly cur'd, in the ſame manner as they uſe to be entertain'd and kept in

his

his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Hoſpitals; as well as the Phyſicians, Surgeons, and other Perſons, who ſhall be employ'd in taking Care of them; and as faſt as the Sick and Wounded ſhall be fit to be tranſported, they ſhall be furniſh'd with Paſports, Boats, and Watermen to be conducted, in Safety, by the Canal, from *Lille* to *Douay*, with the Surgeons, and others, which ſhall be ſent before, to take Care of them in the Way. *Granted at the Expence of the Beſieged, except Lodging, which ſhall be found them.*

VII. That the Beds and Furnitures of the Hoſpitals, which have ſerv'd the Sick and Wounded, during the Siege of the ſaid Citadel, ſhall be reſtor'd to the Magiſtrates of the Town of *Lille*, or to the Undertakers to whom they belong. *Granted.*

VIII. That the Sieur *de St. Martin*, Commiſſary of the Orders, the Sieurs *Ricy* and *de la Lande*, Commiſſaries of War, the Treaſurer of the Extraordinary of War, the Commiſſaries of Proviſions, the Chaplain of the Citadel, the Chaplains, Director, and Surgeons of the Hoſpitals, and generally all that are employ'd, and Workmen, with all Perſons dwelling in the ſaid Citadel, whether nam'd or not, ſhall have the Benefit of this Capitulation, and go out, with the Garriſon, by the ſame Way, to *Douay*; Nor ſhall they be arreſted, under any Pretence whatſoever, nor their Equipages, Papers, and Effects, whatſoever, in the Citadel, or Town of *Lille*, ſeized in regard the Sieur *de Buiſſeres*, Commiſſary of War, who was accepted for an Hoſtage by the Capitulation agreed upon for the Town, is ſufficient Security for the Debts contracted for the King's Service, before and during the Sieges of the ſaid Town and Citadel of *Lille*, till they are paid in full; to haſten which, the ſaid Sieur *de St. Martin* ſhall go and ſolicite the ſpeedy Remittance of the neceſſary Sums, giving his Parole, as formerly he did to the Magiſtrates of the ſaid Town of *Lille*, to appear at all Times, and as often as he ſhall be requir'd, to make out the Debts which regard only the Sieges of the ſaid Town and Citadel, the Paſports being provided him for that End. *Granted, except what relates to Meſſieurs* de Tournin, de Maillebois, *and* de St. Martin, *who ſhall remain as Hoſtages for the general Payments of the Debts contracted for*

for the Service of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in the Town of Lille.

IX. That no Officer or other Perſon, to whom the Burghers of the Town of *Lille* have lent Money, or advanc'd Goods, ſhall be arreſted. *The ſame Hoſtages ſhall anſwer for the Debts that ſhall be proved to be lawfully due.*

X. That all the Moveables and Effects, belonging to the Mareſchal *de Boufflers*, which remain'd in the Town of *Lille*, ſhall be taken out of the ſame, to be tranſported to *Douay*; and he ſhall be furniſh'd, paying the Boats and other neceſſary Carriages, with a Paſs-port, and a ſufficient Guard, to conduct them thither in Safety. And in caſe they can't all be carry'd the ſame day that the Garriſon marches out, Time ſhall be allow'd, ſufficient to tranſport them with the neceſſary Carriages and Paſports. *Granted.*

XI. That the Staff-Officers of the Town and Citadel, thoſe of the Troops of the Garriſon, as alſo the Engineers, Workmen, and all others without Exception, that are in the Citadel, may likewiſe withdraw their Moveables and Effects, which they may ſtill have left in the Town of *Lille*; for which end they ſhall be allow'd to ſend their Domeſticks into the Town, to load, and get them carry'd to *Douay*, in the ſame Waggons or Boats which ſhall be furniſh'd by the Allies for the Equipages of the Garriſon of the Citadel; and in caſe they want ſufficient Carriages, they may leave them in the ſaid Town of *Lille*, till they have an Opportunity of ſending them to *Douay* or *Tournay*, which they will, with Paſs-ports, which ſhall be given 'em *gratis* by the Allies, to conduct them thither in ſafety. *Granted, as above.*

XII. That the Allies ſhall furniſh the Beſieged with Ten cover'd Waggons, which ſhall go into the Citadel, before the Troops march out, and ſhall go out at the ſame time as the Garriſon, to be conducted with it to *Douay*; Nor ſhall the Allies take Cognizance of what they are loaded with, nor view them, under any Pretence whatſoever. *Granted, Two cover'd Waggons.*

XIII. That no Pretence of Indemnity for the Horſes that have been taken, or Houſes demoliſh'd

or damag'd within or about the Citadel, ſhall be brought againſt the Beſieged; nor for the Boats that have been broken or bruis'd during the Siege, *Granted, as to the Horſes taken from the Beſiegers, and in caſe there be no previous Engagement, or Payment for the Houſes demoliſh'd.*

XIV, That the Priſoners made during this Siege ſhall be reſtored on both ſides; and that thoſe which are in the Confederate Army, or in the Town, ſhall be ſent back into the Citadel, before the Garriſon goes out; and that the others, which are farther off, ſhall be ſent to *Douay* in 10 Days, to reckon from this Day, with the neceſſary Paſsports for their going thither in Safety, by the neareſt Way. *Granted, for ſuch as were made between the Beſiegers and Beſieged.*

XV. That none of the ſaid Garriſon, without excepting any Perſon, ſhall be arreſted or moleſted, upon any Account whatever; and all the ſaid Garriſon ſhall be conducted, *bona fide*, and all entire, with all Officers and others, to *Douay*, by the ſhorteſt Way, according to the foregoing Articles. *Granted, upon the Foot of the Third and Eighth Articles.*

XVI. That the Allies ſhall not take any Soldier or Dragoon out of the Ranks, during their March, under any Pretence whatſoever. *Granted, provided the Deſerters be deliver'd up; otherwiſe it ſhall be lawful to take them out of the Ranks, promiſing, however, to prevent all the Diſorder that might happen, and to do Juſtice upon the ſpot.*

XVII. That it be permitted to take out of the ſaid Citadel, ſufficient Proviſions for the Subſiſtence of the Officers, Soldiers, Dragoons, and others of the Garriſon, for 3 Days, to begin from the Day that they go out of the ſaid Citadel. *Granted for two Days, including the Day on which the Garriſon marches out.*

XVIII. That the Hoſtages that ſhall be ſent on either ſide, for the Security of the Performance of this Capitulation, ſhall be mutually reſtor'd, after the entire Execution of the ſame, and the Arrival of the Garriſon at *Douay*. *Granted.*

SUP-

SUPPLEMENT on the Part of the ALLIES.

I. *THE Beſiegers will ſend their Commiſſaries of Proviſions and Ammunition into the Citadel, to morrow, the 9th inſtant, to whom the Beſieged ſhall,* bona fide, *deliver up the Magazines, without ſquandering any, upon pain of making good the ſame, in caſe of Diſcovery.*

II. *That all the Debts which have been contracted for his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Service, as well by Order of the Governor, Intendant, Commiſſaries of War, thoſe of Proviſions, and Treaſurer, as by the Officers of his ſaid Majeſty's Troops, and other private Perſons, ſhall be paid at* Lille, *together with the Damage caus'd by the demoliſhing of Houſes and Buildings in the ſaid Town, for the Defence thereof, during the Siege, for the Payment of which, they have engaged themſelves; as alſo the Price and Value of all that has been carried into the Citadel, belonging to the Town, and to private Perſons; and that to ſecure the Payment of the ſaid Debts, Hoſtages ſhall be left, in the Choice of the High-Allies, who ſhall remain in the ſaid Town, till the ſame ſhall be entirely paid.* Meſſieurs *de Tournin, de Maillebois,* and *de St. Martin,* ſhall remain as Hoſtages.

III. *It having been ſtipulated in the laſt Article but one, of the Capitulation with the Town, That the Subjects of either ſide might withdraw their Effects, it ſhall be allow'd the Inhabitants of* Lille, *and of the Caſtelany,* bona fide, *to withdraw their Effects, without Delay, out of the Towns of* France, *of what ſort ſoever they be.*

Sign'd,

Eugene of *Savoy.* The Mareſ. Duke *de Boufflers.*

Numb. VIII.

Several Letters relating to the SIEGE *of* BRUSSELS, *and Paſſage of the* Scheld.

I. *A Letter to the* States General, *from their Deputies in* Bruſſels.

High and Mighty Lords,

'WE had the Honour to receive this Morning 'your High Mightineſſes ſecret Reſolu- 'tion of the 25th, by which we ſee, with great Sa- 'tisfaction, that your High Mightineſſes have ap- 'prov'd what we have done here for the Good of 'the Common Cauſe. We ſhall not fail to aſſiſt 'in uſing all neceſſary Means for the Preſervation 'of this Place.

'Tis a ſingular Pleaſure to us, to be able to 'inform your High Mightineſſes by this Letter, 'that the Enemy, without having gain'd an Inch 'of Ground, began at 9 laſt Night to attack the 'Counterſcarp with great Fury, between the Gates 'of *Louvain* and *Namur*: The Fire was terrible on 'both ſides, and laſted till 5 in the Morning; du- 'ring which time, the Enemy made 9 Attacks, and 'at length lodg'd themſelves on the Glacis of the 'Counterſcarp. But about 6 a Clock, our Men 'made a Sally from the Cover'd-Way, Sword in 'Hand, with ſuch Succeſs, that the Enemy were 'beaten out of their Works on the Counterſcarp, 'which were levell'd.

'We cannot ſufficiently commend the Bravery 'of the Troops of this Garriſon, eſpecially thoſe of 'the State, tho' all in general did their Duty very 'well: But ſeeing this Garriſon is already much 'fatigu'd, and will not be able to reſiſt long the 'vigorous Attacks, which in all Appearance the 'Enemy will renew; we have earneſtly ſollicited 'the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Deputies with 'the Army, not to defer a Moment to ſuccour this 'Place; without which, however brave our Men

'are

'are, they cannot very long ſuſtain the furious At-
'tacks of the Enemy.

Bruſſels, Nov. 27. *We are*, &c.

A Second Letter from the ſame Deputies.

High and Mighty Lords,

'WE hope your High Mightineſſes have re-
'ceiv'd the Letter, by which we had ye-
'ſterday the Honour to communicate to you the
'furious Attacks made by the Enemy the Night
'between the 26th and 27th on the Counterſcarp
'of this City. After we had yeſterday again diſ-
'pos'd all things as well as poſſible, for reſiſting the
'Enemy's Attacks; becauſe our Spies reported una-
'nimouſly, that in the Night, the Enemy would
'not only make a general Aſſault, but would alſo
'fire with burning Bullets, to excite the Burghers
'to Sedition; we obſerv'd about 12 at Night, that
'the Enemy's Army was in Motion; and ſoon after
'that, they were retiring toward *Namur*, with ſuch
'Precipitation, that they left behind them 12 Can-
'non and 4 Mortars, which are fallen into our
'Hands.

'We cannot ſufficiently commend the Courage
'and Conduct of the Generals *Paſcal*, *Murray*, and
'*Wrangel*; nor ſet too great a Value on the Proofs
'of both, given by the Colonels *Egelin*, and *Leſche-
'raine*, who happening to be here without their
'Regiments, yet offer'd themſelves to be employ'd
'by us in the Defence of the City: And we hope
'your High Mightineſſes will be pleas'd to con-
'ſider, on Occaſion, the Services done by theſe
'Officers.

'The States of *Brabant* have ſhewn, on this Oc-
'caſion, as in many others, their Zeal for King
'*Charles*, and his Allies; having never been back-
'ward to ſupply us with the Money we needed for
'this Service; ſo that we had no Neceſſity to make
'uſe of the State's Credit, or our own: In this the
'ſaid States have merited highly.

'We congratulate your High Mightineſſes on
'the Preſervation of this important Poſt, by which
'*Antwerp*, and the Frontiers of our Republick are

'ſecur'd, and the Towns of *Louvain*, *Mechlen*, and '*Lier* ſav'd.

'Our Secretary, whom we ſend Expreſs, will 'inform your High Mightineſſes of the Particulars 'more at large; to which we refer, becauſe we are 'ſtreighten'd in Time; being extremely joyful that 'it has pleas'd the Almighty, for the Good of the 'State, to bleſs the Reſolution we had taken, to 'aſſiſt in the Defence of this Place to Extremity.

We are, &c.

Bruſſels, *Nov.* 28. J. van de Bergh.
Baron van Reede,
Lord of Renſwoude.

P. S. 'We forgot to mention, that during the 'Siege, M. *Decker*, firſt Burgomaſter of this City, 'acquitted himſelf in his Station with all Zeal and 'Diligence.

A Letter to the States General, *from* M. Paſcal, *Commandant of* Bruſſels.

My Lords,

'YOUR High Mightineſſes will not be diſ-'pleas'd, that I have the Honour to inform 'you, that his Electoral Highneſs has broke up the 'Siege of *Bruſſels*, leaving behind him 12 Pieces of 'Cannon, 2 Mortars, and 3 Waggon Loads of 'Powder. From the 26th to the 27th, he had 'caus'd his Batteries to be made; and about Ten 'at Night he began to attack the Cover'd-Way, 'with all imaginable Vigour; but was repuls'd 'in all his Attacks by my Garriſon, who ſtood them 'with inexpreſſible Firmneſs. The reſt I refer to 'the Bearer. The Enemy have loſt an infinite 'Number of Men, and have left me all their 'wounded, which, I am told, amount to above '800. I ſhall have the Honour to ſend your High 'Mightineſſes a Liſt, aſſoon as I have leiſure to 'take an exact one. I hope your High Mighti-'neſſes will permit me to have the Honour to con-'gratulate you on this happy Occurrence. I had 'the good Fortune to have in this Affair two Seconds, 'Major General *Murray*, and Baron *Wranghel*, who 'did all that could be expected from two Perſons

'of ſo great Experience and Valour as they are: I 'was alſo ſeconded by the Valour of the whole 'Garriſon, and even by the Colonels *Egelin* and '*Leſcheraine*, tho' they were not of this Garriſon. I 'ſhall have the Honour to inform your High Migh-'tineſſes, at leiſure, of the Bravery of all the Com-'manders of the Regiments of this Garriſon, which 'is inexpreſſible; and of all the Officers, who were 'in this Service, of all Nations. All this good 'Succeſs is owing to the Courage and Reſolution, 'which the Lords Deputies of your High Migh-'tineſſes ſhew'd on this Occaſion; and their Pre-'ſence gave ſuch a Firmneſs and Confidence to the 'Burghers, as cannot be too much prais'd; no 'more than can the Zeal, Activity, and Readineſs 'of their Burgomaſters, to execute whatever was 'requir'd of them for the Service of the Common 'Cauſe.

'I hope the Lord will always bleſs the Arms of 'the High Allies, and that your High Migh-'tineſſes will permit me to have the Honour to 'aſſure them how much, and with what Reſpect 'I am

My Lords,

Your High Mightineſſes moſt

Bruſſels, Nov. 28. *humble and moſt obedient*

and moſt ſubmiſſive Servant

PASCALE.

A Letter to the States General, *from the Lords the Deputies with the Army.*

High and Mighty Lords,

'AFter we had receiv'd certain Advice, that the 'Elector of *Bavaria* was march'd towards '*Bruſſels*, at the Head of ſome of the Enemy's 'Troops to beſiege that Place; it was reſolv'd to 'force the Paſſage of the *Schelde*, and to march that 'Way. To that End, 100 Squadrons, and 50 Bat-'talions, under the Duke of *Marlborough*; and 50 'Squadrons, with 19 Battalions, under Prince *Eu-'gene*, march'd the 25th Inſtant, to attempt to paſs 'that River in 3 or 4 ſeveral Places. Which, by

'the Bleſſing of God, ſucceeded ſo well, that this 'Morning the Duke of *Marlborough* paſs'd at *Kerk-* 'hoven, between Seven and Eight a Clock, without 'firing a Shot, or loſing a Man; as did alſo the 'Body under the Count *de Lottum*, in the ſame 'Manner, at *Aſperen*; the Enemy having drawn off 'all their Troops along the *Schelde*, from *Ghent* to '*Tournay*, and abandon'd their Poſts. All the 'Troops have joyn'd here, except ſome which are 'ſent back to the Citadel of *Lille*. To Morrow, 'at Day-break, we ſhall continue our March to- 'wards *Bruſſels*; and we hope the Effect will be, 'that we ſhall be able, by the Bleſſing of God, to 'ſend you an Account of the Deliverance of that 'Place.

We are, &c.

F. van Collen.
S. van Goſlinga.
Count de Rechteren.

Audenarde, Nov. 27.

A Letter from the Count de Tilly *to their High Mightineſſes.*

High and Mighty Lords,

'THE 23d and 24th, we ſent our Artillery 'and Baggage from the Camp at *Rouſſelaer* 'to *Menin*; and the 25th we march'd with the 'Army towards *Haerlebeeck*, whither our Cavalry, 'who according to the Diſpoſitions made, were to 'follow us, could not reach till the 26th, at Seven 'in the Morning; becauſe the Roads at this Sea- 'ſon, are impracticable.

'However, we renew'd our March that After- 'noon at Four a Clock, without cauſing any Wag- 'gons or Carriages to follow us, and kept moving 'forwards all the Night, that we might arrive this 'Morning before Day, at the *Schelde*, and attempt 'to paſs it.

'The Diſpoſitions were ſettled in this Manner: 'That Prince *Eugene*, who put himſelf on the 'March yeſterday with a Body of Troops, ſhould 'attempt to paſs at *Eſcanaffe*; the Duke of *Marlbo-* 'rough and I, with the Troops of the State, at 'Kerkhoven: and the Count *de Lottum*, at *Gavre*.

'We

'We all arriv'd this Morning at the Places and 'Time agreed; and we laid our Bridges at *Kerk-* '*hoven*, and caus'd a great Body of our Troops to 'pass over, before the Enemy had Notice of it: 'Then we march'd directly to the Post which the E- 'nemy had at *Derchem*. In the mean while, the 'Count *de Lottum* made himself Master likewise of 'the Post of *Gavre*, without Resistance. But Prince 'Eugene finding the Passage at *Escanaffe* too difficult, 'and having Intelligence that we were Masters of 'the River at *Kerkhoven*, he immediately caus'd 'his Troops to march thither, and there came 'over also.

'This done, we march'd in Conjunction towards 'the Enemy's Intrenchments before *Audenarde*; but 'we could only get up with their Rearguard, be- 'cause they had retir'd with great Precipitation, 'flying towards *Gramont*: They had sent away 'their Cannon the Day before; and of 16 Squa- 'drons and 19 Battallions which they had in the 'Intrenchments, we took about 500 Prisoners, and 'kill'd about 100. To Morrow we shall continue 'our March towards *Brussels*, &c.

From the Camp before *Audenarde*, *Nov.* 27.

The Count de Tilly.

P. S. The greatest Part of the Enemy's Baggage and Equipages are become our Booty.

Numb. IX.

A Letter from the Field Deputies to the States General about the Surrender of Ghent.

High and Mighty Lords,

'THE Capitulation with the Garrison of *Ghent*, 'was sign'd yesterday, according to the in- 'clos'd Copy, which we have the Honour to send 'to your High-Mightinesses by the Commissary

Vleertman

'*Vleertman.* Thoſe of the City have likewiſe deli-
'ver'd their Articles relating to the Publick; which
'would have been regulated to Day, had we not
'conſider'd, that the Lords, your High-Mightineſ-
'ſes Deputies at *Bruſſels*, whoſe Commiſſion has a
'particular Relation to this Affair, ought neceſſa-
'rily to be preſent; and we expect them hourly.
'In the mean time, purſuant to the Capitulation,
'the Garriſon have put into our Hands the *St. Peter's*
'Gate of the City, and the Gate of Succours of the
'Caſtle. My Lord Duke has ſent to ſummon thoſe
'of *Bruges*, but the Trumpet is not yet return'd;
'yet we do not believe they will wait the Ap-
'proach of the Troops: So that we hope, by the
'firſt Poſt, to congratulate your High-Mightineſſes
'on the Reduction of that City, as we have the
'Honour to do moſt humbly on the Regaining of
'this Place. We are *&c.*

From the Camp before Ghent
Dec. 31. 1708.

Goſlinga.
Rechteren.
Welvelde
Geldermalſen.

The Capitulation mention'd in the foregoing Letter was as follows:

I. THAT the *Roman Catholick* Religion ſhall be preſerved in its full and free Exerciſe, without Innovation. *Granted.*

II. That the preſent Capitulation ſhall affect only the two Crowns; and that the Clergy and Magiſtracy of *Ghent*, ſhall diſtinctly treat for themſelves. *Granted.*

III. That a Gate of the ſaid Town ſhall be deliver'd to the Troops of the Allies, on the 31ſt of this Inſtant *December*, at 10 in the Morning; unleſs between this and that Day the Town ſhall be reliev'd. The Gate to be then deliver'd, ſhall be the Gate at the Attack of *St. Peter*, as alſo the Port of Succours of the Citadels, at which ſhall be poſted ſome Troops of the preſent Garriſon, ſeparated from thoſe of the Allies by Barriers, in the middle of the Arch, under thoſe Gates, in order, to prevent the mixture

mixture of the Troops, and the Diſorder which may probably happen thereupon. *Granted.*

IV. That all Perſons in the Service of the two Crowns, of what Character or Condition ſoever, without Exception, whether nam'd or not, in this Capitulation, ſhall go out of this Town on the Second of *January*, 1709. at Nine of the Clock in the Morning, at the Gate of *Courtray*, with Arms, Equipage, Drums beating, Ball in Mouth, Match lighted at both Ends, with Ammunition for 20 Charges, Colours flying, and 10 Pieces of Cannon lately brought from *France*, four Patterero's with their Carriages, and Ammunition for 12 Charges of each Peice, for *Tournay* by the neareſt Way in four or five Days, marching or halting at the Choice of the Beſieged, without being oblig'd, on any pretence whatſoever, to a quicker March than the beſieged ſhall approve of, with regard to the Seaſon, and the Roads; and that the Beſiegers ſhall allow them a ſufficient Convoy, for the ſafety, both of the Garriſon and their Equipage. *Granted, except that there ſhall be allowed but* 12 *Charges for the Garriſon, and* 6 *Pieces of the Cannon lately come from* France, *with Ammunition for* 12 *Charges.*

V. That for the Tranſportation of the ſaid 10 Pieces of Cannon, Patterero's, Ammunition, and Equipage, as well as of the Sick and Wounded to *Tournay*, the Allies ſhall provide a ſufficient Number of Boats and Boatmen: To which Boats there ſhall be a ſufficient Guard allow'd by the Allies, for the Safety of the Sick. In caſe the River *Scheld* ſhall not be Navigable, a ſufficient Number of Land-Carriages ſhall be ready on the 31ſt Inſtant, that the Beſieged may have time to load the ſaid Carriages, ſo as to march out with the whole Garriſon, and arrive at *Tournay* at the ſame Time. *Granted, for the Artillery mention'd in the foregoing Article; as alſo for the Equipage, at the Charge of the Beſiegers; and as for a ſufficient Number of Boats, the Beſieged may immediately have enough of them in the Town of* Ghent.

VI. That the Sick and Wounded, who are in the Town and Caſtle of *Ghent*, and ſhall be in a condition to bear being remov'd, ſhall be furniſh'd in the ſame manner with Boats, Boatmen, and Carriages, ſufficient to convoy them to *Tournay*, by the neareſt

neareſt Way, at the Expence of the Allies. *Granted, at the Expence of the Beſieged.*

VII. That the Sick and Wounded, who cannot be remov'd at the time of the March of the Troops, ſhall be allow'd to remain in *Ghent*, and be ſupplied with proper Food, Lodging, and Medicines at the Charge of the Allies, according to the manner in which they are taken care of in the Hoſpitals of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. And when they ſhall be able to bear Travelling, Boats with Paſports, ſhall be provided for them, in order to their being tranſported to *Tournay*, by the neareſt Way. *Granted in the ſame manner with the foregoing Article.*

VIII. That no Effects, Papers, or Equipage belonging to any Perſons whatſoever, employ'd in the Service of the Two Kings, ſhall be ſeiz'd on any Pretence whatſoever; but that on the contrary, ſufficient Carriages ſhall be provided for the Effects and Families of ſuch Perſons, at the Charge of the Allies, to tranſport them to *Tournay*, by the neareſt Way. Provided, That the Sieur *de Bonnot*, Commiſſary of *War*, and the Sieur *de Miſilly*, Pay-maſter of the Troops of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſhall remain in *Ghent* as Hoſtages, for the Payment of all Debts juſtly contracted, during the Siege, for the Service of the Two Kings, 'till theſe Debts are wholly diſcharg'd. *Granted, Provided that the ſame Hoſtages ſhall be reſponſible for all Debts contracted ſince the* French *have had the Poſſeſſion of the Town.*

IX. That the Allies ſhall ſupply the Beſieged with Ten cover'd Waggons, which ſhall march out at the ſame time with the Garriſon, without being examin'd upon any Pretence whatſoever. *Granted, for ſix cover'd Waggons.*

X. That there ſhall be no Satisfaction expected from the Beſieged for any Damage occaſioned by the Siege. *Granted, except in Caſes where there ſhall appear ſome Previous Agreement to the contrary.*

XI. That no Perſons whatſoever, who belong to the Garriſon of the Two Kings, ſhall be arreſted on any Pretence or Reaſon whatſoever. *Granted, Provided they pay or give ſatisfactory Security to their Creditors for their Debts.*

XII. That the Priſoners taken out of the Garriſon, as well as the Garriſon of the Red-Fort, who

were

were detach'd from this Garriſon, ſhall be reſtor'd on each ſide; that thoſe who are in the Army of the Allies, ſhall be ſent into the Town, before the Garriſon marches out of it; and thoſe of the Allies who are in the Town, ſhall immediately be ſent back to their Army. *Granted.*

XIII. That the Allies ſhall not take any Soldier out of the Ranks as they March out, on any Pretence whatſoever. *Granted, except Deſerters.*

XIV. That the Garriſon ſhall carry out of *Ghent* Forrage and neceſſary Proviſions ſufficient for their Subſiſtence for Five Days. *Granted.*

XV. That the Hoſtages on each ſide for the Execution of this Capitulation, ſhall be ſet at Liberty as ſoon as theſe Articles are perform'd, and the Garriſon is arriv'd at *Tournay*. *Granted.*

XVI. That all the Women, Children, and Families of any belonging to the Troops of the Two Crowns, ſhall be permitted to retire to *Tournay* with their Effects. *Granted, at their own Charge.*

XVII. All the Inhabitants of *Ghent* ſhall have Liberty to retire with their Effects into the Dominions of the Two Crowns. *Granted, provided they go within Three Months.*

XVII. That the Allies ſhall allow the Wives of the Soldiers, who are in the Town, ſix Months time to retire out of it; and after the Expiration of that Term, to go to ſuch Places in the Territories of the Two Crowns as they ſhall think fit. *Granted, as in the foregoing Article.*

The Beſiegers ſhall ſend Commiſſaries to Morrow, the 31ſt, into the Town of Ghent, *to whom all Keys of Stores of Proviſions and Ammunitions, as well as exact Accounts of Forage, ſhall be faithfully deliver'd under neceſſary Guards, that nothing may be loſt.* Granted.

Sign'd at the Camp of *Meerlebech*, this 30th Day of *December*, at 11 a-Clock in the Morning.

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

Le Comte de la Motte.
Ferdinand van Collen Houdancourt.
S. van Goſlinga.
Le Comte de Rechteren.
B. van. Welvelde.
Adr. van Borſelle tot Geldermalſen.

The

The Capitulation with the Garriſon of Ghent.

I. THAT the Catholick Apoſtolick Romiſh Religion ſhall be preſerv'd as it is at preſent, and in the uſual Form, in all the Churches, and other Places of the City, Diſtrict, and Dioceſe of *Ghent*. *Granted.*

II. That the Council of *Trent*, as it is at preſent receiv'd in the ſaid Town and Dioceſe, under the Limitations and Reſtrictions of the Sovereign Princes of the Country, ſhall be obſerv'd therein, as hitherto. *Granted.*

III. That the preſent Biſhop and his Succeſſors, the Biſhoprick, Dioceſe, the Church, and Chapter of the Cathedral, together with all the other Churches, Abbeis, Priories, Hoſpitals, *&c.* and, in ſhort, all religious Cloiſters for both Sexes, ſhall be, now and hereafter, maintain'd in all their Preheminences, Juriſdictions, Privileges, Immunities, *&c.* *Granted.*

IV. That the ſaid City of *Ghent*, with its Diſtrict, ſhall be preſerv'd in all their Preheminences, Privileges, Cuſtoms, Freedoms, *&c.* as they have hitherto been. *Granted, upon the Foot of their Privileges during the Reign of King* Charles *II.*

V. That the Great Bailiff, Under Bailiff, and Magiſtrates of the Town, with their Penſionaries, Secretaries, Treaſurers, Deputies, and, in general, all the Officers hitherto appointed for the Management of Polity and Juſtice, *&c.* ſhall remain in their Offices, Juriſdictions, Functions, and Rights. *Granted, that all Offices eſtabliſh'd during the Reign of King* Charles *II. ſhall be maintain'd; and that the Perſons, which at preſent poſſeſs the ſame, ſhall be continu'd or alter'd, as ſhall be found moſt convenient for the Service of King* Charles *III.*

VI. That the preſent Magiſtrates ſhall be continued in their Employs till they ſhall be reimburs'd their Loans, according to the Tenor of the publick Letters and Act of Mortgage, hitherto obſerv'd. *Granted, that all Loans ſhall be maintain'd; as alſo all hereditary Offices and Places for Life, as they were in the Reign of King* Charles *II. and ſince, till the Town was laſt taken by the Enemy.*

VII. That

VII. That all other States, Offices, Rights, and Domains, mortgag'd by his Catholick Majeſty, within the ſaid Town, ſhall remain to the Owners and Mortgagees; the ſame alſo of the Bailiwick of *Oudebourg*. *Granted, as above, to the Day that the* French *took the Town laſt.*

VIII. That all Bonds, Acts, Diſpoſitions, and Debts, that have been hitherto made, for the Service, ſhall be fully perform'd, and take Place. *Granted, as above, and no farther.*

IX. That all Provoſtſhips, Aſſemblies, and Communities, as alſo all Gentlemen, and other Burghers, or Inhabitants of the Town, Bailiwick, and Caſtellany, ſhall enjoy, as of old, their Goods, Privileges, Rights, Actions, Poſſeſſions, *&c.* and be taken, with their Families, into the Sovereign's Protection. *Granted, upon the Foot of the fifth Article.*

X. That the Mortars, Cannon, and Ammunition, together with the Arſenal, and all that depends on the ſame, belonging to the Town, ſhall remain in their Poſſeſſion and Power. *Granted.*

XI. That the Guard of Burghers, with their Appendencies and Dependencies, ſhall be maintain'd as formerly. *Granted.*

XII. That the Mount of Piety, erected in the City, with all the Moveables, Gold, Silver, and other Effects, ſhall be maintain'd, *&c. Granted.*

XIII. That the Means and Incomes, as well of the Town, as of the Province, Caſtellany, and Communities, ſhall not be apply'd to any other Uſe than the Payment of the Debts, Charges, and Rents, according to their primitive Deſign, and remain as Fruits of their Mortgages. *Granted, ſo far as it concerns the City and Inhabitants, to the Enemy's laſt taking the ſame.*

XIV. That all the Bells, Copper, Tin, Lead, and all other wrought and unwrought Metals, ſhall remain to the City, Churches, Cloiſters, *&c.* without their being oblig'd to redeem them. *Granted.*

XV. That the Council of *Flanders* ſhall remain, and its Reſidence continue in the City, with the Advocates, Proctors, and other Officers, as is now done. *Granted.*

XVI. That

XVI. That no other Officers of Juſtice ſhall be appointed in the City, Bailiwick, Caſtellany, *&c.* but what were there of old. *Granted upon the old Foot.*

XVII. That the City, as firſt Member of the Body of the State of the Province of *Flanders*, ſhall remain and be maintained in all Honours, Prerogatives, Preheminences, *&c.* as in the Reign of his late Majeſty King *Charles* II. and his Predeceſſors, Earls of *Flanders*. *Granted.*

XVIII. That the Deputies of the ſaid Body, Eccleſiaſticks, and others, of the Diſtricts of *Bruges* and the *Vry*, which are at preſent in *Ghent*, may freely remain therein, without Hindrance, or retire with their Servants, Domeſticks, *&c.* *Granted.*

XIX. That all Refugees and Foreigners, of what Nation or Condition ſoever, which are ſettled in the Town, may remain there, with their Wives, Children, *&c.* or retire within the Term of 6 Months. *Granted.*

XX. That all the Burghers, that fled with their Effects, out of the Town, by reaſon of the Siege, or are now abſent upon other Occaſions, may return within Three Months, without any other Act or Paſport; and that they may, in the mean time, freely diſpoſe of their Effects, *&c.* *Granted, except for thoſe who are retir'd into the Enemy's Country, who muſt have Paſports, &c.*

XXI. 'Tis earneſtly deſir'd, That the Caſtle may be ſo attack'd, as that the Town and Inhabitants may not be damag'd thereby. *Granted.*

XXII. That the Merchandizing, Traffick, and Trade of the Town and Province may be encourag'd as much as poſſible, as well with Reſpect to their own Manufactures, as to the Rights of Exportation. *Granted upon the old Foot.*

XXIII. That no Contributions ſhall be exacted of the Bailiwick and Caſtellany for the Time they were under the Two Crowns, in Conſideration of the Loſſes and Damages they have ſuſtain'd. *Granted for the City and Bailiwick.*

XXIV. That all Offences and Acts of Hoſtility, that have been done, during the War, and the Siege, ſhall be buried in Oblivion, as if the ſame had

had never happen'd. *Granted, for the Time ſince the City was taken laſt.*

XXV. That the Sovereign ſhall ſwear to the obſerving the Rights, Cuſtoms, and Privileges of the ſaid States of the Province, Town and Caſtellany, as has been done by the other Sovereigns of the Country and Earldom of *Flanders*. *Granted, upon the Foot it was done to the Time of King* Charles II. *of glorious Memory, and with the Approbation of King* Charles III.

XXVI. Laſtly, 'tis deſir'd, upon the repeated Inſtances of the Creditors, That the general Commandants, Intendants, and Commiſſaries of the Troops of the Two Crowns, may leave Hoſtages for the Security of the important Debts they have contracted there; and that the Hoſtages may remain in the Town, till the ſame are fully ſatisfied. *Granted, for the Satisfaction of the Creditors, by the Capitulation made with the Garriſon,*

Sign'd,

Prince and Duke of *Marlborough.*
Ferd. van Collen.
S. van Goſlinga.
Count of *Rechteren.*
B. van Welvelde.
Adr. van Borſele tot Geldermalſen.

Done in the Army before Ghent, *Jan.* 1. 1709.

A. X. Thrieſt d'Auchem.

The States General's Letter to the Duke of Marlborough *about the Surrender of* Ghent.

SIR,

'NO News could be more acceptable to us, 'at this time, than the Advice your Highneſs has given us in your Letter of the laſt of *December*, of the Reduction of *Ghent*. When we conſider the Situation and Largeneſs of that Place, its numerous Garriſon, the hard Seaſon of the Year, the Fatigues the Troops had already undergone in this extraordinary long and difficult Campaign; theſe things ſeem'd not to permit us to expect ſo ſoon that happy Succeſs. We praiſe the Lord of Hoſts, who on this Occaſion has heard our

'Prayers, and granted more than we could hope 'for, and continues his Bleſſings on the Arms of the 'Allies, under your Conduct. We rejoyce like-'wiſe with all our Hearts, to ſee you bringing to 'an End, this glorious and difficult Campaign, by 'the Conqueſt of ſo Important a Place as that 'which you have now reduced by your Valour, and 'hope that *Bruges* will have the ſame Fate. If ſo 'many repeated Blows are not capable to oblige 'the Enemies to make an end of this War by a 'Peace, in which all the Allies may find their Se-'curity, according to their Alliance, we hope, 'that in the Year which we are now beginning, 'you will obtain over them new Advantages, 'which will ſtill encreaſe your Glory, and force 'the Enemy to lay down their Arms to the Satis-'faction of the High-Allies. We conclude with 'theſe Wiſhes, and are truly, and with the greateſt 'Eſteem, *&c.*

Numb. X.

ARTICLES of Capitulation made with Sir John Leake, *Kt. Admiral of her Britannick Majeſty's Fleet, and Commander in Chief of the Confederate Fleet in the* Mediterranean; *by which the Illuſtrious and Magnificent City of* Calari, *the Head, Key, and Strength of this moſt faithful Kingdom of* Sardinia, *delivers it ſelf up to his Catholick Majeſty* Charles III. *of* Auſtria, *their lawful King and Governor, whom God preſerve, the ſaid City, Caſtle, with the reſt of the ſaid Kingdom; the Magiſtrates at this time being* Franceſco Ligruido, *Don* Ignatio Carta, Salvador Rodaigues, *and* Drogo Coſſu; *given at* Calari, Auguſt 13. 1708.

I. THAT the ſaid illuſtrious City, the reſt of this Kingdom, and its Appurtenances, ſhall have maintained and preſerved to them all the Privileges, which the moſt Auguſt Majeſty of *Charles* V. Emperor, and *Charles* II. have granted to them, and likewiſe their Acts of Councils and Decrees of their Courts,

Courts, with the reſt of their Judicatures, which have from time to time been granted, and they have enjoy'd.

To this Article it is anſwered and agreed to, provided they cauſe immediately to be embarked on Board the Engliſh *Tranſports in Port, ſuch a Quantity of Corn as can poſſibly be had, for the Service of his Catholick Majeſty in* Catalonia, *his Majeſty promiſing to pay for the ſame.*

And the ſaid City truſting to the Favours they have received, and hope by their Merit to deſerve, from his Excellency General *Leake*, humbly begs he ſhould be pleaſed to ſupplicate his Catholick Majeſty *Charles* III. whom God preſerve, the following Condeſcenſions, for the entire Comfort and Satisfaction of this City and Kingdom.

II. That all the Miniſters of Juſtice be changed, and that thoſe which ſhall be new named, be Natives of this Kingdom, and to continue for three Years only, and be obliged to account for their Interminations.

III. That the Cuſtoms and other Profits of Trade, which properly concern the City, ſhall be only in the Councils Hands, and without Appeal.

IV. That his Majeſty would be pleaſed to honour this City, to procure the Liberty of the Marquis *de Villa Clara*, of *Don Salvador Lochy*, *Don James Sahin*, and *Alexo Ferreli*, who are now Priſoners in *France*.

To all the reſt of the Articles his Excellency Admiral Leake, *promiſes to intercede with his Catholick Majeſty, that they may obtain what is contained in them.*

Signed,

Franciſco Ligruido, *Concellor.*
Mr. Ignatio Carta, *Conc.*
Salvador Rodaigues, *Conc.*
Roderigo Liluc, *Conc.*
Euſelio Coſſu, *Conc.*

Articles of Capitulation which his Excellency the Marquis of Jamaica, *Count of* Villa Lonzo, *Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to his Majesty, and Captain-General of the Kingdom of* Sardinia, *hath concluded with his Excellency Admiral* Leake; *given at* Calari *the 13th of* August, 1708. *N. S.*

I. THAT the Garrison is to march out of one of the Ports of the said City of *Calari*, with loaded Arms, flying Colours, Drums beating, Match lighted, Ball in Mouth, and are to have 12 Shots of Powder and Ball each, the Garrison having Liberty to take their Wives, Children, and Baggage with them. *Granted, but can have no Effect, the Garrison having taken on.*

II. That they shall have 8 Pieces of Cannon, with that number of Charges of Powder and Ball for each, with all the usual Utensils mounted on their Carriages. *Not Granted.*

III. That it be permitted to his Excellency the Viceroy, Marquis of *Jamaica*, with the Garrison, to march to *Allguer*, to defend that Place; and for that End, they are to have Ships and other Necessaries to carry them, and the other Things mentioned in the preceding Articles. *Not Granted.*

IV. That all the aforesaid Particulars shall be carried safely to the Place of *Allguer*. *Referred to the former Article.*

V. That the Conquerors are to subsist and furnish them with necessary Provisions at their Expence. *Referred to the same Answer.*

VI. That the City shall not be plundered, nor any Person that remains therein molested, leaving to every one the free Enjoyment of their Goods, and Liberty to every one freely to go in the space of 6 Months; and that all Persons, of what Quality, Degree, or Condition soever, may securely go within the said space of time. *Granted, excepting the Subjects of* France.

VII. That no sort of Person within the Place, shall be molested or ill used, either in Person or Goods, for any thing they have done in executing faithfully their Office and Trust. *Granted, excepting the Subjects of* France.

VIII.

VIII. That at the ſame time the Garriſon marches out, thoſe of the Conquerors ſhall begin to march in. *Granted.*

IX. That all the Baggage and Retinue of his Excellency the Marquis of *Jamaica*, ſhall freely march out, without being viſited or moleſted, and ſhall not be detain'd upon any Pretence whatſoever. *Granted.*

X. That in caſe the Place of *Allguer* be ſurrender'd, when his Excellency the Marquis of *Jamaica* arrives there, all and every thing ſhall be granted, and continued to the ſaid Marquis, which was agreed to when he marched out of this Capital, and alſo Embarkations with a free Paſs-port to go to *France* or *Spain*, without that the ſaid Marquis, or any of his Retinue, be arreſted or detained in any of the Confederate Ports, which by chance they may be put into, and that upon no Motive or Pretence whatſoever. *For what relates to his March to* Allguer, *or any other Port, that is anſwered in the Third Article*; *and for the ſaid Marquis of* Jamaica *being ſafely conducted with a free Paſs-port to a Port either in* France *or* Spain; *it is agreed to Land him in* Spain, *and not in* France, *and ſhall be done either in the Grove of* Valencia *or* Carthagene; *and that the ſaid Marquis and Retinue ſhall not be arreſted or detained in any of the Confederate Ports on any Pretence.*

XI. That the ſaid Marquis of *Jamaica*, and Retinue, of what Quality and Degree ſoever, ſhall be ſafely put on Board the Ships for their Tranſportation; and that by no means the Mob or Soldiers ſhall be ſuffered to inſult or affront him in his Embarkation, and ſhall be civilly treated on Board till he comes to either of the Places where he is to land; and for that end he ſhall be allow'd a Guard, and Officers. *Granted.*

XII. That upon no Pretence the Marquis of *Jamaica* ſhall be obliged to march by Land, by reaſon of the Unwholeſomneſs of the Air, and Heats of this Kingdom, excepting what is mentioned in the Third Article. *Granted, excepting what is mentioned in the Third Article.*

XIII. That the ſaid Marquis of *Jamaica* ſhall be permitted to embark with him his own Guards, and to carry with him a Galley now in Port. *Not Granted.*

XIV. and laſt Article. That the aforeſaid Articles of Capitulation, above-expreſſed, ſhall be faithfully obſerved, without Prevarication, and ſhall not be infringed or broke, on any Pretence.

Sign'd,

The Marquis of Jamaica.

Numb. XI.

On Occaſion of the intended Invaſion, the following Memorial *was preſented to the* Swediſh *Regency at* Stockholm, *by Mr.* Jackſon, *Her Majeſty's Commiſſary there.*

'THE under-written Commiſſary of her Ma-
'jeſty of *Great-Britain*, at this Court, finds
'himſelf in Duty oblig'd, on Occaſion of the *French*
'Reſident, M. *Campredon*'s, late Notification to re-
'preſent to your Excellencies, and the Royal Chan-
'cery, that it is moſt evident, by the aforeſaid Reſi-
'dent's Declaration, That his Maſter has form'd a
'Deſign and Conſpiracy againſt her Majeſty, my
'moſt Gracious Miſtreſs's Royal Perſon and Govern-
'ment, in that the ſaid M. *Campredon* has notified
'the King his Maſter's Reſolution, to Set up and
'Aſſiſt, in an Hoſtile Manner, *a Private and Ob-*
'*ſcure Perſon*, to whom he gives the Title of *King*
'of *Great-Britain*, in Oppoſition to Her Majeſty,
'my moſt Gracious Miſtreſs's undoubted Right:
'And although I firmly truſt, that Almighty God
'will continue henceforward to protect her Maje-
'ſty's Sacred Perſon and Government, in the ſame
'Manner he has hitherto ſignally done, and cauſe
'all the unjuſt Attempts of her Enemies to termi-
'nate in their own Ruin and Deſtruction; Never-
'theleſs, in Regard this Attempt of the *French* King
'is, in the higheſt Degree, directly contrary to the
'Treaties and Alliances betwixt Her Royal Majeſty
'of *Great-Britain* and His Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*;

There-

'Therefore Her Majeſty, my moſt Gracious Queen, 'cannot expect leſs than that your Excellencies 'and the Royal Chancery ſhould ſhew your Abhor-'rence of the notify'd unjuſt Deſign of the *French* 'King, and accordingly give his Reſident ſuch an 'Anſwer as your Excellencies and the Royal Chan-'cery find agreeable to the Treaties ſubſiſting be-'tween the Two Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *Swe-'den*: Whereby your Excellencies and the Royal 'Chancery will ſtrengthen the ſincere Amity and 'Friendſhip which Her Majeſty, my moſt Gracious 'Queen, has, on all Occaſions, given Proof of Her 'having for His *Swediſh* Majeſty's Royal Perſon. 'And it is further my Deſire, that your Excellencies 'and the Royal Chancery will be pleas'd to favour 'me with ſuch an Anſwer hereto, as I can not only 'tranſmit to my moſt Gracious Miſtreſs, but 'may likewiſe ſerve for my own Juſtification, 'in having perform'd my humble Duty on this 'Occaſion.

Stockholm, March 16. 1708.

B. JACKSON.

Numb. XII.

The Lord-Committee's Report concerning *Gregg*.

The Houſe having appointed a Committee to examine William Gregg, *who is a Priſoner in* Newgate, *convicted for High-Treaſon, and having alſo been pleaſed to refer to the ſame Committee ſeveral Papers, which, upon the Humble Addreſs of the Houſe, had been laid before Your Lordſhips by Her Majeſty's Command, do humbly take Leave to inform the Houſe, That the Effect of the ſeveral Papers refer'd to the Committee, is as follows:*

This Report has Reference to the Lords Addreſs inſerted in the laſt Year's Annals, p. 361.

I. A Copy of *Gregg*'s Letter, which was intercepted, dated the 28th of *Nov.* 1707. O. S. ſent to Mr. *Chamillard*, incloſed in a Pacquet from Mareſchal

Tallard, directed to Mr. *Robineau*, his Steward, at *Paris*.

In this, *Gregg* ſends to Mr. *Chamillard* a Copy of the Queen's Letter, written with Her own Hand, to the Emperor.

In the ſame Letter, *Gregg* takes Notice of Two Letters ſent by him to Mr. *Chamillard*, the One dated the 24th, the other the 28th of *October* laſt, which he underſtood *Robineau* had put into his Hands.

That perceiving by *Robineau*'s Letter to his Maſter, that Mr. *Chamillard* deſired to know the Mareſchal's Sentiments of *Gregg*, *Gregg* had himſelf written to him.

In Expectation of his Anſwer, *Gregg* flatter'd himſelf, that the Paper then ſent was of that Importance, that there could be no longer doubt of the Devotedneſs of a *Scotiſhman* for *France*; not to ſpeak of his Zeal, for the Service of his Prince, who had found Refuge there.

That the Lines under which he had drawn a Stroke, were the Thoughts of the Lord Treaſurer, which he had added with his own Hand, to the firſt Draught of the Letter.

The ſame Letter contain'd ſome other News.

II. There was a Copy of a Letter, dated the 25th of *November*, O. S. in the ſame Pacquet, ſubſcribed *William Gregg*; in which Notice is taken of what *Robineau* writes to Mareſchal *Tallard* concerning him, and that he himſelf had written to the Mareſchal, and deſired *Robineau* to deliver the incloſed according to the Addreſs, as being of great Conſequence.

III. The Copy of a Letter from Mareſchal *Tallard* to *Robineau*, dated the 10th of *December*, N. S. in which Mareſchal *Tallard* ſays, That as to the Letters of which *Robineau* made mention in his of the 25th and 28th of *November*, that he had delivered them according to the Addreſs. Mareſchal *Tallard* knew nothing of their Contents, but by the ſame Poſt which brought his Letters.

That he was oblig'd for the Offers, but could make no uſe of them while he was a Priſoner. When the Peace was made he would give Proof of his Acknowledgment to him who made the Offers, and would endeavour to engage the Perſon to whom

whom the Letters were addreſſed to do the ſame. In the interim *Robineau* was to tell the Perſon to whom he deliver'd the Letters, for whom the Mareſchal had the utmoſt Conſideration, That he was much obliged to him for deſiring to know his Thoughts, before he would determine what to do; That the Offers made did not ſuit with the preſent Time, at leaſt, as to him, *&c.*

IV. An Original Letter of the 2d of *December*, 1707. to Mr. *Robineau*, from *Gregg*, to felicitate him for being deliver'd from an importunate Man, as would appear by Mareſchal *Tallard*'s Letter, unleſs his laſt to Mr. *Chamillard* had not made him determine otherwiſe.

V. A Copy of another Letter of *Gregg* to Mr. *Chamillard*, dated the 23d of *December*, O. S. which was alſo taken in Mareſchal *Tallard*'s Pacquet, in which he pretends to give Mr. *Chamillard* an Account of what paſſed in Parliament with the Queen's anſwer to the Addreſs of the Two Houſes, and his Excuſe for not ſending the Addreſs it ſelf.

VI. A Letter of *Robineau* to Mr. *Tallard*, 26th *December*, N. S. from *Paris*, (tranſcrib'd by *Gregg* in his own Hand) in which he ſays, he was going to *Verſailles* to deliver the Anſwer with which he was charg'd; That he receiv'd every Poſt Letters from the ſame Perſon; and that he took Care to deliver them, according to the Addreſs.

VII. Another of the 30th of *December*, 1707. N. S. That he had been to deliver, as Mr. *Tallard* had charged him, the Anſwer which was deſired of Mr. *Tallard*.

VIII. Another Letter in *Gregg*'s Hand, dated the 30th of *December*, 1707. found in *Gregg*'s Cloſet, written to Mr. *Chamillard*, giving an Account of the Intention to ſend Mr. *Palmes* to *Savoy*, and to take ſeveral other *German Courts* in his way.

IX. A Confeſſion of *Gregg*, delivered to the Lords of the Committee, and Signed by him.

On *Thurſday* the 12th of this Inſtant *February*, the Committee appointed by your Lordſhips went to *Newgate*, in order to examine *William Gregg*.

They acquainted him with your Lordſhips Order, and told him, That as the Crime of which he ſtood

Attainted,

Attainted, was of the moſt heinous Nature, ſo there were ſome Circumſtances ſo extraordinary, which attended his Caſe, that the Houſe of Lords thought it might be of Service to Her Majeſty and the Kingdom, to have all the Beginning and Progreſs of his Treaſonable Correſpondence fully laid open; That Her Majeſty, upon the Application of the Houſe, had ordered all former Examinations and Papers, concerning him, to be laid before them.

They told him farther, That if he, by a true, ingenuous, and full Confeſſion, would deſerve it, he might have ground to hope the Houſe of Lords might intercede in his Behalf for Mercy from Her Majeſty, which otherwiſe he had no reaſon to look for.

He was alſo told, That being a Man of Underſtanding, he was not to expect to be asked Queſtions, but was to give an Account of himſelf, when, and how he became firſt Employed; when, and by what Inſtigation he was drawn in to Correſpond with the Queen's Enemies; and how far it proceeded.

He ſaid, That one Mr. *Gregg*, the late King's Reſident at *Copenhagen*, was his Kinſman, and ſent for him thither, and he continued with him about Three Years, till his Death, which happened about Two Months before the late King Died.

That Mr. *Vernon* was ſent Envoy to *Denmark*, and took him, whom he found there, into his Service, in which he continued about Two Years and an Half, and then he was diſcharged, from his Service, by Mr. *Vernon*.

Mr. *Vernon* coming for *England* about his Private Affairs, while *Gregg* was in his Service, and ſtaying here ſome time, in that Interval *Gregg* receiv'd ſome Letters from Mr. Secretary *Harley*, which gave him Occaſion after to apply to him.

The 9th of *December*, 1704. *Gregg* came to *England*, and ſoon made Application to Mr. Secretary *Harley* for Employment; but was not recommended to him by any Body.

The 3d of *January*, he ſaw him firſt at his Office, where he attended often.

The

The 5th of *February*, 1704-5. Mr. *Jones*, the Secretary's firſt Clerk, came to him, and told him the Secretary would ſpeak with him. He attended on the Secretary the ſame Day, who ask'd him, if he would be willing to be employ'd in his own Country. *Gregg* ſaid, he was willing to be ſent upon any good Errand. Mr. Secretary told him, it was to give an Account of the Proceedings of the enſuing Parliament, which was to be held under the Duke of *Argyle*.

The 6th of *February*, he went to the Office, and Mr. Secretary told him, he ſhould be diſpatch'd in few Days.

To make ſome Tryal of him (as he ſuppos'd) Mr. Secretary ask'd him, if he could give an Account of the Court of *Denmark*. *Gregg* ſaid, he was willing to do it as well as he could; and accordingly, in ſome time, he drew up a State of that Court, and it was not diſapproved.

He attended daily, and on the 20th of *April*, Mr. Secretary *Harley* gave him a Note of 20 *l.* to be paid by his Steward in *Scotland-Yard*.

On the 23d of *May*, 1705. he was order'd to go for *Scotland*, and about a Week after ſet forwards on his Journey; When he was diſpatch'd, a Note of 30 *l.* was given to him.

Mr. Secretary always amuſed him, with telling him, he ſhould have Inſtructions for his Directions in *Scotland*; but, at laſt, order'd him to draw up ſome Queries himſelf, about the State of Affairs in *Scotland*, which he did, and they were approved.

Some of the Queries were, What were the Deſigns of the ſeveral Parties? What Correſpondence between the *Highlands* and *St. Germains*? How affected to the Houſe of *Hannover*, *&c.*

He was alſo ordered to form a Cypher of Letters, whereby to deſign the Great Men there.

The 2d of *June*, 1705. he arriv'd at *Edinburgh*, and wrote to Mr. Secretary the *Thurſday* following, being order'd to direct all his Letters to *Thomas Bateman* in *Scotland-Yard*.

Mr. Secretary promis'd the Receipt of his Letters ſhould be acknowledged; and he preſs'd often for it, to know if they came to Hand, fearing his Letters were intercepted; becauſe he was ſuſpected as

a Spy

a Spy in that Country; but tho' he wrote Thrice a Week, he never heard one Word from Mr. Secretary, or by his Order, during his whole Stay in that Country.

Being ask'd by the Lords, if he was Recommended to any Body in *Scotland*? He answered, No.

The 15th of *October* he arriv'd at *London*, and the next Day waited on Mr. Secretary, who thanked him for his Letters, and told him, he had nam'd him to the Queen, upon Occasion of a Paper he had sent; but *Gregg* said, he believ'd the Queen had never heard of his Name, till this last unhappy Accident.

On the 29th of *October* Mr. Secretary Ordered him 25 *l.*

He attended daily, and press'd much to be sent abroad; particularly to go with Mr. *Methuen* when he was sent to *Savoy*, but it was declin'd.

On New Years-Day, Mr. Secretary dropt a Word, which startled him much: He told him, he would fix him; which *Gregg* understood, was bringing him into his Office.

Upon this he presented a Petition, That he might not be in the Office, because the Salary was small, and being in Debt, he could not live on it.

He attended every Day. The Secretary enquired of him what he knew of Languages; He said, he knew some *French* and *German*, but knew *Latin* better than either.

The 16th of *April*, 1706. he was admitted into the Office, and a Note was given upon Mr. *Jones*, as for one of the Clerks; and Mr. Secretary told him, it was only to keep his Hand in Use, and that he would provide better for him.

The 16th of *May*, Copying a Letter sent to Mr. *Vernon*, that he was to consider of some body fit to be left behind, *Gregg* thought it to be intended in his Favour, and wrote to Mr. *Vernon* on that Occasion, desiring his Countenance.

But the 28th of *May*, Mr. Secretary writing word to Mr. *Vernon*, that he had Leave to come at his own time, but must leave some body behind; and this being wrote before any Answer could come from thence, *Gregg* saw nothing was meant for him in the former Letter.

Gregg made Offers of Service to Mr. *Pulteney* when he was to go; but he ſaid, he was provided.

Then he told Mr. Secretary his Mind was depreſſed by his Debts, and deſired to be thrown abroad, and to go with Sir *Philip Meadows*; but that was refuſed, and *Strahan* was ſent.

Then Mr. Secretary ask'd, What would make him eaſie; and he gave in a Liſt of his Debts, amounting to about 35 *l.*

Since that, Mr. Secretary has ordered him, at ſeveral times, about 20 or 25 *l.* in the whole; the laſt Sum was 7 *l.* in *October* laſt, part of a Bill of 14 *l.* for which Debt he was preſs'd at that time.

Being ask'd by the Lords, if his Debts only made him ſo deſirous to be gone? He ſaid, At the rate the Buſineſs was manag'd in the Office, it was a perfect Drudgery.

Their Buſineſs ſeldom began till about 11 or 12 at Night, and they ſtaid till Two or Three, or later, though, ſometimes, not above Two Letters to diſpatch; and he thought himſelf happieſt who could get away ſooneſt.

The Method was, Firſt, the Letters were taken in Short-hand, afterwards wrote fair, then ſent to Mr. Secretary's Houſe to be ſigned, and after returned to the Office to be entred; ſo that they were obliged, ſometimes, to ſtay till Four a Clock in the Morning.

He ſaid, that in *April* laſt, when *Hill*, the Meſſenger, was ſent to *Turin*, the Pacquet was left to him, though the youngeſt Clerk, to be made up, and deliver'd to the Meſſenger.

In that Pacquet there was a Letter to Sir *John Norris*, and another to Mr. *Chetwind*, moſt of the laſt Letter was in Cypher; *Gregg* Entred both thoſe Letters. There was alſo another Letter to Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, and Letters from the Lord-Treaſurer. He put them all up in the Pacquet, and after gave them to *Hill*.

Being asked, if he knew by the Letters what the Deſign was? *Gregg* ſaid, He underſtood *Toulon* was to be Beſieged: He could not read the whole, but knew enough to find out that. He ſaid, It was wrote in the Cypher of the other Office, by Mr. *Harley*,

Harley, the Earl of *Sunderland* being ſick at that time.

The Queens Letters *de Cachet* are made up before they are brought to the Office; but the Clerks are truſted to make up other Letters.

The Lords-Committees required him to give the whole Relation of his Correſpondence, when it began, and how long it had been carried on.

Gregg ſaid, The firſt Motive of his writing to *France*, was, in order to get Money, by obtaining a Paſs; and that his firſt Letter was the 24th of *October* laſt.

From his firſt entring into the Office, he had always a great hand in peruſing the *French* Priſoners Letters: That convenient Opportunity, and his Poverty, gave him the Temptation.

The *French* Priſoners Letters came under a general Cover, directed to Mr. *Lewis*. Mareſchal *Tallard*'s Letters are under a flying Seal; the reſt of them come always ſealed, but are opened at the Office.

Generally, Mr. *Lewis* threw them down on the Table, and left the Peruſing them to the Clerks, to Mr. *Mann* and *Gregg*; and ſince Mr. *Mann* left the Office, they have been truſted wholly to *Gregg*.

If *Gregg* obſerved any thing that he thought material, he made an Extract of it, and ſhew'd it to the Secretary or Under-Secretary. He mentioned a particular Extract he had made out of a Letter of Mr. *Chamillard*'s to Mareſchal *Tallard*.

Letters came from *Nottingham* every Poſt; ſometimes 20 Letters came to them in a Day, from *France*; thoſe came always ſealed. From the time he came into the Office, theſe Letters were never peruſed either by the Secretary or Under-Secretary, which he is ſure of; becauſe they were ſealed when he look'd on them. He cannot, for that reaſon, ſay, but Mr. *Lewis* might ſometimes look in Mareſchal *Tallard*'s Letter, becauſe that had a flying Seal; but the reſt were left ſeal'd as they came by Mr. *Lewis* to the Clerks Peruſal.

Gregg ſaid, he had a Diſpute with Mr. *Lewis* upon the account of theſe Letters; *Gregg* declaring, He thought it not to be a Buſineſs fit for the Under-Clerks to be truſted with.

Mr.

Mr. Secretary *Harley* wrote a Letter in Anſwer to one from Mr. *Ponchartrain*, thanking him for his Civility to one *Middleton*.

In Tranſcribing it, *Gregg* found it ſo ill turn'd, and the *French* ſo bad, that he acquainted the Secretary with it, at Eleven a-Clock at Night, in *October* laſt. This Letter was ſtop'd, and lay a Month in the Office; but after Mr. *Lewis* ſent it away as it was wrote at firſt.

The rough Draught of the Queen's Letter to the Emperor, as it was altered by the Lord Treaſurer, was left in the Publick Book of the Office, to be enter'd, the ſame Night it was to be ſent away: There *Gregg* ſaid, he found it and tranſcribed it, and any other Clerk of the Office might have done it as well as he.

All the Books in the Office lie in a Preſs, the Key is always in the Door, and not only the Clerks, but the Chamber-keepers may have Acceſs.

All Letters, except thoſe wrote to the Duke of *Marlborough*, are enter'd in the Books, but thoſe are only copied in looſe Sheets. *Gregg* ſaid, he had copied many of thoſe.

The Draught of the Queen's Letter to the Emperor was prepared by Mr. *Lewis*; it was then written in the Hand of Mr. *Thomas*, Mr. *Harley*'s Domeſtick Clerk; the Addition was in the Lord-Treaſurer's own Hand. Mr. *Mann* ſaw it as well as *Gregg*. *Mann* ſaid to *Gregg*, That what was added by the Lord-Treaſurer, was much the brighteſt part of the Letter.

Gregg ſaid, he ſent all his Letters to *France* under the Cover to Mr. *Robineau*: He own'd he ſent the Copy of the Queen's Letter to Mr. *Chamillard*, the ſame Night the Queen's Letter was diſpatch'd to the Emperor.

Gregg ſaid farther, That the Letter in the Queen's own Hand was given to *Gregg* by Mr. Secretary himſelf about One a-Clock at Night; and he was ſolely intruſted to put it up in Sir *Philip Meadows*'s, Pacquet after every Body had left the Office.

Robineau, in his Letter to *Gregg*, took Notice, That he had deliver'd his Letters to Mr. *Chamillard*, and that Mr. *Chamillard* ſent to adviſe with Mareſchal *Tallard* upon *Gregg*'s Pr opoſal.

Upon this, *Gregg* wrote a Letter to Mareſchal *Tallard*, of which he ſaid he had no Copy, but pretended to repeat the Words of the Letter to the Lords-Committees.

The Lords-Committees told *Gregg*, it would be expected by the Houſe, that he ſhould be very clear and particular in declaring by what Advice or Incouragement he firſt began ſuch a Correſpondence. He ſaid, by none at all: He was tempted to it by the Devil, and the Hopes of getting Money.

He ſaid, That upon hearing a *French* Perriwig-maker was committed to *Newgate* for High-Treaſon, he had deſired to be admitted again to the Lords of the Cabinet-Council.

Bur he would not own that he knew the Man, but ſaid, he had ſince heard his Name was *Valiere* or *Clarke*, he was told ſo by a Gentlewoman, who came to ſee him ſince his Condemnation.

He ſaid, he held no Correſpondence in *England*, but only in ſending the Common Letter of the Office, with other Printed News Papers, to ſome Gentlemen.

Gregg ſaid, he had been long acquainted with one *Crookſhanks*, who promiſed him, that if he would procure a *French* Paſs, he ſhould have Two Hundred Guinea's, and *Gregg* undertook to procure the Paſs.

The firſt time he wrote to Mr. *Chamillard*, was the 24th of *October* laſt.

Brown, a Merchant, Father-in-Law to *Crookſhanks*, and one *Bollinger*, a Merchant, were acquainted with this Agreement about the Paſs, and they dined together at *Brown*'s Houſe, and *Brown* undertook for the Money, if the Paſs could be procured.

Gregg ſaid, he acquainted *Bollinger*, of his having ſent a Copy of the Queen's Letter to Mr. *Chamillard*, at the *Croſs-Keys* Tavern in *Covent Garden*, and ſhew'd him Extracts of Mareſchal *Tallard*'s and *Robineau*'s Letters. He ſaid alſo, That he read the Extracts of their Letters at another time in *Engliſh* to *Brown* and *Crookſhanks*.

The Lords Committees asked him, To what End he told *Bollinger* of what he had done, in ſending the Queen's Letter to Mr. *Chamillard*? He only ſaid, it was downright Madneſs.

The

The Lords Committees ask'd him, if any Body came to him? He ſaid, one Mr. *Arbuthnot* came to him, and no body elſe, and his buſineſs was to bring him Charity.

The Lords Committees ask'd Mr. *Gregg*, if he had no more to acquaint their Lordſhips with? He ſaid, no. And being told by them that it concern'd him very much to conſider of it: That the Lords obſerved, he had told them nothing but what he knew they had means in their hands to be fully informed of, without his ſaying any thing; and how hard it would be for the Houſe of Lords to believe that he would venture upon ſuch a Correſpondence, without ſome Support or Encouragement. He perſiſted in it, that he had no more to ſay.

As the Lords Committees were riſen up, and had called for the Keeper to take Mr. *Gregg* away, he took a brown Paper out of his Pocket, which was ſealed up, and took out of it a Paper, which he ſaid he had prepared againſt the Queen's Birth-day, and deſired the Lords to read it. It purported to be a Petition to the Houſe of Commons. He pretended he knew not how to get it delivered; becauſe he concluded all the Papers ſent by him would be deliver'd to Mr. Secretary *Harley*.

The Lords finding the Paper to be addreſſed to the Houſe of Commons, told him, it was not proper for them to receive it, and deliver'd it immediately back to him again.

The Lords Committees, as they went away, told *Gregg*, that if he would recollect himſelf, and ſet down in writing any thing that he thought might be for his own Service, or of Uſe to the Queen and her Government, he might ſend it to them, and the Keeper ſhould have Directions to convey it ſafely.

The next Morning *Gregg* ſent a Letter to the Lords Committees, which as ſoon as they had peruſed, they returned to him again by a Gentleman, with the following Meſſage.

'The Lords of the Committee have ordered me 'to return this Paper to you, they being of Opinion, 'that it is not material to the Examination for 'which they were ſent to you by the Houſe.

The Lords Committees think themſelves obliged to acquaint the Houſe, that they did not obſerve *Gregg* to be under any Diſorder or Terror from the Apprehenſion or Senſe of his Danger.

The Indictment of *Gregg* for his treaſonable Correſpondence with her Majeſties Enemies, was brought before the Lords Committees, which Indictment he confeſſed upon his Trial, and Judgment was thereupon given againſt him.

The Lords Committees do think it their Duty to acquaint the Houſe, that they having been informed by means of the Keeper of *Newgate*, that one *William Gregg* had been formerly in *Newgate*, and indicted for counterfeiting the Coin of the Kingdom, and that it was talked amongſt the Turn-keys in the Priſon, that this was the ſame Man; they ſent to ſearch the Books in *Newgate*, and found there, that in *May*, 1697, *William Gregg* and *Elizabeth Gregg*, were Indicted for counterfeiting the Coin. Thereupon they ſent for Mr. *Tanner*, who has the Cuſtody of thoſe Records; he brought the Indictment before them, and it appeared that *Elizabeth Gregg* was found guilty and executed, but that *William Gregg* was acquitted; and that *Thomas Holloway* and *Simon Newport* were the Witneſſes at the Trial, who as was ſaid, are both dead ſince that time.

But one *Thomas Kinſerley* and *James Biddle*, declaring, that they both knew that *Gregg*, who was then indicted, very well, and believed they ſhould know him again if they ſaw him. The Lords Committees ſent them ſeverally to ſee *William Gregg*, now in *Newgate*, and they both of them did declare, that they believed and were confident, that the ſame Perſon now in *Newgate*, was the ſame *William Gregg* who was then indicted, and whoſe ſuppoſed Wife was then found Guilty, and Burnt, and they did both of them voluntarily make Oath to this Effect; and *James Biddle* ſwore, That after the Tryal, the Diſcourſe in the Neighbourhood was, that *Elizabeth Gregg* took the whole matter upon her ſer ſelf at the Tryal.

Their two Affidavits are laid before your Lordſhips.

After

After one of theſe Perſons had been to ſee *William Gregg*, *William Gregg* wrote a Letter, directed to the Lords of the Committee, in which he did very poſitively deny that he was the Perſon who had been tried for Coining in *May*, 1697.

Their Lordſhips REPORT *concerning* Valiere, *&c.*

YOur Lordſhips having been pleaſed to appoint this Committee to take into their Conſideration ſeveral Examinations, Letters and Papers referred to them, and to direct them to reduce the ſame into ſuch Method, as they ſhould think moſt proper for the Service of the Houſe; the Lords Committees have, in Obedience to your Lordſhips Order, endeavour'd to put the many Examinations and Papers, relating to *Alexander Valiere* and *John Bara*, into a natural and proper Method, and they do humbly lay the ſame before the Houſe.

Alexander Valiere, of late Years commonly called *John Clarke*, is a Native of *France*, and went over into *Ireland* in the *French* Troops ſent to aſſiſt King *James*. He Deſerted or was taken Priſoner about the time of the Battle of the *Boyne*. He was not taken into the Regiment, but was a Footman to Mr. *Doge* an Enſign in Captain *Rochefort*'s Company in *Belcaſtel*'s Regiment, where he continued about two Years, and then got a Diſcharge from his Maſter, but refuſed to liſt himſelf as a Soldier. *Valiere. Guerrier. Barbier.*

He came over into *England*, and ſerved ſome time as a Drawer in a Tavern, and was afterwards a Servant to ſeveral Perſons, and at laſt bound himſelf Apprentice to one *Guyon* a Perriwig-Maker; and when his time was out, worked a Journeyman in the City; and married a Midwife's Daughter behind the *Exchange*, and got his living by making of Perriwigs.

He was look'd upon to be a Papiſt, and his Diſcourſe was generally for *France*, and that Intereſt; and he talked againſt the Government in ſo inſolent and publick a manner, that for that reaſon, at *Jacob*'s Coffee-Houſe, one *Manteau* threw a Glaſs of Beer in his Face.

Barbier ſays, That on *May-Day* laſt, he met *Valier* in the Street, who told him he had now got a better Trade than Perriwig-Making.

Valiere. *Clarke* himſelf pretends, that during the Peace, he entred into ſome ſort of Merchandizing, and that upon the breaking out of the War, having ſome Share in a Ship that was ſtop'd in *France*; upon that Account he applied to Mr. Secretary *Hedges* to get a Paſs for *Holland*, but was refuſed.

One *Wilmot* of *Doctors-Commons* being employ'd to negotiate the Exchange of Mr. *D'Alegre*, *Galiſſoniere*, and ſome other *French* Priſoners, made uſe of *Valiere* as an Interpreter, and afterwards *Valiere* gave ſome Account to the Secretaries, of a fraudulent Trade carried on between *Ireland* and *France*, by one *Hannam*, which might make Mr. Secretary *Harley* firſt think of imploying him to get Intelligence.

Mr. *Harley* propoſed this to him in the Year 170$\frac{4}{5}$; *Valiere* ſaid, He thought he might be able to procure Intelligence by the means of one *Bara*, who was then in *France*, and was acquainted with Mr. *Chateauneuf*, the Commiſſary at *Calais*.

In order to ſettle this Correſpondence, Mr. *Harley* furniſhed him with 150 *l.* in about a Months time; out of which *Valiere* pretended he gave *Bara* 70 *l*, and made a Preſent to the Commiſſary.

Valiere ſays, All the Service *Bara* did, was to come over twice from *France*, firſt in a *French* Boat, with the News of the Prince of *Darmſtad*'s being killed; and next in *Bland*'s Boat, (which *Valiere* had ſent to *Calais*) with the News of *Barcelona*'s being taken.

Bara went back to *France* in 3 or 4 Days, in the ſame Boat with *Bland*'s Boy, and carried from *Valiere* to *Chateauneuf* Satinette for a Bed, a Watch, Scarlet Stockings, and ſome Toys, which was the Preſent above-mentioned. In a ſhort time after *Bara* came back to *England* again, and brought with him a *French* Man, who had been a Sea-Officer. *Valiere* acquainted Secretary *Harley* with this, who granted his Warrant for apprehending them both; but they made their Eſcape.

In the Spring following, *Valiere* ſaw *Bara* at *Deal*, when he was juſt come out of the Cuſtody of a Meſſenger

Meſſenger, having been firſt apprehended by the Magiſtrates of *Dover*, for coming out of *France*. At that time he was inform'd *Bara* had a Paſs from the Secretary of State, though he had before told Mr. *Harley* he knew Mr. *Bara* had 500 Livres given him in *France*, for Service to the King. *Valiere* ſaid, he was ſure this was Fact.

John Bara gives the following Account of himſelf, and of his Tranſaction with *Valiere*, and with Mr. Secretary *Harley*. *Bara.*

He ſays, he is a Native of *France*, and was Surgeon-Major to *Dubart*, during the late War, till the Two laſt Years, when he left him, upon a Diſpute between them concerning a Prize.

At *Dunkirk* he had Opportunity of aſſiſting ſeveral Officers and Soldiers in the *Engliſh* Service, who were Priſoners there, and they promiſed to help him in his Profeſſion, if he would come into *England*; which he did as ſoon as the Peace was made. He became firſt acquainted with *Valiere*, by means of the Maſter of a Ship of St. *Valery*; and this Acquaintance was continued by one *Dormicour*'s coming into *England* from *Dunkirk*, upon account of Debts he ow'd, who was known to both of them. *Dormicour*, being about to return to *France*, told *Bara*, That *Valiere* propoſed to him the ſending over the *Paris Gazette* ſooner than by the way of *Holland*; which *Dormicour* had promiſed to do, if he might have leave on the other ſide. Afterwards *Valiere* made the ſame Propoſal to *Bara*, who ſaid he would do it, if he had Protection for his Perſon. *Valiere* ſaid, he had a ſufficient Authority for ſending him to *France*, and produced a Paper ſealed, with Mr. *Harley*'s Name to it; and *Valiere* went with *Bara* to the Secretary's Office, and procured a Paſs for him to go *Holland*.

Valiere gave him a Note for 3 *l.* which he never received, and alſo a Hook and Chain for a Watch, which was to be a Token to one *Nerinx*, a Merchant at *Rotterdam*, to pay him 30 *l.* and the Money was anſwered accordingly.

From *Rotterdam* he got to *Dunkirk*, and from thence to *Calais*; between which Places he continued till *October*, 1705. at which time he had 30 *l.* more remitted him by *Nerinx*.

He wrote constantly to *Valiere* by the way of *Holland*, such News as he could pick up, till about the 4th of *October* he came over to *England* in a Boat he had bought, and brought with him a *Paris Gazette*, which he deliver'd to *Valiere*.

In 9 or 10 Days, *Valiere* sent him back to *Calais* in *Bland*'s Boat, (who had been sent over by *Valiere*, with Two Packs of Wooll consigned to *Chateauneuf* while *Bara* was at *Calais*) but at this time *Bland* carried over no Goods, but only an open Letter to *Chateauneuf* for 17 Ankers of Brandy; they staid at *Calais* Three Weeks, and the Commissary bore their whole Expence.

Bara return'd to *England*, and staid at *Margate* about a Week, and then went back for *France* with *Bland*'s Boy only. In their Passage they were driven to *Newport*, and made Prisoners; but *Bara* sending a Letter to *Chateauneuf*, upon his writing to the Governor of *Newport*, they were released and proceeded to *Calais*.

At this time *Bara* carried over with him 36 Yards of Sattin, Two Pieces of Stuff, Two Pair of Stockings, and Two Cases of Knives; the Stockings only were a Present to Mr. *Chateaneuf*, the rest was for *Bara*'s Subsistence, *Valiere* (as he then said) having no Money to give him.

Bara staid at *Calais* Two Months. and then came to *Margate*, and brought with him one *Corselli* a Merchant, with whom he went to *London*, and acquainted *Valiere* with their being come over, and that *Corselli* was then at *London*. *Valiere* (as *Bara* has been since informed by *Bland*) sent this *Corselli* back to *France*, by the way of *Holland*.

Bara durst not stay in *London*, finding there were Messengers out from Mr. *Harley* to seize him, which were procured by *Valiere*, and he then charged *Valiere* with it.

Bara went to *Deal*, where he stay'd 7 Weeks, and at *Dover* 9 or 10 Days; from whence he found Means, by an exchanged Prisoner, to convey a Letter to *Chateauneuf*, desiring a Boat might be sent over for him, which was done accordingly, and he went over in it to *Calais*.

Bara drinking one Night with *Chateauneuf*, complained of his Usage from *Valiere*, the Commissary advised

adviſed him to Return to *England*, ſaying, he was ſure *Valiere* had a Protection from Mr. Secretary *Harley*; and *Bara* acting by *Valiere*'s Orders, it was impoſſible he ſhould ſuffer by the Government, and that *Valiere* muſt be a great Rogue if he did not protect him.

Bara return'd about the 27th of *April*, and upon his Landing wrote to Mr. *Harley*; but before an Anſwer came, he was ſeized at *Dover*, and brought before the Mayor.

This was done by the Means of Capt. *Whitehall*, who gives the following Account of the Matter. Mr. *Whitehall.*

In *April* 1706, *Carter* inform'd him, That *Bara* was return'd; whereupon he ſeized him, and had him examined before the Mayor of *Dover*, who took Affidavits of the Matter.

Mr. *Whitehall* ſent an Account of this to the Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, with Copies of the Affidavits, by a Letter of the 29th of *April*. This Letter follows.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Deal, 29 *April*, 1706.

Honourable,

'IT is now about a Year ſince I laid before you 'the Depoſitions of *Cook* and others, relating 'to a Correſpondence carried on by ſome *French* 'Refugees with *France*, in which one *Carter*, a But-'cher of this Town, had a conſiderable hand, but 'withdrew himſelf from his Family, to avoid being 'apprehended, as I acquainted you by my Letter 'of the 19th of *April* 1705. About Two Months 'ago *Carter* ſent me word, That if I would permit 'him to return to his Family, and ſuffer him to be 'quiet at Home, and obtain for him the Pardon 'of the Government for his paſt Faults, he would 'ſoon make a Diſcovery of ſome Practices of very 'dangerous Conſequences to the Government; and 'accordingly about a Month ago, he gave me an 'Account, That one *Bara*, a *French* Man, was lur-'king about theſe Parts, waiting the Opportunity of 'a *French* Boat to come to fetch him to *France*; and in 'purſuit of that Information he diſcovered to me 'where the ſaid *Bara* was concealed; but before I 'could get to the Place, he had got his Paſſage by 'a *French* Boat for *France* about half an Hour.

'On *Friday* laſt *Carter* came to me again, and 'told me, that *Bara*'s Return was every Day ex-'pected,

'pected, and was ſo Diligent in the Proſecution of 'his Information, that yeſterday Morning he ac- 'quainted me where *Bara*, one *Beverton* a Shop- 'keeper of *Canterbury*, and the reſt of *Bara*'s Accom- 'plices were; whereupon, with the Aſſiſtance of 'Mr. *Forſter* (your Surveyor of *Dover*) I apprehended '*Bara*, alias *Renew*, alias *Barrault*, alias *Monminion*, 'alias *Julian*, by all which Names he is known to 'ſeveral Perſons who appeared againſt him. For 'the reſt, I humbly refer you to the Copy of the 'ſeveral Depoſitions ſent you herewith, which will 'give you further Information in this Matter; but 'I am ſorry I muſt tell you, that tho' I have got 'the Man, yet he had time to Convey away a 'Packet, which I preſume was Letters, before I could 'apprehend him. All the reſt of the Goods that 'he brought over with him, being only two Ankers, 'and a few Bottles of Brandy, which I ſeized at 'St. *Margarets*, and have brought to the *Cuſtom-houſe* 'at *Dover*, where alſo *Bara* is now in Goal; where- 'fore I humbly beſeech your favourable Preſenta- 'tion of this Matter to the Secretaries of State, 'that *Carter* may be pardoned for his paſt Crimes, 'and that he may have ſuch fitting Encouragement 'as may enable him to do further Services, which I 'believe he is capable of, for he is not yet diſco- 'vered to be the Informer in this Caſe. I am,

Your Honours

moſt obedient Servant,

L. Whitehall.

This gave occaſion to Mr. Secretary *Harley* to ſend a Letter to Mr. *Whitehall*, dated the 29th of *May*, 1706. which follows:

Whitehall, May 29, 1706.

SIR,

'I Am very well ſatisfied of your Care and Vigi- 'lance for her Majeſties Service, and the Per- 'formance of the Duty of your Office; and I both 'have already, and ſhall alſo continue to commend 'your Diligence where it may be of Uſe to you in 'the Affair of ſeizing *Bara*; and I am willing to 'take it only for Inadvertency, when you ſaw or

'heard

'heard of a Warrant under my Hand, that you pre-
'ſum'd to ſend Notice of it to any one but my ſelf.
'I am willing to impute it to nothing but want of
'Attention; becauſe I am ſure, had you thought of
'it, you muſt conſider, that in this Juncture it is
'of great Conſequence to have Intelligence of what
'they are doing in *France*. I will not ſuppoſe you
'think your ſelf proper to judge who is to be em-
'ploy'd upon ſuch Occaſions, nor to know what
'their Buſineſs is. As to the buſineſs of Duties or
'Cuſtoms, that certainly belongs to you to take
'Care of; and when any of thoſe things fall within
'your Notice, you will certainly do your beſt for
'the Queens Intereſt; therefore I muſt now inform
'you, That the Man nam'd *Clarke*, and the other
'call'd *Bara*, are made uſe of upon a ſudden Exi-
'gence on Behalf of the Publick; they were for-
'merly Friends, but ſince fallen out, and therefore
'fit to watch each other; and I ſhall be glad you
'will have an Eye upon them both, and give me
'directly Notice of their Motions, whenever they
'appear there. I am,

SIR,

Your humble Servant,

Ro. Harley.

'It is very unfortunate that none are taken but
'thoſe who are to ſerve the Government, when at
'the ſame time it is known, that ſcarce a Week
'paſſes, but the Enemies of the Government have
'their Emiſſaries land, without Obſervation; and
'it is more unfortunate, that the ſtopping *Clarke*
'ſome Weeks ſince, has hindred the Diſcovery of
'thoſe Ships which took the *Holland* Convoy; you
'will acquaint Mr. *Carter*, that he need not appre-
'hend any thing from the Impertinence of *Bara*'s
'Threatnings.

To this Letter Mr. *Whitehall* wrote an Anſwer of the 31ſt of *May*, 1706. of which the Copy follows:

SIR,

May 31ſt, 1706.

SIR,

'I Cannot but think my ſelf unfortunate, that 'the Firſt Letter I have the Honour to re-'ceive from you, ſhould indicate any Doubt of my 'real Intentions to ſerve the Government.

'I am ſorry that you can tell me, that there are 'many Emiſſaries of *France*, who can land without 'Obſervation: I hope it is not within the Diſtrict 'where I have to do; and as it is not eaſie for me 'to know what Perſons have the Honour of your 'Countenance for the Publick Service (eſpecially 'when I am well informed, that they are wafted 'over between *England* and *France*, at the Expence 'of the *French*) ſo I moſt humbly crave Leave to 'obſerve to you, that I can never make any Di-'ſtinction of Perſons coming from *France*, without 'the Directions of the Government (or from you) 'ſo to do: And therefore I do, with all Submiſſion, 'pray, That you will be pleaſed to put a good 'Conſtruction upon what I have, or may do, on 'the like Occaſions; and (that I may not for the 'future do any thing which may cauſe ill Conſe-'quences to the Publick) that I may have your 'Inſtructions (if you think it fit for me) to ſtop or 'take up Strangers and ſuſpected Perſons (lurking 'in theſe Parts) of whom I may have Information, 'ſince you are pleaſed to acquaint me, that by 'ſtopping *Clarke*, ſome Weeks paſt, has hindred the 'Diſcovery of thoſe Ships which took the *Holland* 'Convoy.

'I beſeech your Pardon for writing to Captain '*Baker*, and not directly to your ſelf; but the 'Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms having acquainted 'me, that they had directed Captain *Bakar* to lay 'thoſe Papers relating to *Bara*, before you, and 'that I was to correſpond with him in ſuch Caſes, 'led me to do it, not knowing then that it was any 'Fault in me; and therefore ſince you are pleaſed 'to paſs it off as Inadvertency, and to give me li-'berty of writing to you, I dare, with all Reſpect, 'aſſure you, that I will behave my ſelf with more 'Caution for the future.

'In Obedience to your Commands, I take this 'Occaſion to acquaint you, that I have of late had

'a very

'a very watchful Eye on both *Clarke* and *Bara*, but 'cannot find that there is any Diſagreement be-'tween 'em; for they have, within this Week, been 'frequently together at *Deal*, in a friendly corre-'ſponding manner, particularly, laſt *Sunday* and '*Munday*, as alſo yeſterday (when *Clarke* rid from '*Deal*) and ſeem to be very well acquainted with 'each other's Purpoſes, according to the Informa-'tion I have received of them, which I have good 'reaſon to give Credit to. I am, with all dutiful 'Reſpect,

SIR,

Your moſt humble and
moſt obedient Servant.

The ſame Day, aftet he had ſent away his Let-ter, *Bara* applied to *Whitehall*, to help him to a Boat to go for *France*, which he refuſed to do without an Order from the Secretary; and thereupon the ſame Day Mr. *Whitehall* ſent away another Let-ter to Mr. Secretary *Harley*; of which this is a Copy.

31 *May*, 1706.

SIR,

'I Think it my Duty to acquaint you, that ſince 'the diſpatch of my Letter of this Date, 'Mr. *Bara* came to me at *Deal*, and told me, That 'he could not carry on his Purpoſes he was ſent 'hither for, without I would aſſiſt him in getting 'a Boat to carry him to *France*, which I confeſs 'ſtartled me, that he ſhould make ſo free Applica-'tion to me who had ſo lately taken him up; but 'perſiſting in his Deſires, I was obliged to let him 'know, that I could not give him any Aid of that 'ſort without your Authority for ſo doing, which, 'he ſaid, he wanted, but would write to you this 'Poſt for it; ſo waiting your Commands, which 'I ſhall endeavour to execute with the greateſt Di-'ligence, Fidelity and Secrecy. I am, *&c.*

Mr. *Harley* return'd an Anſwer, dated the 1ſt of *June*, 1706. of which this is a Copy.

SIR,

May 31ſt, 1706.

SIR,

'I Cannot but think my ſelf unfortunate, that 'the Firſt Letter I have the Honour to re-'ceive from you, ſhould indicate any Doubt of my 'real Intentions to ſerve the Government.

'I am ſorry that you can tell me, that there are 'many Emiſſaries of *France*, who can land without 'Obſervation: I hope it is not within the Diſtrict 'where I have to do; and as it is not eaſie for me 'to know what Perſons have the Honour of your 'Countenance for the Publick Service (eſpecially 'when I am well informed, that they are wafted 'over between *England* and *France*, at the Expence 'of the *French*) ſo I moſt humbly crave Leave to 'obſerve to you, that I can never make any Di-'ſtinction of Perſons coming from *France*, without 'the Directions of the Government (or from you) 'ſo to do: And therefore I do, with all Submiſſion, 'pray, That you will be pleaſed to put a good 'Conſtruction upon what I have, or may do, on 'the like Occaſions; and (that I may not for the 'future do any thing which may cauſe ill Conſe-'quences to the Publick) that I may have your 'Inſtructions (if you think it fit for me) to ſtop or 'take up Strangers and ſuſpected Perſons (lurking 'in theſe Parts) of whom I may have Information, 'ſince you are pleaſed to acquaint me, that by 'ſtopping *Clarke*, ſome Weeks paſt, has hindred the 'Diſcovery of thoſe Ships which took the *Holland* 'Convoy.

'I beſeech your Pardon for writing to Captain '*Baker*, and not directly to your ſelf; but the 'Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms having acquainted 'me, that they had directed Captain *Bakar* to lay 'thoſe Papers relating to *Bara*, before you, and 'that I was to correſpond with him in ſuch Caſes, 'led me to do it, not knowing then that it was any 'Fault in me; and therefore ſince you are pleaſed 'to paſs it off as Inadvertency, and to give me li-'berty of writing to you, I dare, with all Reſpect, 'aſſure you, that I will behave my ſelf with more 'Caution for the future.

'In Obedience to your Commands, I take this 'Occaſion to acquaint you, that I have of late had

'a very

'a very watchful Eye on both *Clarke* and *Bara*, but 'cannot find that there is any Diſagreement be-'tween 'em; for they have, within this Week, been 'frequently together at *Deal*, in a friendly corre-'ſponding manner, particularly, laſt *Sunday* and '*Munday*, as alſo yeſterday (when *Clarke* rid from '*Deal*) and ſeem to be very well acquainted with 'each other's Purpoſes, according to the Informa-'tion I have received of them, which I have good 'reaſon to give Credit to. I am, with all dutiful 'Reſpect,

SIR,

Your moſt humble and
moſt obedient Servant.

The ſame Day, aftet he had ſent away his Let-ter, *Bara* applied to *Whitehall*, to help him to a Boat to go for *France*, which he refuſed to do without an Order from the Secretary; and thereupon the ſame Day Mr. *Whitehall* ſent away another Let-ter to Mr. Secretary *Harley*; of which this is a Copy.

31 *May*, 1706.

SIR,

'I Think it my Duty to acquaint you, that ſince 'the diſpatch of my Letter of this Date, 'Mr. *Bara* came to me at *Deal*, and told me, That 'he could not carry on his Purpoſes he was ſent 'hither for, without I would aſſiſt him in getting 'a Boat to carry him to *France*, which I confeſs 'ſtartled me, that he ſhould make ſo free Applica-'tion to me who had ſo lately taken him up; but 'perſiſting in his Deſires, I was obliged to let him 'know, that I could not give him any Aid of that 'ſort without your Authority for ſo doing, which, 'he ſaid, he wanted, but would write to you this 'Poſt for it; ſo waiting your Commands, which 'I ſhall endeavour to execute with the greateſt Di-'ligence, Fidelity and Secrecy. I am, *&c.*

Mr. *Harley* return'd an Anſwer, dated the 1ſt of *June*, 1706. of which this is a Copy.

SIR,

Whitehall, June 1. 1706

SIR,

'I Have this Day received Two Letters from you, 'which give me freſh Inſtances of your great 'Care in every thing that may be for her Majeſties 'Service. You will eaſily believe it is of the 'greateſt Conſequence to have early Advice of 'what the Enemy is doing; and in order to it, I 'ſhould be very glad you wou'd furniſh *Bara* with 'what he wants, provided you can do it without 'giving any cauſe of Suſpicion, or being obſerved 'by any Body. I am,

SIR,

Your moſt humble Servant,

Ro. Harley.

But Mr. *Whitehall* did nothing upon the Letter, not thinking it contain'd Orders, which were full and clear enough to juſtifie him.

Bara. But *Bara* ſays, That four Days after his Examination before the Mayor of *Dover*, he was carried to *London* by Mr. *Harley*'s Warrant, and own'd to the Secretary he had been in *France*, and that he had been ſent thither by *Valiere*.

Bara continued in Cuſtody 21 Days, after which Mr. *Harley* ſent for him, and told him, he had prevail'd with the Queen to pardon him, but he muſt go away immediately to *Dunkirk*, and ſee what Naval Preparations were there, and bid him ſay nothing, and he would make uſe of him.

Bara perform'd this Voyage in an open Boat, and return'd in ſeven Days, and brought word, that there were but two Men of War, both unrigged; and that *Fourbin* was gone Northwards after the *Ruſſia* Fleet.

W. Maſon. This was the time he was carried over by *William Maſon*, Waterman; who ſays, That as ſoon as they landed, *Bara* and he went directly to the Governor's Houſe: *Maſon* ſtaid below till *Bara* came down to him: *Bara* was well known, and well received in that Town: They ſtaid there two Days, and then return'd.

Bara

Bara was ſet aſhore near *Sanddown*-Caſtle: He was very fearful of being ſeen, being well known on the Coaſt.

Bara ſays, in the ſame Year he was ſent over by Mr. *Harley* for the *Paris* Gazette, and brought it accordingly. *Bara.*

It appears by the Examination of *Iſaac Howard*, that this Year he carried *Bara* over to *Calais*; that when they landed, a File of Muſqueteers took them into Cuſtody; and as they were going along, a Man ſpeaking to *Bara*, he ſtruck him a blow upon the Face with his Hand; That they were carried before the Commiſſary, where *Bara* was kindly entertain'd: He ſtaid with the Commiſſary two Hours, was entirely at liberty during two Days that he ſtaid; after which, *Howard* brought him back to the *Downs*. *I. Howard.*

Bara ſays, he was arreſted at *Deal*, which he thought was by *Valiere*'s means, who hindred him to have a Boat: He ſent word of this to Mr. Secretary *Harley*, who wrote to Captain *Whitehall* to help *Bara* to a Boat; but he would not do it; ſo *Bara* went back to *London*, and complain'd to the Secretary of him. *Bara.*

Bara ſays, he was at *Calais* with *Chateauneuf*, about Six Weeks before the *Hampton-Court* and *Grafton* were taken: The Commiſſary told him there was a great Fleet in the *Downs*, which were to be convoyed by ſome Men of War; and that they were equipping at *Dunkirk* Nine Men of War to intercept that Convoy; and he had received moſt preſſing Orders to ſpeed away the Seamen to Man thoſe Ships. He ſaid, he hoped this Year they ſhould have their Revenge, and Ships ſhould not get out of the *Downs* ſo eaſily as they had done. At this time *Chateauneuf* told him *Valiere* had play'd him a Trick, and ſhewed him part of a Letter from *Valiere*, (but would not let him read the whole) wherein *Valiere* bid *Chateauneuf* have a Care of *Bara*, for that he was imployed by the Government of *England*.

Bara ſtaid but Three Days at *Calais*, and came directly to Mr. *Harley*, and told him what he had heard about the *Dunkirk* Squadron, but did not then mention what had been ſhew'd him in *Valiere*'s Letter,

Letter, having ſeveral times before acquainted Mr. Secretary, that he truſted *Valiere* too much, and that he was not the Man he took him to be: But Mr. *Harley* never anſwered him any thing to that Matter.

When *Bara* told Mr. *Harley* about the *Dunkirk* Squadron, he ſeem'd not to believe it; but when thoſe Ships were taken, *Bara* went to him, and asked him, if he did not believe it now? To which he replied, he did remember *Bara* had told him of it.

Carter. *John Carter* ſays, That about the 27th of *March*, 1706, he came firſt acquainted with *Bara*, who uſed to go over from *England* to *Calais*, and return in *French* Boats: He was ſeized at *Dover* by Mr. *Whitehall*, which *Bara* ſuſpected to be by *Carter*'s means. He was examined before the Magiſtrates, but was ſoon after ſent for to *London* by Mr. *Harley*'s Orders; and in a ſhort time after return'd to *Deal*; and pulling out of his Pocket a handful of Guinea's, ſhew'd them to *Carter*, and told him, See what I have got by being ſeized at *Dover* by your means. *Valiere* ſpoke very ill of *Bara* to *Carter*, and perſuaded him not to have any thing more to do with him; but though both of them railed at each other when aſunder, yet when met they appeared to be very good Friends.

Valiere. *Bara* doing little Service for *Valiere*, as he pretends, he broke with him, and then ſent one *Green* of *Graveſend* to Mr. *Chateauneuf*, but he alſo did little Service, and was no more imployed.

He after engaged one *Stephen Barry*, a Druggiſt, in *London*, who was then lately broke: He was ſent over to *Calais* by the way of *Holland*, and was directed to tell *Chateauneuf*, that *Valiere*'s meaning was only to get ſuch News as he thought fit to ſend, and to deſire him to convey it to *Valiere*.

The firſt Boat which *Valiere* owns to have ſent over to *France*, was *Bland*'s, a Waterman of St. *Catherine*'s, near the *Tower*.

Bland. The Account which *Bland* gives of his Voyage, is as follows: That in *Auguſt*, 1705. *Valiere* telling him, he had a ſufficient Authority to protect him from any Miſchief might ariſe upon account of his going to *France*, ſent him to *Calais* with ſome Wool, conſigned

conſigned to *Chateauneuf*, and a Letter. As ſoon as he landed at *Calais*, he was ſeized and carried to the Governor, and after to the Commiſſary, to whom he delivered the Letter: Then he was carried to an Inn, and Proviſion made for him; and falling ſick there, a Phyſician was ſent to take care of him: he was uſed with much Civility, and the Commiſſary defrayed all Charges; and alſo, his Boat being much out of Repair, the Commiſſary took care of having it put in very good order out of the King's Stores, without any Expence to him,

He brought back Brandy, and a Letter for *Valiere*, which *Bland* delivered to him.

In *September* following, he made a ſecond Voyage upon *Clark*'s Account, when he carried over *Bara*, *Clarke*, wrote a Letter, which he gave to *Bara*; when they landed, *Bara* left him, and went directly into the Town; *Bland* was carried to the former Inn, and his Charges were paid as before; he went often to the Commiſſary's Houſe, and was much made of; and after about 10 days ſtay, brought back *Bara*, and 17 Ankers of Brandy, and a Letter from the Commiſſary, which he delivered to *Valiere*.

About *Midſummer*, 1706. *Valiere* imployed *John Carter* to buy Wooll, and procure Men to go over for him to *France*; *Cartar* brought *John Weaver* and *Philip Wathing* to *Valiere*, who told them, He would bear them out for going to *France*, for he was imlopyed by Mr. Secretary *Harley*, and ſhewed them a Paper with his Name and a Seal, which they the rather gave Credit to, becauſe *Valiere* had before been examin'd by the Magiſtrates, and ſet at Liberty; and thereupon *Weaver*, *Wathing* and *John Hartley* (Apprentice to *Weaver*) went over to *Calais* with ſome Wooll, and a Letter to the Commiſſary, and another to one *Camus*, a Merchant; they were all ſeized at their landing, by a Guard, and carried before the Governor, who enquired of them, What News in *England*, and what Ships there were in the *Downs*, and whither bound? and what Strength the *Engliſh* had in the *Streights*? They told the Governor, they had a Letter for the Commiſſary. The Governor ſent them to him, and they delivered him the

Carter. Weaver. Wathing.

the Letter; after three or four days, the Commiſſary himſelf came to them, and brought them a Pacquet for *Valiere*; upon which they returned for *England*, and deliver'd the Pacquet to him; who, thereupon went immediately to *London*.

Soon after the ſame Crew went over again with Wooll, and a Letter to the Commiſſary. In their Paſſage they met with a ſmall *French* Privateer, who enquired of them, What Men of War and Merchant Men were then in the *Downs*; and as *Hartley* ſays, *Weaver* and *Wathing* told them all they knew of the Men of War and Merchant Ships, whether they were deſigned, and when they were to Sail; and having given this Account, the Privateer ſuffer'd them to go on.

Hartley.

As ſoon as they landed, they were ſeized and carried firſt to the Governor, and afterwards by the Guard to the Commiſſary, to whom they delivered their Letter, and then were carried to the Inn, where they were kept 10 or 12 Days under a Guard, and not ſuffer'd to go out; becauſe the *Dunkirk* Galleys were then in the Road; when the Galleys were ſailed, the Commiſſary gave them a Pacquet for *Valiere*, and they returned and deliver'd it to him.

At this time *Valiere* told them, he could have other Men go for leſs Money; but they refuſed to take leſs, and ſo they parted.

Morillion. Verge.

In *July*, 1706. *Valiere* propoſed to *Daniel Morillion* and *Joſeph Verge* to go to *France*, and bid them take in what Goods they pleaſed, and he would give them a Letter which ſhould protect them. Upon the Credit of this, they provided Wooll, and had two Letters from *Valiere*, one to the Commiſſary, and the other to *Camus* a Merchant, who was to furniſh them with Brandy for their Wooll, and then they two, together with one *Bailly*, went over to *Calais*, where upon their arrival, they were ſeized by the Guard, and carried to the Governor; who examined them about the Number and Rates of the Men of War in the *Downs*, and particularly about the *Dutch* Tranſports, and if they knew to what Place they were bound? and if they were intended for a Deſcent upon any Part of *France*? what Frigots were cruſing off of *Beachy*, *Dungeneſs*, and

and the *North-Foreland*, and what Merchant Ships there were in the *Downs*. They ſhew'd the Governor the Letter they had for the Commiſſary, and he return'd it to them to carry to him. The Commiſſary ſent them to *Marvelles*'s Houſe, and told them, They muſt not ſtir from *Calais*, till they had his Pacquet, which in two or three days after, he ſent to them, directed to *John Clarke*, Merchant in *Briſtol*, together with a Paſs, to ſecure them againſt Privateers; and they brought back Brandy with them. *Mr. Bowles*

In *Auguſt* they went over again, and upon their Landing were carried to the Governor, and were again examined about what Ships were in the *Downs*. They told him the *Dutch* Tranſports were ſail'd. They brought back Brandy, and a Pacquet for *Valiere* from the Commiſſary; and the *Cuſtom-Houſe* Boat coming up with them, they threw the Pacquet over-board.

Valiere's General Directions to thoſe he imployed to go over to *France*, were, That if they thought themſelves in Danger of being Taken, by *Engliſh* or *Dutch* Veſſels, they were to throw their Letters over-board; but if they met with *French* Ships, they ſhould ſhew their Letters, which would help them to get to *France*. *Morillon.* *Wathing.* *Carter.*

Morrillon and *Verge* upon their Return, were brought before the Mayor of *Deal*; *Verge* denied they had been in *France*, but *Morrillon* confeſſed it: Soon after, both of them were ſent for by Meſſengers to *London*, and carried before the Two Secretaries of State, where being Examined, they acquainted them with all that paſſed at *Calais*, and with their throwing the Pacquet into the Sea, according to *Valiere*'s Orders. Upon this they were remanded into the Cuſtody of the Meſſengers, where they remained four Months, and then were diſcharged without any further Examination. *Morillion.* *Verge.*

Verge ſays, That while he was in Priſon at *Deal*, *Valiere* came to him, and bid him not fear, he would take care he ſhould come to no Harm; and ſays, that the very ſame Night he came home out of Cuſtody, *Valiere* came to him, and propoſed to him to go over again to *France*, but he refuſed to go, being ſick at that time.

In *August*, 1606. *Valiere* imployed *Thomas Gosby*,
T. Hatton. and *Steed*, both of *Walmer*, and *Thomas Hatton*, who carried over Wooll, and a Pacquet for the Commiſſary. Upon their Landing they were immediately carried to the Governor, who receiv'd them very well, and ask'd them, What News in *England*, and what Ships of War, or Merchant were then in the *Downs*? The Commiſſary ſhew'd his Letter to the Governor, and then carried them to *Marvelles*'s Houſe, the Inn, and they had not leave to return in Five or Six Days, till Letters came from *Paris*, and then were diſpatched with Brandy, and a Letter to *Valiere*, which were delivered to him.

Carter. *Gosby* and *Steed* refuſed to go a Second time, becauſe (as they told *Carter*) they were Examined very ſtrictly by the Commiſſary, what News was in *England*, and what Ships were in the *Downs*? and the Commiſſary took Notes of all they ſaid, and detain'd them there till they ſent to *Paris*, and had a Return; and for theſe Reaſons they were afraid to go any more.

R. Hatton. In *September*, 1706. *Valiere* ſent over *Ralph* and *Tho. Hatton*. He preſſed them to go over immediately, though they had no Goods, which they refuſed to do; whereupon ſome Wooll was provided, which the Two *Hattons* carried to *Calais*, with a Letter to the Commiſſary. *R. Hatton* believes the Letter did not relate to Trade, becauſe the Wooll was ſold to another Perſon. They were ſeized upon Landing, and carried with a Letter to the Commiſſary, who went with them to the Governor, and did not open his Letter till he came to the Governor's Houſe.

They were receiv'd very kindly by the Governor, who made them drink, a thing very unuſual. The Governor opened the Letter, and ſhewed it to ſeveral Gentlemen, who were there, who all ſeemed very well pleaſed with it. The Commiſſary carried them, by the Governor's Orders, to the beſt Inn in *Calais*, where they were very well treated at his Coſts.

The next Day, the Commiſſary brought a *French* Gentleman to them, and ſaid, The Governor had ordered, that they ſhould carry him to *England*, which

which they did. They brought no Letters or Goods, and apprehending they ſhould be forced to Land in the Day-time, they deſired the Gentleman, if he had any Papers, he would throw them overboard; but he replied, He carried All in his Head. The Gentleman ſpoke good *Engliſh*. The *Hattons* brought him to *Valiere* at Mrs. *Riches* Houſe, at Midnight, who procured a Horſe for him, and he went away to *London* that Night, without a Guide, and *Valiere* followed the next Morning. *Johanna Riches.*

Valiere ſays in his Examination, this Man was *Stephen Barry*, who brought the News of the Relief of *Turin*; but Mrs. *Riches* ſays, he told her, That it was his Brother in Law, who liv'd at *Calais*; and ſhe alſo ſays, he brought divers Papers with him, which he gave *Valiere* to read.

About a Week after *Valiere* returned to *Deal*, and within a Week after that, the *French* Gentleman came back, and brought with him Three other *French* Men, who were ſhut up privately with *Valiere* for ſome time: Afterward they all rode out together with *Valiere*, who by ſome Means or other, got them over to *France*. Mrs. *Riches* ſays, That *Valiere* told her, That the Father of one of thoſe Three *French* Men, was as great a Man as any in *France*. *Carter.*

In *October*, 1706. *Valiere* ſent the Two *Hattons*, and *William Reven* over to *Calais*, with Wool, and a Letter to *Chateauneuf*: Upon landing they were ſeized, and carried before the Governor; after that, they were taken before a Judge, and were accuſed of having carried a Spy into *England*. *2 Hattons. Reven.*

Marvelles deſired them, by Order of the Commiſſary, to deny they carried any Body; which they did: They were kept in Cuſtody 14 or 15 Days, till Orders came from Court to Diſcharge them, and then the Commiſſary ſent them away to *England*, with one Letter to *Valiere*.

About a Month after, *Valiere* imploy'd *Reven*, *Tho. Finnes* and *Francis Baker* of *Dover*, to go over to *Calais* with ſome Wool and a Sack, in which was a Box, and other Things, but their Boat was ſeized at *Sandwich* by the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, who took away the Wool, but overlook'd the Sack, which they brought back to *Valiere*, and about a *Riches.*

Week after, he ſent *Reven*, *Baker* and *R. Hatton*, with the ſame Sack, ſome Wool, and a Letter to the Commiſſary at *Calais*, together with a young Man, whom they carried to *France*. They were ſeized and taken to the Governor's Houſe, as uſual; and the Commiſſary came to them, and opened his Letters there. They were, in a ſhort time diſmiſs'd, with Brandy, and a Letter from the Commiſſary to *Valiere*.

Hitherto *Valiere* had imploy'd other People to go to *France* upon his Account, but about *June*, 1707. he went himſelf to *Bologne*, with *Weaver* and *Wathing*, and they carried over one Pack of Wool. They went off from *Hyth*; as ſoon as they landed, they were all ſeized, and kept in Cuſtody with a Centinel upon them, but *Valiere* had leave to ſpeak with one *Strike* a Merchant, who, in Two Days got him releaſed. *Valiere* told *Strike*, his Buſineſs was to get News, in order to lay Wagers, and that he had a Friend at *Paris*, who would ſend the News, if *Strike* would receive it, and tranſmit it to him. He pretends, he neither wrote nor ſpoke to the Commiſſary or Governor of *Bologne* at this time, but was only encouraged by *Strike*, and that he then diſcovered the *Dunkirk* Squadron was ready to ſail, and ſent the News of it to Mr. Secretary *Harley*.

But *Wathing*, in his Account of this Voyage, ſays, That *Valiere*, upon writing to the Governor, was ſet at Liberty, and that he afterwards told them, he had waited upon the Governor, and done the Buſineſs. This is confirm'd by *R. Hatton*, who ſays, That *Valiere*, upon his Return, told him, he had been the longer, becauſe he was kept under a Guard, till he could get a Letter delivered to the Governor; and then he was ſet at Liberty, and waited upon the Governor.

Valiere went over a Second time in *July*, with *Weaver*, *Wathing* and *Le More*, with one Pack of Wool. The Duke *d'Aumont* was then at *Bologne*; he pretends, that at their Landing they were more ſtrictly confin'd than before; but after ſome Days, the Duke ſent for them all before him, and asked them many Queſtions concerning their Buſineſs, and how they ventured over with ſo ſmall a Quantity

tity of Wool; *Valiere* ſaid, he was imployed by Merchants concerned in Wagers, and his chief Buſineſs was to get the Gazette early over. The Duke was ſatisfied with this, and promiſed he ſhould have Intelligence; ſo he did not attempt to get it but from the Commiſſary *Collanſon*. The Duke ſaid, he was going to *Paris*, and would take care *Collanſon* ſhould have Intelligence to furniſh *Valiere* with it.

There were ſeveral Gentlemen in Company with the Duke, when this was talked of. The Duke ſaid, it would do no hurt to them to have the Publick News ſent, for their Government was ſo wiſe as to ſuffer no News to come Abroad that would hurt them; whereas they could have Intelligence of the greateſt Matters of Importance from *England*, and gave for an Inſtance, That they had lately certain Advice from thence, That the Duke of *Savoy*'s Deſign was againſt *Toulon*.

When *Valiere* told this to Mr. *Harley*, he ſeem'd to ſtart, and ſaid, He wondred they ſhould talk ſo.

The Duke *D'Aumont* propos'd to *Valiere*, to buy a Couple of Horſes for him, and upon that Condition, he ſhould have liberty to come when he would. *Valiere* agreed to do it, and the Duke ſent his Groom along with him. Theſe Horſes were to be ſent by the *Bologne* Sloop, which was to come to a certain Place for that Purpoſe.

Valiere ſaid, he acquainted Mr. Secretary afterwards with this; who approved it, and gave him a Paſs for the Groom, by the Name of *Tho. Strick*.

Valiere adds, that while he was at *Bologne*, Mr. *Strike* gave him privately a Letter from his Friend at *Paris*, which told him, That Mr. *Fourbin*, with his Squadron of Nine Men of War, had Orders to purſue the *Ruſſia* Fleet, though never ſo far Northward or Eaſtward, and to fall on them, if poſſible, and adviſed *Valiere* to inſure upon them. He told this News to Mr. *Harley* as ſoon as poſſible he could, who anſwered thereupon, We have Twelve Men of War, we fear them not.

He ſays, when he was at *Bologne* this time, he ſaw Two Letters at the Commiſſaries, one directed to Sir *John Parſons*, and another to Mr. *Caille*, and *Strike* told him, That the Duke *d'Aumont* held a conſtant Correſpondence with them.

He acquainted Mr. *Harley*, That *Caille* held a Correſpondence with *France*, and paid Money by Orders from thence.

Weaver. Wathing. This is *Valiere*'s Account of his Second Voyage to *Bologne*; but *Weaver* and *Wathing* ſay, That when they were all carried to the Governor, he took *Valiere* aſide, and had him in private ſeveral Hours, When they returned for *England*, *Valiere* put on Board Brandy and Champagne, and a Man, whom they did not know, was ſent back with them, who upon Landing, went with *Valiere* to *London*. *Le More* was left behind, leſt he ſhould betray the Groom when he came to *England*; but *Le More* was put on Board a *French* Sloop afterwards, and ſet on Shore in *England*.

R. Hatton. P. Wathing Jordan.

Mr. *Jordan* ſays, That when *Valiere* was ſick at *Folkſtone*, in *September*, 1707. he told him, That the Governor of *Bologne* was very rough with them at firſt, and told them, they came over for ſomething elſe than to bring ſuch a ſmall parcel of Wool, which would not bear their Charges; threatning them, unleſs they told the Truth. Then *Valiere* deſired to ſpeak with the Duke privately, and told him, he came to learn News, which Expreſſion much ſurprized the Duke; but *Valiere* told him, That if he could ſerve his Excellency in *England*, he would ſerve him faithfully. *Valiere* told *Jordan*, That *Le More* was threatned with Death, being a *French* Man, and one who formerly had a Commiſſion in an *Engliſh* Privateer, ſo he fell upon his Knees, and begg'd for his Life; and upon *Valiere*'s Intereſt, and Pleading for him, he was pardoned: *Le More* told *Jordan*, That he verily believed *Valiere* ſhewed Mr. *Harley*'s Paſs to the Duke at that time.

Valiere. *Thomas Hatton* ſays, That he lay about 14 Days to watch for the *Bologne* Sloop, by *Valier*'s Order's, to put on Board Two Horſes to be carried to *Bologne*: The Signal whereby he was to know the Sloop, was her hoiſting *Dutch* Colours on her Main-Top. *Valiere* gave him a Letter, which was to be deliver'd to the Captain of the Sloop; but ſhe not coming, he returned the Letter to *Valiere*.

Valiere gives the following Account of his Third Voyage to *Bologne*: That then he took over no Wool; that the Duke was then at *Paris*; but he told

told the Commiſſary the Horſes were bought; he was then ſupplied with the News without Trouble, which at his return, he told Mr. *Harley*, who was pleaſed with it, and ordered him Money, and directed him to go away immediately, and at his return, to come to him at *Windſor*.

Wathing and *Verge*, who went with him this Voyage, give this Account; That they were ſeized at Landing, but *Valiere* was at Liberty, and went into the Town for Two or Three Hours, and then came to them, and told them, they muſt get ready to go away that Night: He was in very good Humour, and ſaid, He had now catched the Old one. By which they underſtood he had heard ſome good News: They brought back Brandy, and Landed *Valiere* at *Dimchurch*, who immediately went to *London*. *Wathing.* *Verge.*

The next Voyage, which (as *Valiere* ſays) was at the latter end of *Auguſt*, *Valiere* did not go over himſelf, but ſent *Verge*, *Wathing* and *Weaver*, who brought him the News of the Raiſing the Siege of *Thoulon*, and a Pacquet to *Caille* the Merchant, in *Aldermary* Church-yard, which *Valiere* pretends he burnt, without opening it.

Wathing, *Weaver* and *Verge* ſpeak of this Voyage in this manner: They ſay, they carried Letters from *Valiere* to the Commiſſary at *Bologne*, and ſome Wool: When they Landed they were ſeized, and carried to the Governor, and examined about the Ships in the *Downs*, and were asked ſeveral Queſtions, as uſual. The Commiſſary took them to his own Houſe, and they Dined at his own Table; the Captain of the *Bologne* Sloop dined with them, and boaſted of his having robbed ſome *Engliſh* Gentlemen in *Kent*: They brought back Letters to *Valiere*, which they deliver'd to him. *Wathing.* *Weaver.* *Verge.*

Joſeph Verge ſays, He believes *Valiere* to be diſaffected to the Government, and gave this Reaſon for it; That being about to go over to *Bologne*, he ſaid to *Valiere*, Maſter, if we ſhould bring back the good News that *Thoulon* was taken, he hoped *Valiere* would give them a Guinea or two: He made anſwer, That if he would bring the News that the Siege was raiſed, he ſhould be better pleaſed, and would give them Ten Guineas.

Valiere. In *September*, 1707. *Valiere* ſent over *Le More*, *Wathing* and *Verge*, with a Letter to *Collanſon*; but they being ſeized as they came back, what they brought did not come to his Hands.

Verge. *Wathing.* *Verge* and *Wathing* ſay, they were taken by an *Oſtender* in their Paſſage to *Bologne*, who took their Letters, and every thing from them: They came almoſt naked to *Bologne*, and the Commiſſary being abſent, his Clerk refuſed to give them Credit; but *LeMore* got Credit for about 5 *l.* After about 14 Days ſtay, the Commiſſary's Clerk gave them two Letters for *Valiere*. They landed at *Dover*, where their Boat was ſeized, and in their going to *Deal*, they were taken by Meſſengers, to whom they delivered the Letters directed to *Valiere*.

Valiere ſays, That what Letters he had, he uſed to ſend to Mr. *Harley*, and that in the Three Years time he has been imployed, he believes he has ſent him half a Score. *Valiere.*

He alſo ſays, That one *Fitzgerald* made a Propoſition to him, to join with him, and two other Perſons, to carry off Monſieur *Huguetan*. He did not acquaint Mr. *Harley* with this; the reaſon whereof was, That Mr. *Harley* told him, he was not to meddle with any Buſineſs but what he Imploy'd him in.

He ſays, That one *Pope*, and *Charles Coxhill*, both of *Lydd*, received and returned Letters to and from *France*; That he ſaw *Coxhill* at *Bologne*, and that he brought Horſes for the Duke; That *Pope* was Imploy'd to ſupply the *Bologne* Sloop with Wool, and Intelligence; He told Mr. *Harley* of it, who bid him mind the Buſineſs he imploy'd him in, and not trouble himſelf with other Matters.

Johanna Riches ſays, That towards the latter end of *April* laſt, *Valiere* came to her Houſe at *Deal*, in the Night, and deſired a private Lodging, and ſoon after ſent her out to learn what Men of War were then in the *Downs*: She went to the Pacquet-Maſter, who told her there were only Three Men of War there, and named them to her: She brought the Account to *Valiere* preſently; ſhe has forgot the Names of Two of them, but verily believes the *Royal Oak* was one of them, becauſe a Midſhipman belonging to the *Royal-Oak*, was at that time at her Houſe, and borrowed a Bottle of *Sal Armoniack* of her

her for his Wife, who was then on Board the *Royal-Oak*.

Upon her Naming the Ships to *Valiere*, he ſet down the Names of them in his Book, and ſoon after went out, and ſtaid ſo late, that no Lodgings could be got for him, ſo ſhe ſat up all Night, and he lay in her Bed.

She further ſays, That ſhe believes *Bland* went over to *France* about that time.

For which ſhe gives this Reaſon, That *Bland* and Mrs. *Atwood* being together at her Houſe, *Bland* ſaid he hoped he ſhould ſoon bring them better Liquor, and deſired her to buy for him ſome Casks for Brandy. She ſays, That *Bland* went into the *Downs*, and went aboard ſeveral Ships there. *Bland* told her, it was only to get ſome of the Ships to take off his Brandy when he came back; but ſhe looked on that as a Pretence only, and that his true Buſineſs was to obſerve what Ships were there, and of what Value they were. The ſame thing is affirmed by Mr. *Bowles*, who gives a very particular Account, what an impudent and dangerous Fellow this *Bland* is.

Mrs. *Riches* ſays, *Bland* owned to her, He had been Four times in *France* ſince the beginning of the War; whereas *Bland* denies that he has been there more than Twice.

Carter ſays, That he was intimately acquainted with *Clarke*, and always took him to be in the *French* Intereſt; he believed him to be a Papiſt; for he would never go to Church, and always talk'd favourably of the Papiſts: *Carter* often adviſed *Clarke* to be more cautious in managing his Correſponding with *France*; for if he continued to Act in ſo publick a manner, the Mob would knock him on the Head. *Carter* ſaid the Mob had ſeveral times come about them, and call'd them *French* Dogs and Rogues, and reproached them for betraying our Ships, and giving Intelligence to the Enemy.

Valiere would often ſpeak contemptuouſly of the great Men Above, and ſaid, it was eaſier to put upon them than upon ſuch Men as *Carter*. He ſaid he knew his Maſter *Harley* very well, and almoſt any thing would ſerve him. Once as *Carter* and *Clarke* were Riding together upon the Beach, they ſaw

ſaw 18 Ships at Sea. Thereupon *Clarke* ſaid, Here is News for my Maſter *Harley*, I will ſend him word, here is ſeen a Squadron of *French* Ships. *Carter* ſaid, What before you know whether they are ſo or no? To which *Clarke* replied, it is all one for that, it will ſerve my Turn as well.

Mr. *Whitehall.* In the latter end of the Year, 1706. *Carter* brought to Mr. *Whitehall* Three Letters which he had received from *Valiere*, with Directions, to put them into the Hands of the Men who were going to *France*; One of the Letters was directed to *Camus* a Merchant at *Calais*, the Second to the Commiſſary at *Calais*, the Third to the Governor or Commiſſary of *Bologne*, he is not certain to which of them.

Upon this he wrote to Secretary *Harley*, and gave him an Account of thoſe Three Letters; telling him, That the Wind being now out of the way, he had an Opportunity, if he pleaſed, of ſeeing them, and judging if *Valiere* dealt honeſtly or not. But to this Letter he never receiv'd any Anſwer. Mr. *Whitehall* did neither open nor ſtop theſe Letters, having been before reprimanded by Mr. Secretary for what he had done.

Mr. *Whitehall* ſays, That *Valiere* and *Bara* were generally known upon the Coaſt, by the Diſtinction of Mr. *Harley's* Spies, eſpecially *Valiere*, who bragg'd of his being imploy'd on all Occaſions, and in all Companies: *Bara* was more cautious, and ſeldom appear'd by Day.

Mr. *Whitehall* ſaid, It was his Opinion, and the general Opinion upon the Coaſt, That they carried more Intelligence to *France*, than they brought from thence. He ſays, The Trade to *France* was much ſuppreſt, till this Encouragement was given, by employing ſo great a Number of Men; for *Clarke* did not confine himſelf to certain Perſons, but employ'd every Body he could get; by which Practice the whole Coaſt is corrupted; ſo that now a much greater Number of Officers will be wanting, to prevent the pernicious Intercourſe with *France* than have ever yet been employ'd.

Mr. *Bowles* gives ſeveral Reaſons, which made him think it neceſſary to examine *Valiere*, as his Publick boaſting of his Power to protect any one for

for going to *France*; his declaring in Coffee-houſes before the Magiſtrates, That it was not Treaſon to trade with *France*, unleſs one carried Warlike Stores thither; and his ſending over Boats, when his Licence to remain unmoleſted on the Coaſt, was Expired. Theſe and many other Reaſons made Mr. *Bowles* conclude, That *Valiere* was indeed a Spy upon us, and that by his means for theſe Two Years laſt paſt, *France* has had Intelligence to their Advantage, and are like ſtill to have ſo; for *Clarke*'s having ſent over ſo many Sets of Boats, the ſame Gangs will be like to continue to go over on their own Accounts.

And he believes, that this may have been the principal Occaſion of the Loſs of ſeveral of our Frigats upon their Cruiſing Stations; as alſo, of the Loſs of the *Hampton Court* and *Grafton*, and ſo many of our Merchant Ships.

Numb. XIII.

A True Copy of the Paper left by Mr. William Gregg, *who ſuffered for High-Treaſon the* 28*th Day of* April, 1708.

'THE Crime I am now juſtly to ſuffer for, having made a great Noiſe in the World, a Paper 'of a more than ordinary Length will be expected 'from the Criminal; who therefore takes this laſt 'Opportunity, to profeſs his utter Abhorrence, 'and ſincere Repentace, of all his Sins againſt God, 'and of all the heinous Crimes committed againſt the 'Queen, whoſe Forgiveneſs I moſt heartily implore; as 'I ſhall heartily pray for her Majeſty's long Life, and 'happy Reign over Her United People, and Succeſs 'againſt Her Enemies, with my parting Breath.

'This is all the Satisfaction I can poſſibly make 'injur'd Majeſty. I Declare, in the next place the 'Reparation I would make, were it in my Power, 'to thoſe of Her Majeſty's Subjects, I have 'wrong'd in any Kind; and particularly the Right 'Honourable *Robert Harley*, Eſq; whoſe Pardon I

'heartily

'heartily beg, for baſely betraying my Truſt: 'Which Declaration, tho' of its ſelf ſufficient to 'clear the ſaid Gentleman, yet for the Sake of 'thoſe, whom it was my Misfortune, not to be 'able to ſatisfie in my Life-time, I do ſacredly pro-'teſt, That as I ſhall anſwer it before the Judge-'ment-Seat of Chriſt, the Gentleman aforeſaid, was 'not privy to my Writing to *France*, Directly nor 'Indirectly; neither I, his unworthy Clerk, any 'ways acceſſary to the Miſcarriage before *Thoulon*, 'nor the Loſſes by Sea: All which hapned before 'the Firſt of my Letters, which was writ the 24th 'of *October*, 1707.

'As for my Creditors, as I am in no Condition to 'ſatisfie them, ſo I earneſtly beg they would for-'give me; and I pray God to make up their Loſſes 'Seven-fold.

'For my part, I do freely forgive all Men, and 'die in perfect Charity with them; not without 'humble Hopes of finding Forgiveneſs, through 'the Merits of Jeſus Chriſt, with God; who in 'Mercy touched my Conſcience ſo powerfully from 'the Beginning, as to prevent my proſtituting the 'ſame to ſave my Life: For which Inſtance of his 'Love, to be preferr'd before Life it ſelf, I bleſs 'and magnifie his Holy Name, with unſpeakable 'Joy and Comfort, at my Death, nothing near ſo 'Ignominious as would have been ſuch a Life.

'After this Confeſſion, the Duty of a dying 'Man leads me to profeſs the Religion in which I 'was brought up, and do now Die, which is the 'Proteſtant: The Scandal given thereunto by my 'Enormous Practices, can't be better taken away, 'than by my publiſhing to the World, my hearty 'Sorrow for thoſe ſenſual Pleaſures which have 'proved my Bane: Therefore let all, who ſhall 'read this poor Paper, take Warning by me, to 'ſhun the like youthful Luſts; to which, who-'ever gives up himſelf, can't tell how far they may, 'when indulged, carry him; even to the commit-'ting of ſuch Crimes, as he thought himſelf un-'capable of ſome time a Day; of which Truth, I, 'to my woeful Experience, am a melancholy In-'ſtance: But at the ſame time, I appeal to the 'great God, before whom I am going to appear,

That,

'That, notwithſtanding all the Pains taken to 'make me out an Old Offender, by faſtening on 'me the Crime of Counterfeiting the Coin; this is 'the firſt Fault that ever I ventured upon, which 'was not out of any Zeal for the Pretender; whom 'I not only Diſown at my Death, but ſolemnly de-'clare, That in all my Life, I never thought he 'had Right to theſe Realms, how fooliſhly ſoever 'I may have rendered my ſelf Obnoxious in this 'Particular: But the only Motive of my mad Un-'dertaking was Money, (of which I never receiv'd 'any) on Account of the Ship-Paſs, though I have 'met with the more juſt Reward of ſuch Secret 'Services, intended by

William Gregg.

Numb. XIV.

Of the Sacramental TEST: *To a Member of Parliament who was for the Occaſional Bill in the former, when that Bill was on foot.*

Being a Letter reviv'd, upon Account of the Votes of both Houſes, which by refuſing the Motion, when the Teſt was propos'd to be put in by Name, *into the Act for* Securing the Church, *have, as it were, left it to the Conſultation of this Parliament, which, of any yet, is moſt fit to judge, whether it be conducive to the Benefit or Hurt of* Great Britain.

SIR,

'YOU cannot but know well upon what ac-'count the Teſt-Act came into ſo much 'Credit it had with you and others, when Time 'ſerv'd; as if in the Preſervation thereof, the Safety 'of the Church of *England*, (which you thought 'then in Danger) and the whole Epiſcopal Govern-'ment did depend.

'A very fond and prejudicate Conceit! For Epiſ-'copacy hath been in the Land ever ſince it was 'Chriſtian: And when it hath maintain'd it ſelf

'againſt

'againſt Presbytery, during the Reigns of all our 'Kings, ſince *England* hath been a Kingdom, how 'can it depend on an Act, not made till the Twenty 'Fifth of *Charles* the Second? And what then 'is the Security has been brought to it by the 'Teſt, as if without that, it could ſubſiſt no 'longer?

'The whole Teſt-Act does, in ſhort, come to 'this, That no Perſons, but ſuch as take the 'Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and renounce 'Tranſubſtantiation, and take the Sacrament ac-'cording to the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, 'ſhall have Offices in the State. Now ſuppoſing 'the taking the Oaths of Fidelity to the Queen, and 'renouncing Tranſubſtantiation be ſtill enjoin'd; 'but the Injunction of the laſt, that is, the taking 'the Sacrament, be repeal'd, and that only (for 'this is all that any Proteſtant deſires to be taken 'off) what hurt is there indeed ever like to come 'to the Church by it? There is nothing but the 'keeping ſome Diſſenters out of Offices in the mat-'ter. The moſt of the Diſſenters now, that are 'moderate and judicious, do reckon it no Sin to 'go to Church ſometimes, as well as to Meetings; 'and they may as well take the Sacrament there '(being Pariſhioners) likewiſe upon ſufficient Oc-'caſion. The whole Advantage then the Church 'gets by this Sacramental Teſt, may be put into 'your Eye, when you ſee how few are kept out of 'any Offices at all by it. And if more were let in 'only as honeſt Men, they would do the Church 'no Harm.

'The Credit then of that Act, we may be out 'of doubt, did ariſe from the Eſſay and Buſtle 'King *James* made to take it away; who was ſo 'earneſt in cloſeting Perſons about it, and uſing all 'Endeavour he could to get a Parliament to do 'it: which made us then, out of fear, to hold it 'faſter. It was not for letting Diſſenters into Of-'fices; tho' he was for luring all Parties to his 'Aim; but it was for his beloved Papiſts ſake. It 'was not the impoſing the Sacrament according to 'the Liturgy, but the impoſing the Oath of Su-'premacy, and renouncing Tranſubſtantiation, on

'all

'all Perſons permitted to have Offices, that mov'd
'him ſo much, for repealing that Act.

'There is no ſuch Streſs therefore to be laid on 'the *Teſt* now, as there was then; neither are there 'any now for taking it off, to that End King *James* 'had in it. We are ſtill for impoſing the Oaths of 'Fidelity to the Queen, and renouncing Tranſub-'ſtantiation (as already intimated) on all that have 'Offices, for keeping Papiſts from being let into 'them, and Popery brought into Dominion: But 'we are againſt the making the receiving the Ho-'ly Sacrament neceſſary to temporal Imploy-'ments; and we are not for a total Repeal of that '*Act*, but of that Clauſe only (as the like is done 'already in the Corporation Act, which yet you 'ſtand upon as much as this) and indeed for this 'reaſon altogether, becauſe of the Sin and Scandal 'that is in it.

'But ſuppoſe there were then ſome little Securi-'ty to the Church by the Teſt, it is a Security by 'Iniquity; and the Church it ſelf may not be ſe-'cur'd by that which is evil. *Non datur Poteſtas ad 'Malum.* To make the ſacred Ordinance of 'Chriſt a Qualification to *Civil* Offices, is profan-'ing it: A Profanation of it is a piece of Iniquity. 'If you go to eſtabliſh Iniquity by a Law, you may 'bring a Woe upon you: And I hope that you 'who ſeem ſo zealous for the Church of *England*, 'do love it better than ſo; that is, to be content 'to have it ſupported no better than by ſo rotten a 'Poſt, as this Sacramental Teſt.

'To do a thing whereby occaſion is given to 'another to ſin and ruin his Soul, is properly Scan-'dal. The Teſt-Act, as to this Clauſe of it that 'makes receiving the Sacrament to be neceſſary to 'qualify a Man for Civil or Military Offices, does 'give occaſion to all Perſons that have Offices, 'whether Conformiſts or Nonconformiſts, to come 'to the Sacrament to this End, tho' they be ever 'ſo profane, and never elſe would come at all; 'and ſo they ſin by Eating and Drinking their own 'Damnation, and ruin their Souls. This Clauſe 'therefore of the Teſt-Act ought to be taken off. '*Scandalum eſt dictum vel factum*, (and here is *ſta-'tutum*, which is *dictum & factum*) *minus rectum,*

præbens

'*præbens alteri*) and here is (*præbens multis*) *occaſionem ruinæ.*

'And foraſmuch therefore, as in the late Act 'mention'd, for *ſecuring the Church*, the *Doctrine* 'and *Worſhip* thereof is put in as well as the *Govern-* 'ment; ſo that a Care is to be had that her ſacred 'Inſtitutions be not profan'd, as well as Epiſcopa- 'cy eſtabliſh'd; it is fit this Clauſe of the Teſt-Act 'be repeal'd to preſerve her *Worſhip* pure, as the 'reſt of it, to ſtand in force, for Preſervation of 'its *Government*.

'As for the *Occaſional Bill*, which was carry'd 'on two Parliaments, it had the Title of *A Bill for* '*preventing Occaſional Conformity*, which is this Sin 'of receiving the Sacrament only for an Office; 'and there is therefore ſo much of Religion and 'the Cauſe of God in it, as may induce many 'Members of both Houſes (the Biſhops eſpecially) 'to revolve and conſider two things that were in 'it: the one that was *pretended*, and made the 'Shew; the other which was *intended*, and in ear- 'neſt ſought.

'That *pretended*, and according to the Title (as 'I have now ſaid) was the preventing *Occaſional* '*Conformity*, which is the Receiving the Sacrament 'only for an Office, without any regard to the ſa- 'cred End for which it was inſtituted; which is in- 'deed a great Evil, and (*qua* Evil) to be prevented. 'And ſeeing a Pretence was then made of it, 'the rightous God and good Men may now ex- 'pect it, and many of both Houſes not endure 'to have God mock'd, and ſo much Stir and Shew 'come to nothing. If this Work then be not left 'deceitfully undone, (which if it be, may bring a 'Curſe,) the Sin muſt be prevented, and that in 'all Perſons, Conformiſt and Nonconformiſt, and 'that can be no otherwiſe effectually done than by 'a Bill to this effect: Whereas there is a Statute 'made in *Charles the Second*'s time, which, for the '*preventing the Danger that may ariſe from Popiſh* '*Recuſants* does require a Submiſſion to three Things 'by thoſe that have Offices; One to take the Oaths 'of Allegiance and Supremacy, a Second to re- 'nounce Tranſubſtantiation, and a Third to take 'the Sacrament according to the Liturgy; the laſt

'whereof

'whereof does give occaſion to many, to take 'it only for an Office, which is a Profanation of it: 'Be it Enacted, That no Perſon from hence for-'wards, who does take the Oaths of Fidelity to 'the Queen, and renounce Tranſubſtantiation, 'ſhall be ingag'd any longer to take the Sacrament 'to qualify him for any temporal Office whatſo-'ever; that Enacted any other to the contrary 'notwithſtanding. And thus ſhall the Sacramental 'Teſt be taken off, by an Eſtabliſhment of the 'Teſt-Act it ſelf, ſo much more effectually, for a-'warding the occaſional Sin attending it.

'That which was *intended*, is the excluding Diſ-'ſenters from Offices, which if it be fairly offer'd, 'this one Bill (call'd then the *Occaſional Bill*) 'ſhould be made two, for elſe no clear and uncon-'fus'd Judgment could be made of the Matter. 'The putting theſe two things together is ſuch a 'Conſolidation or Tack, as never to paſs (at leaſt 'with the Lords) in one and the ſame Bill.

'Of theſe two Bills then, the firſt ſhould be *A 'Bill to prevent the Profanation of the Holy Sacra-'ment* (and by the means, and only means laid 'down but now, to wit, the taking off the Law 'from neceſſitating it) which if it were ſeparately 'propos'd, would more than probably paſs into an 'Act, becauſe no Chriſtian Lord or Gentleman 'could find in his Heart to allow willingly the 'Profanation of it, or be unwilling that God ſhould 'be honour'd, and his Cauſe prevail. The other 'ſhould be, *A Bill to prevent the Danger which may 'ariſe to the Church or State, in letting Diſſenters into 'Offices:* And the ſole Point of Debate here muſt 'be, Whether indeed there be any ſuch Danger 'as is ſuppos'd in it; that is, whether it be *è Re-'publica* (for the Good, and moſt for the Good of 'the Government) that no Perſons but ſuch as go 'always to Church, and never to Meeting, be ad-'mitted to Offices, yea, or no? If it be made ap-'pear to be ſo, there is a Principle or Ground in 'Polity, [which is the *ſupereminens dominium* that 'the Supreme Authority of every Nation hath 'in every thing for the Publick Good, which 'taking place *de Jure Privatorum*, would juſtify 'that Excluſion: But if that cannot be made to

'appear, there is none elſe ſufficient for it, there 'is no other.

'It is in vain to lay down Axioms of Polity 'which are of one's own making, and then argue 'thereupon: Such are theſe, There is a State-Re-'ligion in every Nation, and it is fit thoſe only 'have Offices, that are of that Religion. The Diſ-'ſenters therefore are in this Kingdom to have no 'Offices, but be turn'd all out. This will not do, 'Sir, for the Proof ariſes from ſuch Arguments as 'are *Feminine*, amounting to this only, It is ſo: 'But why is it? *They ſay it.* That is, *It is becauſe 'it is.*

'Let thoſe therefore, that have their ſtrong Rea-'ſons, bring them forth, and their Exceptions if 'they have them, to ſhew that any Prejudice has 'befallen the Church or State, by Diſſenters be-'ing admitted into Offices, from the firſt year of 'the Reign of King *William*, to the Seventh Year 'of the Reign of this Queen, if they can: If they 'cannot, then let a Bill in God's Name be paſt, 'that the Sin of Occaſional Conformity be for ever 'hereafter prevented; but for the putting any Man 'whatſoever, out of Office, without his offending, 'or Cauſe given, let the Contents of that Bill be 'debated, whether it is like to be more a doing 'Wrong, or ſerving the Publik, and every Mem-'ber take heed, how he will anſwer to God and 'his Neighbours, for his Vote.

'Toleration and the Sacramental Teſt, are as '*Rome* and *Carthage*; there will be Strife, ſo long 'as both ſubſiſt in their Strength. The way there-'fore to have Peace in the Nation, is to come to 'this Reſolution, *Delenda eſt Carthago.*

Numb. XV.

Anno Septimo Annæ Reginæ. *An Act for Naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants.*

'WHereas the Increaſe of People is a Means 'of Advancing the Wealth and Strength 'of a Nation; And whereas many Strangers of

the

'the Proteſtant or Reformed Religion, out of a
'due Conſideration of the happy Conſtitution of
'the Government of this Realm, would be in-
'duced to Tranſport themſelves and their Eſtates
'into this Kingdom, if they might be made Par-
'takers of the Advantages and Privileges which
'the Natural-born Subjects thereof do Enjoy; Be
'it Enacted by the Queen's moſt Excellent Ma-
'jeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the
'Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons
'in Parliament Aſſembled, and by the Authority
'of the ſame, That all Perſons born out of the
'Ligeance of Her Majeſty, Her Heirs or Succeſ-
'ſors, who ſhall Take and Subſcribe the Oaths,
'and Make, Repeat, and Subſcribe the Decla-
'ration appointed by an Act made in the Sixth
'Year of Her preſent Majeſties Reign, Intituled,
'*An Act to make further Proviſion for Electing and*
'*Summoning Sixteen Peers of* Scotland, *to Sit in the*
'*Houſe of Peers in the Parliament of* Great-Britain,
'*and for Trying Peers for Offences Committed in* Scot-
'land, *and for the further Regulating of Voters in E-*
'*lections of Members to Serve in Parliament*; which
'ſaid Oaths ſhall be Taken and Subſcribed, and
'Declaration Made, Repeated and Subſcribed in
'the Courts of Chancery, Queens-Bench, Com-
'mon-Pleas, or Exchequer, in Term-Time in
'*England*, or in any of them, in Open Court, or
'before the Lords of Council, and Seſſion, or
'Lords of Juſticiary, or Barons of the Exchequer,
'in Open Court in *Scotland*, or at ſome General
'Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace to be held for the
'County where he or they do or ſhall Inhabit, Re-
'ſide or Settle, between the Hours of Nine
'and Twelve in the Forenoon; the Taking and
'Subſcribing of which Oaths, and the Making,
'Repeating and Subſcribing ſuch Declaration, ſhall
'be entered on Record, in the ſame Courts, for the
'doing whereof, only One Shilling ſhall be paid;
'all and every ſuch Perſons ſhall be Deemed, Ad-
'judged, and Taken to be her Majeſty's Natural-
'born Subjects of this Kingdom, to all Intents,
'Conſtructions and Purpoſes, as if they, and every
'of them, had been, or were born within this
'Kingdom.

'Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Perſon or Perſons of what Quality, Condition, or Place ſoever, ſhall be Naturalized, by Virtue of this Act, unleſs the ſaid Perſon or Perſons ſhall have receiv'd the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, in ſome Proteſtant or Reformed Congregation, within this Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, within Three Months before their taking the Oaths, in this Act, mentioned; and ſhall at the time and place of taking and ſubſcribing the ſaid Oaths, and of the Making, Repeating, and ſubſcribing the ſaid Declaration, produce a Certificate, Sign'd by the Perſon Adminiſtring the ſaid Sacrament, and atteſted by Two Credible Witneſſes, whereof an Entry ſhall be made of Record, in the ſaid Court, without any Fee or Reward.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Children of all Natural-born Subjects, born out of the Ligeance of her Majeſty, her Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall be deemed, adjudged and taken to be Natural-born Subjects of this Kingdom, to all Intents, Conſtructions, and Purpoſes whatſoever.

'And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Perſons born out of the Ligeance of her Majeſty, her Heirs or Succeſſors, who ſhall qualifie themſelves in the Courts of Chancery, Queens-Bench, Common-Pleas, or Exchequer, within the Kingdom of *Ireland*, or at ſome General Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace, to be held for the County, where he or they do or ſhall Inhabit, Reſide or Settle within the ſaid Kingdom, in like manner as Perſons are by this Act required to do, within the Kingdom, of *Great Britain*; all and every ſuch Perſons ſhall be deemed, adjudged and taken to be her Majeſties Natural-born Subjects of the ſaid Kingdom of *Ireland*, to all Intents, Conſtructions and Purpoſes, as if they, and every of them, had been, or were born within the ſaid Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Numb. XVI.

The PARTICULARS *of the* DIFFERENCE *between the Earl of* Mancheſter, *the* Britiſh *Ambaſſador at Venice, and the Senate of that Republick, mention'd in this Years Annals,* p. 43. *are as follow:*

THE 26th of *March*, N. S. an *Engliſh* Merchant perſuaded, by Money, two of the Ambaſſador's Gondoliers or Watermen, who were going aboard an *Engliſh* Ship at *Malamocco*, to bring with him from the ſaid Ship, 29 Half-pieces of Cloth, which filled their Gondola. Having taken them on board, they drew their Curtains and ſailed with them towards *Venice*. This being perceived, 11 of the Cuſtom-houſe Officers ſtopped the Gondola, about a Mile without *Venice*. When they entered the Veſſel, the Gondoliers pray'd them to take pity on them, told them the Story as 'twas, and that neither his Excellency nor any of his Domeſticks knew any Thing of it. The Officers took the Cloth, and let the Gondola go. My Lord knew nothing of it till the Day after, and he ſent on the 29th his Secretary Mr. *Cole*, with a Memorial about it to the College, ſigned with his own Hand. The Republick ſent him an Anſwer in the Evening, in which they ſaid, They were very much troubled at the Accident; they aſſured his Excellency, that it was done without their Orders or Knowledge; and that they would order the Men to be committed, which accordingly they did. The 2d of *April*, Mr. *Cole* went to the Colledge with another Memorial, wherein his Lordſhip demanded, *That the Men, who had given this Affront, to his Livery, ſhould be ſet in the Pillory, with an Inſcription denoting their Crime and Puniſhment, and afterwards be ſent to the Gallies, and that what was taken out of the Gondola ſhould be returned to the ſame Place from whence 'twas taken.* His Lordſhip gave this Reaſon for it, *That tho' the Cloth was put into the Gondola without his knowledge,*

yet it was in a Sanctuary, and that the Complaint ought to be made to him, if his Servants committed any such Diſorders. My Lord turned off the Gondoliers, and took his Livery from them. The Republick anſwered nothing to this laſt Memorial, but ſent a Courier about the Matter to *London.*

M. *Cornaro*, their Ambaſſador in *London*, preſented a Memorial to the Queen, juſtifying what had paſs'd, and complaining of my Lord *Mancheſter's* harſh Expreſſions. Upon this, the *Venetian* Ambaſſador was forbid the *Britiſh* Court; and the Queen ordered an Anſwer to be given him, *That ſhe could not find by any thing alledg'd in the Memorial that her Ambaſſador had made the leaſt falſe Step, and that her Majeſty found no Expreſſion in the Memorials of her Ambaſſador, but what ſuited his Character, and were proper to be ſpoke by her Miniſter on ſuch an extraordinary Occaſion; that ſhe expected they ſhould ſpeedily do what her Ambaſſador had demanded; and in caſe of refuſal, ſhe knew very well how to do her ſelf Juſtice in another Manner.* Upon this, the Earl of *Mancheſter* reſolv'd to go from *Venice*; and having ſent off his heavy Baggage in ſeveral Waggons towards *Holland*, he ſent on the 12th of *June*, his Secretary Mr. *Cole*, to the College with another Memorial, in which his Excellency repeated the Cauſe of his Diſcontent, with their Ambaſſador's Memorial to his Miſtreſs, and her Majeſty's Anſwer; and in the Concluſion notify'd his Deſign to depart. On this the Senate was called at Ten in the Evening, and continued ſitting almoſt all Night: At laſt they agreed to ſend one of the Secretaries of the Republick to the Earl of *Mancheſter*, with a Memorial; praying his Excellency, That he would delay his Departure, and aſſuring him, That they were ready to give him the Satisfaction he required, as to the Inſult done to one of his Gondolas, and his Livery; that they would order the Cloth to be reſtor'd on board the Gondola in the ſame Place where it was taken, and would condemn to the Gallies, the Deputy of the Cuſtom-Houſe, and the reſt who had been employ'd in that Matter without the Orders of the Senate. They added, That they would depute the Procurator *Foſcarini*, to treat with his Excellency about the further Satisfaction he demanded, that they would

alſo

alſo ſend an Expreſs to the Court of *England*; and pray'd his Lordſhip to ſend an Account of what had paſſed by the ſame Courier. Hereupon the Earl put off his Departure; and the Senate having appointed the Chevalier *Foſcarini* to treat with his Lordſhip; the Latter ſent his Secretary Mr. *Cole*, to tell the Procurator, That if he had a Deputation from the Senate, he would willingly confer with him in the Convent of St. *George Major*; and accordingly they had ſeveral Conferences together: and a Courier was afterwards ſent to *London*, with Diſpatches from the Republick, and from his Excellency. The Court of *Great Britain* inſiſting upon his former Demands; the Eleven Cuſtom-Houſe Officers were, on the 6th of *September*, brought out of Priſon, led through the Place of St. *Mark*, the Chief of them having Two Papers faſtned, the one to his Breaſt, the other to his Back, with an Inſcription, importing, *That they were condemn'd to the Gallies for making an Inſult on the Gondola of the Ambaſſador of* Great Britain; and then put on board the Galley call'd *la Fuſta*, and there chain'd, like other Slaves: But, upon the Earl of *Mancheſter*'s Requeſt, they were, a few Days after, pardon'd, and releaſed. The ſame Morning they were put to the Galley, Mr. *Cole*, his Excellency's Secretary, went to the Iſland of *Santo-Spirito*, where the 29 Half-Pieces of Cloth, before mention'd, were deliver'd to him, and having caus'd them to be carried to the Ambaſſador's Palace, his Excellency order'd them to be divided into Four Parts, and ſent them to the four Chief Hoſpitals of *Venice*; from whence he ſet out ſoon after for *England*.

Numb. XVII.

A Mandate *of the Archbiſhop of* Cambray; *ordaining Prayers for a* PEACE.

'IF People had never ſeen War kindled between Neighbouring Nations, they could hardly believe, that Men could arm themſelves againſt one ano-

'ther. They are over-whelm'd with their own 'Miſeries and Mortality, and ſtill, induſtriouſly, 'encreaſe the Wounds of Nature, and invent new 'Ways of deſtroying themſelves. They have but 'few Moments to live, and yet cannot be contented 'to let thoſe melancholy Moments ſlide away in 'Peace. There lie before them vaſt Countries, 'without Poſſeſſors; and, nevertheleſs, they wor-'ry one another for a Nook of Land. Ravaging, 'ſpilling of Blood, and deſtroying Mankind, is call'd, 'the Art of Great Men: But *Wars*, ſays St. *Auſtin*, '*are Spectacles, in which the Devil does cruelly ſport 'with Mankind*, Ludit Dæmonium. The moſt juſt 'Princes are oblig'd to take up Arms: A Misfortune 'the more deplorable, as it is become neceſſary. 'GOD himſelf makes uſe of Wars, towards the 'accompliſhing of his Decrees, juſt as the moſt ex-'quiſite Poiſons enter the Compoſition of the moſt 'wholſom Remedies. How deſperate therefore our 'Ills muſt be, ſince we want ſo deſperate a Remedy! '*A long Peace*, ſays St. *Cyprian*, *corrupts the Diſcipline 'God had given to Men*; *ſo that a heavenly Chaſtiſe-'ment is neceſſary to awaken our drooping and drowſy 'Faith*. God puniſhes Nations by one another, 'becauſe they have all ſinn'd. *He ſtrikes thoſe great 'Blows that ſhake the whole Earth*, ſays St. *Auſtin*, *in 'order to* break *the* Pride *of the* Wicked, *and* exerciſe *'the* Patience *of the* Good. 'Tis now Eight Years, '*moſt dear Brethren*, ſince his Hand is lifted up; and 'yet People are not ſenſible of it. *Sinners are hum-'bled, without being converted*. There never was ſo 'much Luxury and Voluptuouſneſs; never ſuch 'baſeneſs for Gain; never ſuch high Contempt 'of Virtue: *Luxury* is ſupported by *Tricking*; the '*deſperate Condition* every one brings himſelf to, '*ſtrikes at the very Root of all Honeſty*, and *corrupts* the '*Principles* of *whole Nations*; Humility is trod under 'Foot; Chriſtian Meekneſs turn'd into Ridicule; 'and the *Authority* of the *Church* is but a *High-Sound*: 'Is it becauſe we have reach'd the laſt Period, in 'which *Charity will grow cold*, Iniquity increaſe, and 'in which the *Son of Man will hardly find any Faith 'upon Earth*? Let us look no where elſe but in our-'ſelves for the Cauſe of our Ills: *Our Sins are our 'greateſt Enemies, and draw upon us all the reſt*. We

'fight

'fight againſt theſe, and inſtead of over-coming 'the other, we baſely deliver up ourſelves to them. 'We cannot appeaſe the Storm which toſſes Chri-'ſtian Nations, but by attoning the juſt Wrath of 'the Almighty. He loves to be diſarm'd by hum-'ble and contrite Hearts; and after he has given 'Way to his Anger, he remembers his former Mercies. 'Let us pray to him, *moſt dear Brethren, not for the* 'Deſtruction *of our Enemies, who are ſtill our* Brethren, *but for our* Reconciliation *with them, by a* good Peace; 'not in order to indulge our Paſſions; glut our ſelves 'with the treacherous Sweets of our Pilgrimage; and 'forget our true Habitatian; but, on the contrary, 'that we may be more free; more quiet; more 'compoſed; and better fitted for the Kingdom of 'God; that, according to his eternal Decrees, he 'may procure us a *PEACE* for the Comfort of 'the *Church*, as well as of *Nations*; and which 'may, on *Earth*, be an Image of the *Tranquillity* of '*Heaven*.

Numb. XVIII.

The SPEECH of Caius Memmius, *Tribune, to the People of* Rome. *Tranſlated from* Salluſt.

ROMANS,

'THE preſent Circumſtances of our Affairs, 'the Power of the prevailing *Faction*, your 'tame Submiſſion, the Loſs of all Juſtice, and the 'Danger of ſpeaking Truth, are ſuch Diſcourage-'ments, that I ſhould be ſilent, as well as others, at 'this time, if my concern for my Country, were 'not above all other Conſiderations. 'Tis hardly 'worth while, *Fellow-Citizens*, to put you in mind 'of the Indignities you have receiv'd of late Years, 'and the ill Treatment the braveſt Aſſertors of your 'Privileges have met with, from ſome of the Nobi-'lity; when we are now reduc'd ſo low, that a few 'Great and Ill Men govern us, whoſe Right it is, 'and whoſe chief Buſineſs it ſhould be, to watch

'and

'and keep ſuch Miſcreants in Awe. However, for 'my part, I have reſolv'd to make War upon this 'powerful and pernicious *Cabal*, and will uſe that 'Liberty, which, as a *Freeman of Rome*, I am legal-'ly intitled to; but 'tis in your Power only, to 'make my good Endeavours effectually ſerviceable 'to you. I would not be underſtood to excite you 'to any kind of Force: No; let us fight 'em with 'their own Weapons. The ſame Engines which 'they have always made uſe of to raiſe themſelves, 'will, I doubt not, if rightly employ'd, even yet 'be ſufficient to pull 'em down. Not long ſince, 'we thought we had reaſon to complain of the 'ſquandering the publick Money, and of the exor-'bitant Riches, and exceſſive Power of ſome par-'ticular Perſons; but now thoſe very Perſons, are 'ſo far from being contented to go off with Impu-'nity, that they have again work'd themſelves into 'Power. They have their Pontificates, their Go-'vernments of Provinces, and their Triumphal 'Proceſſions: They ſtrut; they domineer; and 'treat us with ſuch Scorn and Inſolence, as if they 'thought it not Robbery, but an Honour to have 'cheated the Commonwealth. Our Slaves, *My 'Countrymen*, our purchas'd Slaves have Spirit e-'nough to diſobey the unjuſt Commands of their 'Maſters: Shall we, who were born Free, ſtand 'ſtill, and patiently ſuffer the Yoke to be put about 'our Necks? But pray let us conſider a little what 'ſort of Men theſe are, who have thus ſeiz'd upon 'the Government? Why, they are Men of evil 'Principles, and worſe Practices, Deſigning, Proud, 'Rapacious, Violent, and Unforgiving; deter-'min'd by all Methods, to proſecute their Intereſt, 'and poſtpone to that all Regards to Religion and 'Honour. And this Society, what ſhall I call it? 'This *Cabal* are firmly and ſtrongly united by that 'wicked Tye, of having all been involv'd in the 'ſame, or in equal Crimes! However, if we had 'been as careful to preſerve our Liberties, as they 'have been induſtrious to wreſt 'em from us, our 'Conſtitution had not been ſo ſhock'd and unſettled, 'as 'tis now; nor would ſo many great Poſts of the 'Commonwealth have been in the Hands of the 'moſt Forward, inſtead of the moſt Deſerving. Our

'An-

'Anceſtors venter'd their Lives and their Fortunes, 'to preſerve their Privileges, and to keep up a pro-'per Balance in the Government; and ſhall we not 'ſtir one Step, not dare to run the leaſt riſque, to 'deliver down thoſe Privileges to our Poſterity, 'which we have receiv'd from thoſe Anceſtors? 'Surely, we ought the more reſolutely to contend 'for 'em, as 'tis more diſhonourable to loſe 'em, 'than never to have had 'em. But, perhaps, it 'may be ask'd, What is it proper for us do in this 'Situation? Shall we Addreſs? Shall we Impeach? 'I will not take upon me, to preſcribe to you a 'particular Method of Proceeding; but I will be 'bold to ſay, That ſome Stand ought immediately 'to be made, ſome Stop, if poſſible, to be put to 'the growing Tyranny of this Cabal; that the 'Commons of *Rome* may never have this Reproach; 'That they, who us'd to oppoſe and condemn the 'leaſt irregular Step or Encroachment, ev'n in their '*Kings*, now lie down eaſy and ſatisfy'd, under the 'heavieſt and moſt arbitrary Oppreſſion of *Five* or 'Six of their own *Fellow-Subjects!* If we have not 'Spirit enough to rouze our ſelves upon this im-'portant Occaſion, our Condition is very wretched, 'and almoſt deſperate: for whilſt we are ſubdu'd 'at Home, faſter than we conquer Abroad; whilſt 'no Man is allow'd a Place in the *Senate Houſe*, that 'is not thought, by theſe Maſters, leſs likely to 'defend the People's Liberties, than to give up his 'own; whilſt hardly any one can be ſecure from 'Puniſhment, but he who deſerves it; whilſt we 'give ſuch immenſe Taxes without Appropriation, 'and let them be diſtributed without Account; 'whilſt we have not Courage enough e'en to own 'our Fears; whilſt we are forc'd to magnify ſuc-'ceſsful Blunders: In a word, whilſt we laviſh our 'Treaſure, and husband the War, a Man may ven-'ture to propheſy, That unleſs the Gods are pleas'd 'to work a Miracle for us at Home, as they have 'done many Abroad, the Time is not far off, in 'which this antient and noble Frame of Govern-'ment will be totally demoliſh'd; and we, that 'have been ſo often *Conquerors*, ſhall be no longer '*Freemen*.

Numb.

Numb. XIX.

An Account of a Dream at Harwich. *In a Letter to a Member of Parliament about the* Camiſars.

SIR,

'IT being common for People at this time, to 'ſend New-Year's Gifts to their Friends, I 'beg you will accept from me what I have to 'give you; which is only a very odd Dream that 'happen'd to me while we lay waiting for our 'Paſſage at this Place. But inſtead of making you 'any Excuſe for what ſome would call a wild and 'impertinent Preſent, I muſt be ſo free with you 'to tell you, I think it extremely proper, and what 'may do you a real Service, if you make a right 'Uſe of it. For this being an Inſtance of the Power 'of wild Fancy, may ſerve to convince you how 'much I was in the right in my Thoughts of thoſe 'mad Prophets among the Refugees (the *Camiſars*) 'who always pity'd them as Fools and miſtaken 'People; while you, with an outrageous Zeal, 'were for their being puniſh'd as Knaves and Raſ-'cals. You will ſee by it, it is not ſingular to 'them to have whimſical Dreams; and how eaſy 'one that has not a ſteddy Contempt for them, 'may be led by ſuch a Dream, to imagine ſtrange 'things. So that tho' I have had as odd a Dream 'as any of theirs, without thinking, far leſs con-'cluding any thing from it; I may yet ſee enough 'by it, to pity thoſe, who by another way of think-'ing, are by ſuch Accidents miſtaken.

'The Day after we came hither, I was on a 'ſudden taken with a drouſineſs ſo inſupportable, 'that tho' it was not an Hour of Reſt, I was forc'd 'to ſubmit to it; and ſleeping, ſoon found my ſelf 'in a Croud of People, holding their Fingers in 'their Ears, and moſt of them had their Eyes faſt, 'but all half-ſhut; and with them carry'd into, and 'mix'd with another Croud, where I ſaw nothing 'but Diſorder and Confuſion, Treachery and Vio-

'lence;

'lence; every one complaining of his Neighbour, 'but none ſo much as attempting to put a ſtop to 'the Miſchief. Some were undermining Founda-'tions, others plucking up Fences; ſome were un-'tiling Churches, others forcing the Town-Houſe 'to maintain the Riot.

'To increaſe the Diſtraction, there were running 'about among them a great Number of Men with 'impudent Faces, ſome of them ſhabby, others very 'well dreſs'd, and many with Coronets on their 'Heads; theſe were ſometimes whiſpering, and 'others talking aloud, and chawing in their Mouths, 'ſome Shillings and Six-pences, the better ſort 'Guineas and Leuidores. They had written on 'their Backs, in pretty plain Characters (*The* LIARS) 'which I did not perceive they were in the leaſt 'uneaſy at. The Tumult, and my Amazement 'increaſing, I jog'd one of my firſt Companions, 'who being very numerous, and ſeeming civil 'Perſons, I thought might put ſome ſtop to the Miſ-'chief: But what I thought wonderfully ſtrange, 'there were a ſort of Fellows among them with 'great Bags of Sugar-Plums; and if one of them 'did but open an Eye, or lift a Finger from an 'Ear, one of theſe preſently pop'd a Sugar-Plum in 'to his Mouth, and he ſprung immediately into his 'old Poſture. At laſt wondering what could be the 'Meaning of all this profligate Crew, I look'd about 'till I ſaw one, who by the Diſſatisfaction of his 'Looks, I gueſs'd did not belong to them; and ta-'king Courage, I beg'd him to be ſo charitable 'to a Stranger, as to guide me ſafe out; and far-'ther, if I might be ſo bold to ask him what was 'the Occaſion and Deſign of that Variety of Wick-'edneſs before us, and the ſtupid Neglect of thoſe, 'who ſeem'd yet to be ſober orderly People, when 'to my Apprehenſion, all was going to Deſolation '(for by this time room was made for ſome of 'the chief Magiſtrates of the Town to come in, 'which had rais'd my Hopes, it had been to take 'the Offenders to task; but I was baulk'd, by ſee-'ing ſome Tables brought in, and a part of them 'being ſat down at one, burſt out a laughing at 'all they ſaw, and calling for Bottles of Wine, 'minded no more what was doing about them;

'Another

'Another Sett of them ſat down at another, and 'went to play: Thoſe that ſat down at the third, 'calling for Clerks and Papers, I thought would 'do ſomething: but to my ſurprize, it was only to 'order a Collection, for the better Maintenance of 'a Puppet-Shew.) He with great Humanity an-'ſwer'd my Requeſt, and told me, The great De-'ſign of theſe Wretches was to ſet the Town on 'Fire, and deliver the Spoil with the Inhabitants 'to a Sett of Robbers, who were waiting at 'ſome diſtance to receive the Prey: That thoſe I 'ſaw would neither ſee nor hear, were the Owners 'of the Houſes in the Town, and the Fields about 'it.

'I anſwer'd, with begging he would excuſe my 'Belief, that any Number of Mankind, however 'extravagant and thoughtleſs, could intend ſo bar-'barous a Thing; or that if any were ſo wicked, 'that the Owners being ſo many, and having no 'Force put on 'em, would be willingly deaf and 'blind, if that were the Caſe. But he told me, 'twas my want of Judgment or Reflection made 'the firſt Objection; for I ſhould find it a certain 'Truth, that when Men had once loſt their Virtue, 'and were grown profligate, they are capable of 'any thing their Intereſt or Pleaſure ſhall prompt 'them to do; and that thoſe I had ſeen had not any 'left to hinder them, their infamous Behaviour 'made evident. The other Objection he anſwer'd, 'by bidding me look up to Two ſteep Hills on the 'Weſt of us, and I ſhould ſee the Owners were un-'der the Force of a ſtrong Enchantment.

'I then caſt my Eyes up, and ſaw on one a Horſe-'man in Golden Armour, all ingrav'd with divers 'Figures: What they were, at the diſtance I was, 'I could not diſcern; only the Sun ſhining on his 'Shild, I clearly ſaw on that was the Figure of '*Judas Iſcariot*. He was at the head of great Num-'bers, facing the Robbers, as if he meant to deſtroy 'them all in a Moment: But tho' his Followers 'were all furious, and ſeem'd in earneſt to intend 'their Deſtruction, and often burſt out, and made 'ſad havock among them; tho the Robbers look'd 'in terrible fear of them, and gave way whenever 'they advanc'd; he always reſtrain'd them, when

'they

‘ they went too far, or were like totally to ſurpreſs
‘ them. (My Guide told me, it had happen'd to
‘ ſeveral of thoſe who had been too forward, that
‘ he ſtamp'd a Mark on their Forehead, and ſent
‘ them down immediately into the Crowd, where
‘ every one found fault with them.) On his Right
‘ Hand ſtood one in Armour of poliſh'd Steel, and
‘ of an extraordinary Brightneſs: His Countenance
‘ was open and bold, and his Eyes flam'd with Fire.
‘ He had on his right Arm a heavy Cramp, yet
‘ with his left (as my Guide inform'd me) he had
‘ ſeveral times almoſt routed the Enemy. The o-
‘ther could never look him full in the Face, but when
‘ (as he often did) he bow'd to him; tho' he ſmil'd
‘ and careſs'd him, yet when he met the Fire of
‘ his Eye, he look'd askance, and turn'd pale.
‘ While we were gazing, I ſaw advance at the
‘ head of a ſmall Number, and ruſh down the Hill
‘ on a Band of the Robbers, a ſhining Youth, on
‘ whom every Eye was fix'd; wherever he came,
‘ they fell before him, until we ſaw his Horſe kill'd
‘ under him; but before the Enemy had time to ex-
‘ preſs their Joy, or his Followers their Fear, we
‘ ſaw him remounted; and having totally routed
‘ all before him, he rode up to the Man in Golden
‘ Armour, who with all his Followers ſaluted him,
‘ with a Reſpect that made me very curious to
‘ know what he was, but my Guide would not tell
‘ me. The Horſeman in Golden Armour, with a
‘ diſorder'd Countenance, mutter'd ſomething to
‘ him; on which the Youth, with a diſdainful
‘ Look, return'd anſwer in a haughty and threat-
‘ning Tone, and gallop'd out of ſight, leaving the
‘ Horſeman with his Teeth all ſhattering in his
‘ Head for Fear. He had a Thouſand *Mercurys* ho-
‘ vering continually about him, flying backwards
‘ and forwards from him to the Croud. Theſe had
‘ power, whoever they whiſper'd to, to make all
‘ they ſaid believ'd, tho' a flat Contradiction. One
‘ of them flew near my Guide, who no ſooner look'd
‘ on him and frown'd, but his Wings flutter'd, and
‘ with difficulty he recover'd, and flew up to the
‘ other Hill. My Eyes following his Flight, I ſaw
‘ there,

An

'An old ſwarthy Man, his Countenance peeviſh 'and ſcornful, ſitting on a round Ball, on the edge 'of a Precipice; his Seat ever tottering. But 'which ſurpriz'd me the moſt, was five or ſix Jug-'glers, who only with their Breath ſhook and 'faſten'd it at their pleaſure. He had a ſtick in his 'Right Hand, in his Left a Pack of Cards; before 'him was a Table, one end of which was fill'd with 'Dice, and all ſorts of Coin, and the other with Heaps 'of Papers and Accounts: At each end was a great 'Number of Attendants, only I thought thoſe at the 'end I firſt nam'd (tho' much the beſt dreſt) moſt of 'them look'd very fooliſh, and were ever putting 'up their Perukes, and ſcratching their Heads. 'Down this Hill were many crooked Paths, one 'among the reſt, juſt at the Back of the old Man, 'where all the Meſſengers paſt muffled; and when 'they had in haſt wiſper'd ſomething in the old 'Man's Ear, and in the ſame manner receiv'd their 'Anſwer, ran down again: Their way led to a 'Village at ſome Diſtance, where all the Fields 'were cover'd with Lillies.

'The other Paths led all to the Croud where we 'were, to the other Hill, and to ſome neighbouring 'Villages, in all which were People conſtantly paſ-'ſing. I was diverted from ſeeing any more on 'theſe Hills, by a Noiſe and Outcry in the Croud, 'that the Town was already on Fire, at the North-'end, and a Band of the Robbers broke in: But 'this was ſoon over, and they retir'd; however, it 'recover'd many from their Blindneſs, and made 'them think of their Danger. But preſently, I ſaw 'the old Man on the Hill, ſhake his Stick, and 'theſe mounted up to him by ſeveral Paths in a 'trice, kneel'd down, receiv'd his Bleſſing, and 'ſwore they would never ſee nor hear again while 'they liv'd. There ſtood by me half a dozen pert 'Young Fellows, who ſwore they would ſee 'Things mended, and bring down the Conjurer. I 'was pleas'd with them; but in a moment ſome 'cunning Whipſters, came down the Hill, pick'd 'their Pockets, and carry'd them up to him; 'where being touch'd with his Stick, they came 'down again and ran about the Croud ſwearing 'all was well.

* 'Hearing

'Hearing a great Buſtle, ſome laughing and 'mocking, and pointing with their Fingers, others 'curſing, ſwearing and ſtamping, I look'd what it 'might be; when I ſaw a Set of grave Perſons paſs 'by, ſhrugging their Shoulders, and making Signs 'of Diſcontent.

'No Inchantment had power over theſe; they 'were ſome of them in ſquare Caps, others in 'Habit and Mien ſeem'd Perſons of Quality; ſome 'were in Gowns like our Judges, others like our 'Clergymen; ſome dreſs'd like Gentlemen, and 'ſome few in long Cloaks and little Bands.

'I ask'd my Guide who theſe were, being ſuch 'a mixture of all ſorts of People. He told me 'theſe were the true Friends, of the Town, whoſe 'Virtue had preſerv'd them from the Conjurer's 'Power. I obſerv'd them all the way they paſs'd, 'and that all the Meſſengers from the Hills left all 'their Works to watch every Step they made, 'and the *Mercurys* flew about whiſpering Scandal. 'I look'd up the two Hills, the Horſeman in Gol-'den Armour ſmil'd, and bow'd as they paſs'd; 'but when they were gone, bit his Fingers for 'Rage, ſtamp'd and curs'd them all. The old 'Man, that ſat on the other Hill, frown'd, and held 'down his Head, trembling till they were out of 'Sight. I would fain have follow'd them, but my 'Guide ſtopt me; when hearing a great rejoicing 'and ſhouting, I turn'd my Head, and ſaw another 'Set of Men paſs by, in Habit and Semblance like 'the former. But to my wonder, theſe ran among 'the Crowd, and embrac'd the greateſt Miſcreants; 'thoſe of them who ſhut their Eyes, and ſtopt their 'Ears, and were grown weary of the Poſture, 'theſe ſtopt their Ears with Wax, and put out 'their Eyes: They worſhip'd the Horſeman in 'Golden Armour, run up the Hill to the Enchan-'ter, kneel'd down before him, receiv'd his Bleſſing, 'came down among the Crowd, incourag'd every 'Diſorder, and paſs'd on murmuring againſt them 'that had gone before, and curſing them and their 'Supporter. I was now more aſtoniſh'd than ever, 'to ſee Men of ſuch fair Appearance, as they were 'all, and of ſuch Habits as ſome of them, do theſe 'things, partaking of their impious Feaſts, and

'winking at the moſt enormous Crimes; and I 'would have fain ſpoke to one of them; but my 'Guide would not ſuffer me, aſſuring me, if I did, 'he could not protect me from their Rage, giving 'me for a Rule, that thoſe that know they do ill 'are never to be medled with.

'I then beg'd he would be ſo charitable to let 'me underſtand the meaning of what I had ſeen: 'But he made me no Anſwer, but told me, if I 'was weary of the Crowd, he would ſhew me a 'new Scene.

'I follow'd him thro' many Places, till we came 'to one all in Mourning; there I ſaw thoſe Perſons, 'who had firſt paſt the Crowd, all looking up to a 'Place like a Throne.

'And there ſat under a Purple Shade, one whoſe 'every Look, and every Motion, ſpoke Majeſty, 'and Goodneſs, Juſtice, and Truth. Sad and de-'jected was the Poſture, yet calm and ſerene; 'none that look'd that way but bleſs'd, and every 'Tongue prais'd this Appearance; ſome few from 'the Crowd excepted, who with envious Eyes paid 'a forc'd Homage, while they whiſper'd Curſes; 'and their Looks, diſorder'd with various Paſſions, 'diſtinguiſh'd them from the reſt.

On the Right Hand ſat an oldiſh Woman, of 'a fair Countenance, in youthful Dreſs; her Chin 'and Noſe turning up, her Eyes glaring like Light-'blaſted all ſhe had power over with ſtrange Di-'ſeaſes. Out of her Noſtrils came a ſulphurous 'Smoke, and out of her Mouth Flames of Fire. 'Her Hair was frizled, and adorn'd with Spoils of 'ruin'd People; her Neck bare, with Chains a-'bout it of Dice, mix'd with Pieces of Gold; 'which ratling, made a horrid Noiſe; for her Mo-'tions were all fierce and violent, her Garment, 'was all ſtain'd with Tears and Blood: There 'hung about her ſeveral Pieces of Parchment, 'with Bits of Wax at the end, with Figures en-'graved on them. She caſt her Eyes often with 'Rage and Fury on that bright Appearance I 'have deſcrib'd, over whom having no force, ſhe 'toſs'd her Head with Diſdain, and glared about 'on her Votarys, till we ſaw ſeveral poſſeſt with

'her

'her. One was a bulky Figure in white, from the 'Altar, who lay a while convuls'd, then run di-'ſtracted among a *Bacchanalian* Crew, follow'd by 'many in like ſort, and ſuch Habit. I ask'd my 'Guide where they went; he told me it was to a 'Temple ſhe had caus'd to be erected, and dedi-'cated to her Pride, where ſhe had Prieſts and 'Prieſteſſes maintain'd to ſing her Praiſes, to 'worſhip her, and teach Diſorder and Vice, 'giving ſuch Rules as might for ever raze out 'all Notions of Sobriety, Modeſty, Juſtice or 'Truth.

'The Aſſembly now broke up, and finding my 'ſelf alone with my Guide, I again earneſtly beg'd 'him to explain what I had ſeen: To which he 'made me this Anſwer.

'The laſt Scene is enough to ſatisfy you, ſince 'there you have ſeen the Authors of all the Good 'and Evil that has happen'd to our Town. The 'firſt you ſaw, under the Purple Shade, is the 'Guardian Angel of the Town, and all the neigh-'bouring Villages, and is deſign'd by Fate to be 'their Preſerver and Deliverer: But for the Pu-'niſhment of ſome Crimes committed by the In-'habitants, that other Figure you ſaw, and which 'is indeed a Fury (as much diſguis'd as a Fury can 'be) has Permiſſion for a determin'd time to fix 'her Seat, with audacious Impudence, hard by 'the Angel; and with her Darkneſs to obſcure 'its Light, intercepting every good Influence; 'and has power to cauſe all the Diſtractions you 'have ſeen; for all the Villanies, both in the 'Crowd and on the Hills, are contriv'd and acted 'by Fiends, under her Direction; yet her Power 'is limited, and the Angel has hitherto ſav'd the 'Town from the laſt Deſolation; without whoſe 'Controul this Peſt had long e'er now burnt it 'to Aſhes, and deliver'd the Spoil to the Rob-'bers.

'The Sadneſs you ſee in the Countenance, and 'the mourning Poſture of the Angel, proceed 'from Compaſſion to the Inhabitants, and Grief 'for the Miſchiefs occaſion'd by the Fury, with 'a juſt Indignation at her Power and Inſolence;

'yet calm and ſerene, from Knowledge, that a 'Day is written in the Book of Fate (and by a 'clearer ſight diſcerning on the Forehead of the 'Fury, what you could not perceive, thoſe Let-'ters *M. M. T. V.* knows it is not far off) when 'all theſe Evils ſhall be diſſipated: Then ſhall the 'be burnt in Flames, kindled by her Breath on 'the Parchment hung about her; all Inchantment 'ſhall ceaſe, the Juglers ſhall no more preſerve the 'Conjurer from falling down the Precipice, and 'being daſh'd in a thouſand Pieces; the Horſe-'man in Golden Armour ſhall no longer reſtrain 'thoſe behind from totally deſtroying the Rob-'bers; every Body will then ſee and hear, and 'bring the Miſcreants and Deceivers to their de-'ſerv'd Puniſhment. The People ſhall riſe with 'one Conſent, and pull down the Temple, and 'all the Palaces of the Fury, and with loudeſt 'Acclamations bleſs the Angel, who then ſhall 'diſpenſe benign Influences of Health, Safety and 'Proſperity to the Town, and every adjacent 'Village. At this Word my Guide vaniſh'd, and 'I awak'd with the Surprize in ſo much Diſor-'der, that to make my Confeſſion to you, Sir, 'had *Facio* been with me, he might eaſily, for 'ſome Hours, have perſuaded me I had ſeen a 'Viſion (for without any ſuch Help, it was with 'Difficulty, and ſome Hours, before I could per-'ſuade my ſelf, there was not ſomething extra-'ordinary in the Matter) and with ſuch Im-'preſſions, I might perhaps in a day or two have 'come to Ecſtaſies. But my good Fortune, in ha-'ving wiſer Company, and Reſolution to over-'come theſe Imaginations, I think I uſe well, 'when it makes me pity, and not inſult thoſe, 'who falling into ſuch Accidents, are leſs happy. 'No, Sir, you have certainly been in the wrong 'to theſe poor People; their Error is unavoidable, 'and they Objects of Pity, not Severity; and till 'you can convince me, a Man can Dream at 'pleaſure, you ſhall never perſuade me he can rea-'ſonably be blam'd for any Extravagance in a 'Dream.

'When

'When the Houſe riſes, you will, I imagine, 'have leiſure to oblige me with your Thoughts 'of this; which, if you pleaſe to direct for me, to 'be left at Mr. *Lilly*'s, at the *Hague*, it will come 'ſafe to him, who is with Truth,

SIR,

Your humble Servant,

Harwich, Dec. 21. 1708.

A. M.

My Fellow-Travellers give you their Service.

Numb. XX.

A LIST of Moderate P———ts, who in the Second Seſſion of the laſt Parliament, Voted for the Repeal of a *Clauſe* in an Act paſs'd in the 13th and 14th of His late Majeſty King *William*, of Pious and Glorious Memory (our Great Deliverer) Intituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.* With *QUERIES* and *REMARKS*, offer'd to the Conſideration of all Electors of Members of Parliament.

QUERIES.

I. *WHether the allowing an unlimited Number of Officers and Penſioners to ſit in the* Houſe of Commons, *is the way to preſerve the Freedom of that Houſe, and the Liberties of the People of* England?

II. *Whether thoſe Members, who buy their Elections, can be ſuppoſed to have any other End, than to ſell their Votes in Parliament?*

III. *Whether thoſe Members, who are choſen by the Recommendation of any great Man of the Court, muſt not vote according to his Direction?*

IV. *Whether ſuch Members as are Foreigners and Strangers to the Places for which they ſerve, do net more regard their own Private Intereſt, than the Publick Good?*

V. *Whether thoſe Electors who truck their Birth-right for a Treat, or who ſell their Votes for Money, may not, when perhaps 'tis too late, repent of their having made no leſs fooliſh, than knaviſh a Bargain?*

VI. *Whether the Number of Officers and Penſioners in the laſt Parliament, did not, in Proportion, far exceed the Number of Officers and Servants in the Army, which were own'd to be* but *a Fourth part of our Forces?*

VII. *Whether the Publick does not ſuffer more by the great Number of Officers in Parliament, than by the Number of Officers and Servants in the Army?*

VIII. *Whether the latter had been allowed or excus'd, but for the former?*

IX. *Whether the ſame Gentlemen were not againſt Cenſuring Perſons for neglect of their Duty upon Complaints that were made of many notorious Miſmanagement*

ments by Sea, of almoſt incredible Deficiencies in our Armies at Land, and of Miſapplication of the Publick Mony.

A.

John *Aſgill*
Sir William Aſhurſt
Matthew Aylmer
Edward Aſh

B.

Sir *George Bing*
Hugh Boſcawen
William Bridges
John Borlaſe
Sir *Owen Buckingham*
John Bromley, deceas'd
Langham Boooh
Peregrine Bertie
Thomas Bere
Robert Burridge
Jame Bridges
Serjeant *Byrch*
Sir *Roger Bradſhaw*
Albermarle Bertie
Scory Barker
Henry Boyle
Sir *Humphrey Briggs*
Walter Bacon
Henry Brett
William Blaithwaite
Paul Burrard
Sir *John Bland*
William Bromley, deceas'd
Joſias Burchet
John Brewer
George Rodney Bridges

C.

George Churchill
Charles Churchill
Sir Robert Clayton
William Cadogan
Adam de Cardonell
Sir *Henry Dutton Colt*
James Chaſe
Sir *Ruſhout Cullen*
James Craggs
Spencer Cowper
William Cooke
Sir *James Cavendiſh*
Lord *Coningsby*
William Coteſworth
Sir *Thomas Clerke*
John Chambers
Walter Chetwind
John Cholmley
Spencer Compton
Charles Cockes
Reginold Caltbrope
Charles Coxe, Southwark

D.

George Dodington
Fleetwood Dormer
Richard Doddeſwell
Sir *Gilbert Dolben*
Sir *William Dains*
Thomas Dore
George Ducket

E.

Robert Eyre
John Eyre
John Ellis
Charles Egerton
Sir *Gervais Elvis*
William Etterick
Thomas Erle

F.

Sir *Stafford Fairborn*
William Farrer
Lord *Fitzharding*
Hugh Forteſcue
George Fletcher
Thomas Foley
William Feilding
Sir *William Foreſter*
Sir *Thomas Felton*
Sir *Tho. Franckland*,

Thomas Farrington

G.

Charles Godfrey
Sir William Goſtwich
Lord Railton
Sydney Godolphin
Sir Barth. Gracedew
George Granville
Sir John Guiſe
Lord Granby
Sir William Gifford
Thomas Guy
Francis Godfrey

H.

Sir Gilbert Heathcot
Sir William Hodges
Sir Roger Hill
Thomas Harley
Serjeant Hooper
Sir Charles Hedges
Sir John Holland
Sir Simon Harcourt
Jonathan Hutchinſon
Richard Hampden
Anthony Henly
Robert Harley
Lord Hartington
Sir William Huſtler
Sir Charles Hotham
Edward Harley

J.

Sir Joſeph Jekyll
Henry Ireton
William Jeſſop
Thomas Jervois

K.

Henry Killigrew
James Kendall
Clement Kent

L.

Sir Thomas Littleton
Thomas Lamplugh
Sir Edward Lawrence
William Lowther
William Lowndes

M.

Harry Mordant
Simon Maine
Joſeph Moyle
Sir James Mountague
Arthur Moore
Edmund Maine
George Mountague
Robert Moleſworth
Anthony Morgan
William Monſon
Charles Mompeſſon
Henry Mordant
William Maiſter
Robert Monckton
Charles Maſon
Sir Francis Maſham
Lord Mordant

N.

Richard Nevill
Henry Newport
Edward Nicholas

O.

Denzill Onſlow
Samuell Ogell
John Crew Offley
Crew Offley
Wiriot Owen

P.

Lord William Powlet
Norton Pawlet
Sir Thomas Parker
Sir William Phippard
John Pocklington
Sir Thomas Powys
William Peirpoint
John Piggott
Henry Pagett
Aubrey Porter
Thomas Pelham
Richard Pain
William Poultney
John Poultney
Philip Papillon
Craven Peyton

R. William

R.

William Palmes
Francis Roberts
Ruſſel Roberts
Griffin Rice

S.

Thomas Stanwix
Sir *John Spencer*
Charles Stanley
Samuel Sheppard
Sir *William Scawen*
Sir *Richard Sandford*
Philip Skippon
Henry St. John
Chriſtopher Stockdale
Sir *William St. Quintin*
Sir *William Strickland*
Edward Southwell
Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*

T.

Charles Trelawney
Anthony Thompſon
William Thompſon
Samuel Trefuſis
Sir *Joſeph Tredenham*
Roger Townſend
Sir *Charles Turner*
Sir *Thomas Travell*
John Thornheigh
John Morley Trevor
Richard Topham
Sir *Richard Temple*

V.

Henry Vincent
James Vernon

W.

John Webb
Robert Walpole
Sir *John Wittwrong*
Lord *Walden*
George Whitchcott
Sir *John Wolſtenholme*
Sir *Hopton Williams*
George Weld
Robert Wroth
William Wallis
William Walſh
Walter Whitfield
Sir *Hardolph Waſtneys*
Richard Woolaſton

Y.

Sir *Walter Young*
Gilbert Yard
Robert Yate

REMARKS.

I. *SUch was the extraordinary Zeal of our Anceſtors, to preſerve the Liberty of Parliaments, that it was one of the Articles againſt* Richard II. *that he endeavour'd, by divers Threats, and ſometimes by Gifts, to make Members of Parliament conſent to things prejudicial to the Kingdom.*

II. *All Parliaments for many years, have declared their Opinion to limit the Number of Officers that ſhall ſit in the Houſe of* Commons, *by Votes, Bills, Addreſſes, or Repreſentations, except the laſt Parliament.*

III. December 30. 1681. *Reſolved, That no Member of this Houſe ſhall accept of any Office or Place of Profit from the Crown, without the Leave of this Houſe.*

IV. *All Electors ought now to be more cautious in chooſing Officers for their Repreſentatives, in Parliament, ſince the Union, becauſe the Members of* North-Britain,

in

in all the last Session of Parliament, were observed to Vote with those who have Offices and Pensions.

The Clause repealed was in these Words, *viz.*

That (after the Limitations therein mention'd shall take Effect) *no Person who has any Office or Place of Profit under the King, or receives any Pension from the Crown, shall be capable of serving as a Member of the House of Commons.*

Numb. XXI.

The Speech of Sir Simon Harcourt *in the Honourable House of Commons, the last Session of Parliament.*

'WHatever the Determination of this House may be, this am sure of; and it must be admitted, that I am duly elected for the Burrough of *Abington*, as ever any Man was.

'Had it been the Pleasure of this House to have constru'd the Charter under which this Election is made, according to the Natural and Plain Words of it, as the Inhabitants have always understood it.---- In such a Sence, as former Parliaments have frequently expounded it.---- Had you declared the Right of Election to be in those Persons, who have, without any Interruptions, exercis'd it for a Hundred and fifty Years, you would not have heard it insisted, That I had not the Majority.---- Even as you have determined the Right, my Majority is still unquestionable.

'No Gentleman with Reason, can disprove my Assertion, whatever Reason he may have to refuse me his Vote.

'You have been truly inform'd, the Petitioner, on closing the Poll, declar'd, and in open Court, He was satisfi'd he had lost the Election, and that he

'he did not come thither with any Proſpect or 'Hopes of Succeſs.

'So Stupid then was I, as not to comprehend 'the Meaning of thoſe Words, *I would do him Ju-ſtice*; I really believe he himſelf was not at that 'time let into the Secret.

'Any Oppoſition may give a Handle to a Peti-'tion, no matter for the Juſtice of it, Power will 'maintain it.

'Whoever ſent him on ſuch an Errand; What 'mean and contemptible Notions muſt he entertain 'of the then enſuing Parliament? He muſt ſup-'poſe them capable of the baſeſt Action, of being 'aw'd or influenced by Menaces or Promiſes, and 'to proſtitute their Conſciences at the Word of 'Command.

'Had there been ſuch a Parliament elected, and 'I declared not duly elected, I ſhould then have left 'my Place with a Compaſſion for the Unfortunate 'Friends that ſtaid behind me; whoever could 'have framed ſuch a Project to himſelf, muſt un-'doubtedly have wiſh'd for, perhaps have wanted, 'ſuch a Parliament.

'He muſt ha' been a Perſon, the moſt aban-'don'd Wretch in the World, who had long quit-'ted all Notions of Rights and Wrong, all Sence 'of Truth and Juſtice, of Honour and Con-'ſcience.

'Whatever his dark Purpoſes were, 'tis our 'Happineſs and the Nations, that they were in-'tirely diſappointed in the Choice of this Parlia-'ment.

'I cannot directly Point him out, but whoever he 'was, I have ſo much Charity, as ſincerely to wiſh 'he may feel, and be truly ſenſible of the Honour 'and Impartial Juſtice of a *Britiſh* Parliament.

'*Here he ſum'd up the Poll on both Sides, and demon-'ſtrated, That the Council for the Petition had left 'him the Majority of Two Votes, and had added 'ſeveral unqueſtionable Votes to his own Poll.*

'The Petition charges me perſonally with many 'indirect Practices, but no Attempt has been made 'to prove any thing of that kind.

'As

'As for the indirect Practices charged on my 'Agents, I had no Agents; I knew of no Oppo-'sition till the Morning of the Election, nor had 'the least Apprehension of any. I thought no 'Agent necessary to promote my Interest, nor had 'I imploy'd any Person whatsoever to solicite for 'me: But what Solicitations, what Menaces and 'Promises, have been used against me, and by 'whom, are but too well known to too many.

Numb. XXII.

An Abstract of the Act for the Queen's most Gracious, General, and Free Pardon.

Page 291. ENacted, That all Subjects of *Great Britain*, all Bodies Politick and Corporate, Cities, Boroughs, Shires, Stewartries, *&c.* shall be par-
Page 292. doned and discharged of and from all Treasons, Misprisions of Treasons, Felonies, Treasonable or Seditious Words or Libels, Leasing-Making, Misprisions of Felony, Seditious and Unlawful Meetings, Offences of *Premunire*, Riots, Routs, Offences, Contempts, Trepasses, Entries, Wrongs, Deceits, Misdemeanors, Forfeitures, Penalties and Sums of Money, Pains of Death, Pains Corporal and Pecuniary, and of and from all Things, Causes, Quarrels, Suits, Judgments and Executions, not hereafter excepted, which by Her Majesty in any wise can be pardoned, committed before the 19 *Apr.* 1709.

This present General Pardon shall be as Effectual for all Offences, not excepted, as if specially named and pardoned; nor shall any Persons, *&c.* be sued for any Matter done before 19 *April*, 1709. against the Queen, or the Laws of this Realm, but only for such Causes as be rehearsed in the Exceptions of this Act.

Page 293. The Queen doth grant, and freely give to every of Her Subjects, all Goods, Chattels, *&c.* forfeited by reason of any Offence committed before 19 *April*, not in this Act excepted.

All

All Grants thereof made by ſuch as have ſo forfeited the ſame, and hereby reſtored, and all Executions againſt any ſuch after ſuch Forfeiture, ſhall be of ſuch Force and Effect, as if no ſuch Forfeiture had been.

All her Majeſties Subjects may, by themſelves, or there Attornies, plead this Act for any thing hereby pardoned, without any Fee, but only 16*d.* to the Officer or Clerk that ſhall enter the ſame.

This Pardon ſhall be expounded moſt beneficial and available to the Subject.

If any Clerk of any Her Majeſties Courts in *Great Britain* make out any Writ or Proceſs, or any Sheriff, Eſcheator, *&c.* after 13 *July*, 1709, moleſt any Subjects for any thing pardoned by this Act, he ſhall forfeit treble Damages to the Party grieved, and 10*l.* to the Queen, and ſuch Proceſs ſhall be void. *Page* 294.

Excepted out of this Act.

All Perſons now being in the Dominions of the *French* King, other than actual Priſoners.

All ſuch Perſons who are any ways imployed by the *French* King, or in the Service of the Perſon who, ſince the Death of the late King *James*, hath taken the Stile and Title of King of *Great Britain*,

All Treaſons committed on the High Seas, or againſt the Correſponding Act 3 *Annæ*, and another Act of the ſame Parliament, for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with *France*.

All Violations of the Privileges of Ambaſſadors.

All Forging and Counterfeiting the Great Seal, Privy Seal, Sign Manuel, *&c.* Counterfeiting the Monies Current in this Realm, Clipping, Waſhing, Filing, *&c.* any the ſaid Monies, or Making or Mending any Tool to be uſed in Coyning. *Page* 295.

All bringing into this Realm Counterfeit Money made out of this Realm; and all Miſpriſions and Concealments of the Offences before excepted.

All Eſcapes of Priſoners, whereupon Judgment hath been given againſt any Officer.

All

All Murders, Petit Treaſons, Wilful Poiſonings, and all Slaughters of Forethought Felony, Wilful Burning of Houſes, or Stacks of Corn, or Barns with Corn, and Acceſſaries.

All Robberies and Piracies upon the Seas, all procuring and abetting ſuch Offenders, and receiving them, or Goods taken by Piracy.

All Offences contrary to the Act 13 *Car.* 2. for Eſtabliſhing Articles and Orders for the Navy; and alſo all Offences contrary to the Mutiny Acts 6 and 7 *Annæ.*

Page 296. All Burglaries, and Breaking into, and Stealing out of any Dwelling Houſes in the Day-time, all Robberies of Churches, and on the Highway.

All Sodomy and Buggery.

All Rapes, and Carnal Raviſhments of Women.

All wilful Taking away, or Marrying any Widow, Maid, or Damſel againſt her Will, or without Agreement of Parents, *&c.* and Acceſſaries.

All Perjury, and Subordination, and Counterfeiting Deeds, Writings, or Records, *&c.*

All Forging Exchequer Bills, *&c.* All Offences againſt the Act 5 *W.* & *M. c.* 7. All Forging the Common Seal of the Bank of *England*, or any Sealed Bank Bill, or any Bank Note, or Altering any Indorſement thereon.

Page 297. All Forging a Secretary of State's Paſs, or Perſonating any to whom ſuch Paſs was granted, Forging Seamens Tickets, or Examinations or Teſtimony of Witneſſes, tending to bring any Perſon in Danger of Life, and all procuring and counſelling the ſame.

All Offences committed ſince her Majeſties Acceſſion to the Crown, contrary to an Act 25 *Car.* 2. for preventing Dangers which may happen from Popiſh Recuſants, or an Act 30 *Car.* 2. for the more effectual Preſerving the King's Perſon, *&c.*

All Offences done againſt an Act 13 *W.* 3. for further Security of His Majeſty's Perſon, *&c.* or the Act 1 *Annæ.*

All Offences, *&c.* contrary to any Act of Parliament (other than uſing any Craft, Myſtery, *&c.* by Perſons not brought up therein Seven Years) or contrary to the Laws of this Realm, proſecuted to Conviction, *&c.*

All

All Indictments and other Proceedings depending concerning Highways and Bridges, and Iſſues returned on any ſuch Proceſs ſince Her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown.

All Offences in Imbezelling Her Majeſty's Goods, Monies, Chattels, Jewels, Armour, and Stores of War ſince Her Acceſſion to the Crown. *Page* 298.

All Conditions and Covenants accrued to the Queen.

All Titles, Suits, and Actions of *Quare Impedit.*

All Inceſt, Simony or Dilapidations, *&c.*

All Arrears of Firſt-Fruits, Tenths, Penſions, Procurations, Synodals, and other Payments out of any Eccleſiaſtical Promotion.

All Concealment and wrongful Detainment of any Cuſtoms or Subſidy, Exciſe, Taxes, or any Debt or Money whatſoever due to the Queen, and all Arrears thereof, and all Corruptions and Miſdemeanors of Officers concerning the ſame, *&c.*

All Perſons as have taken or converted any Goods, Chattels, Rents, or Profits of Lands belonging to the Crown by any Title whatſoever.

All Arrears of Rent due from any Farmer or Tackſman of any part of the Revenue, and Arrears of Fee-Farm-Rents, *&c.*

All Accounts of Collectors, Commiſſioners, Receivers, *&c.* of any Part of the Revenue.

All Recognizances and other Securities given by any Receiver of the Land-Tax, *&c.* in *England* or *Scotland*, and their Sureties, and all Recognizances and Obligations for Payment of Money. *Page* 299.

This Act ſhall not diſcharge any Recognizance, *&c.* not yet forfeited; nor any forfeited Recognizance, *&c.* whereof the Farmers or Tackſmen of any part of the Revenue ought to receive Benefit; nor any Debt due by Recognizance, *&c.* to any Perſons indebted to Her Majeſty, which hath been ſeized in Aid; nor any Debt, whereupon any Eſtalment or Seizure hath been made, upon which any thing ſince 29 *April*, 1695, hath been Anſwered and Paid; nor to Diſcharge any Forfeitures or Sums of Money due to Her Majeſty by any Statute; which Forfeitures, *&c.* ſince 29 *April*, 1695. are converted into the nature of a Debt; or have been Eſtall'd, or any Seizure made for them, and on which any thing has been paid ſince 29 *April*, 1695. Yet

Yet Recognizances forfeited ſince 29 *April*, 1695.
Page 300. for Non-Appearance, Peace or Good Behaviour, are diſcharged.

And except all Iſſues, Fines, and Amerciaments, Loſt or Aſſeſſed ſince 29 *April*, 1695. being totted or received by any Officer before 29 *September*, 1709.

All Iſſues, Fines, *&c.* above 6 *l.* Loſt or Aſſeſſed, which have been Affeered, Taxed, *&c.* ſince 29 *Apr.* 1695.

All Iſſues, *&c.* Returned, Affeered, *&c.* in any Her Majeſty's Courts in *Great Britain* ſince Her Acceſſion to the Crown.

Yet all other Fines as well *pro licentia concordandi*, as others, and all Iſſues and Amerciaments, not herein before excepted, ſhall be clearly pardoned.

Yet neverthelſs, the Eſtraets of ſuch Fines, *&c.* as be pardoned by this Act, and which be already Eſtreated out of the Courts of Exchequer of *England* or *Scotland*, and remaining in the Sheriffs, *&c.* Hands, ſhall upon the Return of ſuch Eſtreats be Charged and Deliverd by Scrows into the Pipe-Office, as hath been accuſtomed; and yet Sheriffs and other Accountants, upon Petition to have Al-
Page 301. lowance for ſuch Fines, *&c.* ſhall have their Petition allowed without Fee.

Nor ſhall this Act reſtore any Ability to Exerciſe Offices, to Perſons diſabled by any other Laws.

And except all Perſons Attainted of High Treaſon, Pettit Treaſon, Murder, Wilful Poiſoning, Burglary or Robbery, and all Executions therefore.

All Offences committed by Jeſuits and Romiſh Prieſts, againſt the Statute 27 *Eliz.* and all Convictions of Popiſh Recuſants.

Nor ſhall this Act diſcharge *Counter* and others mentioned in an Act 1 *Annæ*, but the ſaid *Counter* and others may be kept in Cuſtody during Her Majeſty's Pleaſure, and be further proſecuted for that horrid Conſpiracy.

No Proceſs of Outlawry, at the Suit of any Perſon Plaintiff, ſhall be ſtay'd, unleſs the Defendant put in Bail, where the Law requires it, and take out a *Scire facias*: Nor ſhall this Pardon diſcharge any Outlawry after Judgement, till Satisfaction or Agreement with the Party.

Perſons

Perſons hereby pardoned may Plead the General Iſſue, and give this Act in evidence, *&c.*

This Act ſhall be of as good Force to Pardon and Diſcharge any the Premiſſes againſt ſuch as Claim the ſame by any Grant from the Crown, as againſt Her Majeſty. *Page* 302.

Numb. XXIII.

An Abſtract of the Act for Improving the Union of the Two Kingdoms.

ENacted, That after 1 *July*, 1709. ſuch Crimes and Offences which are High Treaſon, or Miſpriſion of Treaſon in *England*, ſhall be Deemed High Treaſon and Miſpriſion of Teaſon in *Scotland*, and from thenceforth no Crimes ſhall be High Treaſon in *Scotland* but thoſe that are ſuch in *England*; and after the ſaid 1. *July*, Her Majeſty may Iſſue out Commiſſions of *Oyer* and *Terminer* in *Scotland*, under the Great Seal of *Great Britain* to ſuch Perſons as her Majeſty ſhall think fit, and that Three of the Lords of Juſticiary be in the Commiſſion, (whereof one to be of the *Quorum*) to Hear and Determine ſuch Treaſons, *&c.* in ſuch manner as in *England*, *Page* 283. *Page* 284.

Where any ſuch Commiſſion ſhall be Iſſued in any Diſtrict where there is a Juſtice-General, *&c.* who had Juriſdiction in Caſes of Treaſon, *&c.* at the time of the making this Act, after ſuch Right is made appear before the Lords of Seſſion, and by them Certified to the Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*, ſuch Juſtice-General ſhall be in the ſaid Commiſſion, and one of the *Quorum*.

The Juſtice-Court, and other Courts having Power to Judge in Caſes of High Treaſon, *&c.* in *Scotland*, ſhall have full Power to Enquire by the Oaths of Twelve, or more good and lawful Men of the Country, *&c.* where the Courts ſhall ſit, of all High Treaſons, *&c.* Committed in the ſaid Counties, *&c.* and to proceed and determine the ſaid Offences, in ſuch manner as the Court of Queen's

Bench or Juſtices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, may by the Laws of *England*; and if any Perſons be Indicted of High Treaſon, *&c.* before any Juſtices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, or in the Circuit-Courts, *&c.* upon Requeſt of the Queen's Advocate to the Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*, he ſhall Award a *Certiorari* under the Great Seal, Directed to the Juſtices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, or Juſtices of the Circuit-Courts, *&c.* Commanding them to Certifie ſuch Indictment into the Juſtice-Court; which Court ſhall proceed upon the ſame, as the Court of Queen's Bench in *England* may do upon Indictments removed into that Court; And all Perſons Convicted after 1 *July*, 1709. ſhall be liable to the ſame Corruption of Blood, Pains, *&c.* as Perſons convicted of High Treaſon in *England*.

Page 285. Where any Perſon now is or ſhall be before 1 *July*, 1709. ſeized of any Meſſuages, Lands, *&c.* in *Scotland*, of an Eſtate Tail, *i. e.* and Eſtate Tailzie, affected with Irritant and Reſolutive or Prohibitive Clauſes, and is or ſhall be married before the ſaid 1 *July*, if any Iſſue be living, or there be poſſibility of Iſſue at the time of the Treaſon committed, then the Meſſuages, Lands, *&c.* ſhall not be forfeited on that Attainder, but during the Life of the Attainted, ſo that the Heirs in Tail may inherit.

All Treaſons, *&c.* committed after 1 *July*, 1709. by any Native of *Scotland*, upon the Sea, or out of this Realm, ſhall be heard and determined before the ſaid Juſtice-Court, or ſuch Commiſſioners of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, and in ſuch Shire, *&c.* as ſhall be Aſſigned by the Queen's Commiſſion, and by good and lawful Men of ſuch Shire, as if committed in the ſame Shire; and no Perſon accuſed of any Capital Offence, *&c.* in *Scotland*, ſhall be liable to any Torture: But not to extend to take away that Judgment given in *England* againſt Perſons indicted of Felony, who refuſe to plead.

Any Perſon may be returned a Jury-man in ſuch Tryals, who ſhall be ſeized of an Eſtate of Inheritance, or for Life, *&c.* in the County or Place where ſuch Tryal ſhall be, or from whence the Jury is to come of the yearly Value of 40 *s.* and for want thereof, or for any other lawful Cauſe, may be Challenged.

Theft

Theft in Landed men, Murder under Truſt, wilful Fire-raiſing, Firing Coalheughs, and Aſſaſſination, which by particular Acts in *Scotland* were Treaſon, ſhall after the aforeſaid time, be only deemed Capital Offences, and the Committers only liable to ſuch Puniſhments as by the Laws of *Scotland* are inflicted on Capital Crimes in *Scotland*, and ſhall be tried as Capital Crimes are by the Laws of *Scotland*. *Page* 286.

Any Perſon ſlaying any of the Lords of Seſſion, Lords of Juſticiary ſitting in Judgment, after 1 *July*, in *Scotland*, ſhall be guilty of High Treaſon.

Any Perſon Counterfeiting Her Majeſties Seals after 1 *July*, appointed by the 24th Article of the Union to be uſed in *Scotland*, ſhall be guilty of High Treaſon.

After the Deceaſed of the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, and at the end of Three Years after the immediate Succeſſion to the Crown, upon the Demiſe of Her Majeſty, ſhall take effect, as the ſame ſtands limitted by Act 1 *W.* & *M.* for Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, *&c.* and by one other Act 12 *W.* 3. for the further Limitation of the Crown, *&c.* no Attainder for Treaſon ſhall extend to the Diſheriting of any Heir, nor Prejudice the Right or Title of any other than the Offender, during his Life; And every Perſon to whom the Right of any Lands, *&c.* after the Death of any ſuch Offender might appertain, if no ſuch Attainder had been, may enter into the ſame.

And after the Deceaſe of the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, and at the End of Three Years after the Succeſſion to the Crown, upon the Demiſe of Her Majeſty, ſhall take effect, as the ſame ſtands limitted by the Acts before recited, when any Perſon is indicted for High Treaſon, *&c.* a Liſt of the Witneſſes, and of the Jury, mentioning their Names, Profeſſion, and Place of Abode, ſhall be given at the ſame time the Copy of Indictment is delivered to the Party indicted, which ſhall be Ten Days before the Tryal, and in preſence of Two Witneſſes. *Page* 287.

Numb. XXIV.

A LETTER *from the Marquis* de Prié, *the Emperor's Plenipotentiary at* Rome, *to Monſieur* Heems, *the Imperial Reſident at the* Hague, *containing the True Account of the* TREATY *concluded with the Pope.*

SIR,

'THE Impatience the Allies have expreſſed, to ſee the Diſputes between his Imperial Majeſty our moſt Auguſt Maſter at this Court, brought ſpeedily to Concluſion, that the Arms of his ſaid Majeſty and his ſaid Allies, may be altogether free, obliges me to acquaint you with the happy Concluſion of a Treaty, which after a great many Obſtructions and Difficulties, was ſign'd the 15th Inſtant, by Cardinal *Pauluci* and my ſelf, as Plenipotentiaries of the Pope and the Emperor. I have all the Reaſon in the World to hope, that this ſincere Reconciliation will ſuppreſs all future Pretences and Meaſures of Miſtruſt and Jealouſy, and deſtroy all the Hopes of our Enemies; ſeeing not only the Publick, but likewiſe this Court and the Miniſters of the Pope themſelves, are ſufficiently convinc'd of the juſt Cauſe his Imperial Majeſty had to take Umbrage at their Preparations, and the Moderation he has expreſs'd on this Occaſion. The new Levies of the Pope are all to be disbanded within 15 Days, and his Troops and Garriſons reduced to the ancient Foot, that is 5000 Men. All the Foreign Officers, who are ſuſpected, are alſo to be diſmiſs'd; and his Holineſs has oblig'd himſelf to prevent the Caballing of the Malecontents from *Naples*, ſettled in the Eccleſiaſtical State, againſt the Publick Tranquility of the Kingdom. *Comacchio* is to remain in the Hands of the Imperialiſts, till the Rights of the Empire and the Holy See are diſcuſs'd and examin'd in the Conferences I am to

have

'have with a Deputation of Cardinals. The Differences about *Parma* and *Placentia* are likewiſe 'to be debated in the ſaid Conferences, that 'they may be fully adjuſted, and that his Holineſs and his Imperial Majeſty may do themſelves Juſtice on the pretended Rights of the 'Church and the Empire. Theſe are the moſt eſſential Points of the Treaty, the Publication whereof is put off till the Ratifications of his Imperial 'Majeſty are arriv'd. I have obtain'd beſides, an 'Article much more important for the Glory of the 'moſt Auguſt Houſe of *Auſtria*, and the Intereſt of 'the Common Cauſe; I mean the Recognition of 'his Catholick Majeſty King *Charles* the III. to 'whom his Holineſs grants all the Prerogatives 'which depend on the Holy See, among which are 'the Cruiſado, Indultos and Nomination to Biſhopricks, and other Eccleſiaſtical Livings, and 'even to the Cardinal's Cap. His Holineſs is to 'ſend a Nuntio to the Court of *Barcelona*, and receive at *Rome* an Ambaſſador from his ſaid Majeſty. His Holineſs is alſo to grant a Bull relating 'to the Clergy, in the Kingdoms which are under 'his Obedience, of the ſame Tenor, as that which 'was granted to the Duke of *Anjou*, which was ſo 'much abuſed in *Spain* to the Prejudice of the 'Common-Cauſe. The *Spaniards* will be thereby 'entirely undeceiv'd, and recover'd from the falſe 'Prejudices which the Clergy in the Intereſt of that 'Prince have given them; and there is all the reaſon in the World to expect, that that Declaration, 'which acknowledges the Right of King *Charles* the 'III. to the Crown of *Spain*, will favour the Succeſs 'of the Arms of the Allies; and that they will meet 'no more with the Obſtacles they had to ſtruggle 'with before, through the Prejudice and Prepoſſeſſion of the *Spaniard*.

'The *French* Partiſans have muſter'd all their 'Forces, and made almoſt incredible Efforts to prevent this Accommodation; but above all, the Recognition of King *Charles*, which they appprehend 'to be fatal to the Duke of *Anjou*, and capable to 'produce a Revolution in *Spain*. After having ſet all 'Engines at work, by means of their ſecret Friends 'and Emiſſaries, who are numerous in this Court,

'they are come to open Means, that is, Proteſtations and Menaces, and any one may frame to himſelf a pretty juſt Idea of the Uneaſineſs and Reſentment of *France*, by the Contents of the laſt Letter the Mareſchal of *Theſſé* has written to his Holineſs. The Miniſters of the Two Crowns declare openly their Intention to quit this Court, and break all Correſpondence with it, aſſoon as the Recognition of King *Charles* is made publick. Notwithſtanding theſe Proteſtations and Menaces, the Pope expreſſes a good Inclination, and even a great deal of Firmneſs, to make good the Aſſurances he has given to do Juſtice to his Catholick Majeſty, and proceed to the Declaration in a due form, by means of a Congregation of Cardinals, which is to meet for that purpoſe. I ſhould think my ſelf too happy and my Pains over-paid, if theſe little Diſputes we have had with this Court, ſhould, in the concluſion, produce a Quarrel between *France* and the Holy See: and that the Pope was forc'd by the violent Proceeding of the Enemies, to favour the Intereſt of the Common Cauſe. I have endeavour'd to make his Holineſs and the whole ſacred College ſenſible, that it is the undoubted Intereſt of this Court, as well as of the reſt of Europe, that the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy be reſtord to the moſt Auguſt Houſe of *Auſtria*.

'Thus is brought to an end a Quarrel which has given ſo much Uneaſineſs to the Allies, and which turns intirely to the Advantage of the Common-Cauſe, without having occaſion'd the leaſt Diverſion to their Forces. All the Imperial and Auxiliary Troops, are forthwith to evacuate the Territories of the Church, according to the Orders of his Imperial Majeſty, to return to their uſual Winter-Quarters, after having ſubſiſted near 3 Months in the Dominions of the Pope. Our Quarrel with his Holineſs, being thus adjuſted, and the reducing of his Troops already begun, nothing will retard the Imbarkation of the Troops for *Catalonia*, which would have been dangerous to attempt, while the Preparations of this Court gave a juſt cauſe of Uneaſineſs; and that the Enemies were fomenting ſome Troubles in *Italy*. I have received Orders from the King to haſten that Imbarkation, which I have

'done

'done with all the Earneſtneſs I am capable of; tho' 'this was very little neceſſary, becauſe of the Orders 'given by the Emperor for that purpoſe, and the Vi-'gilance of Cardinal *Grimani*.

'You will oblige me, Sir, to communicate this 'Agreement, and the chief Circumſtances thereof, 'to the States General, that they may ſee, that 'this Quarrel with the Pope, has no ways preju-'diced the Intereſt of the Common Cauſe, as they 'were afraid of, and will not obſtruct, in the leaſt, 'the Operations of the next Campaign.

I am, &c.

Rome, January 18. 1709. *Sign'd,*

The Marquis de Prié.

A Letter from the ſame to the Duke of Marlborough.

My Lord,

'YOur Highneſs having expreſſed a great Deſire 'of hearing of a ſpeedy Accommodation be-'twixt the Emperor and the Court of *Rome*, I am 'oblig'd to acquaint your Highneſs, that a Treaty 'was concluded and ſigned the 15th Inſtant. I have 'all the Reaſon in the World to believe, that this 'ſincere Reconciliation will prevent all Jealouſies 'and Diffidence for the future, and diſappoint all 'the Hopes of the Enemy, ſince even the Miniſters 'of this Court are convinced of the Juſtice and 'Neceſſity of this Expedition, and of the Mode-'ration uſed in it. I have, among other Points 'obtained the Subſtantial One for the Glory of the 'Imperial Family, and the Advantage of the Com-'mon Cauſe, *viz.* the Recognition of his Catholick 'Majeſty King *Charles* III. to whom his Holineſs 'grants all the Privileges depending on the Holy 'Chair, among them, the Right of the Cruſado, 'Indulto's, and the Nomination to vacant Biſhop-'ricks, and Vacancies in the Sacred College. His 'Holineſs is to ſend a Nuntio to *Barcelona*, with a

'Bull, in the ſame manner as it was granted to the 'Duke of *Anjou*, in reſpect of Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. 'By this means the *Spaniards* will be undeceived, 'and the falſe Impreſſions made by the Clergy that 'are in the Duke's Intereſt, will be removed. 'Tis 'not doubted, but this Declaration of the Pope, 'who grants to King *Charles* III. a Right to the 'Crown of *Spain*, will favour the Succeſs of the Arms 'of the Allies, who are not like to meet hereafter 'with ſo many Obſtacles, becauſe the *Spaniſh* Na-'tion was formerly prepoſſeſſed. The Partiſans of '*France* did all they could to obſtruct the Treaty, 'and particularly the Recognition, which will prove 'very fatal to the Duke of *Anjou*. Your Highneſs 'may eaſily gueſs at the Perplexity and Diſcon-'tents of *France*, from the Letters which M. *Teſſe* 'has ſent to his Holineſs. I ſhall think my Care 'and Endeavours employ'd very happily, if our 'late Diſpute with this Court happen to end in a 'Rupture with *France*, and the Pope be obliged to 'favour the Common-Cauſe. I have made it plain 'to his Holineſs, and the Cardinals, that it is moſt 'for their Intereſt to ſee the *Spaniſh* Monarchy re-'ſtored to the antient Dominion of the Illuſtrious 'Houſe of *Auſtria*.

Numb. XXV.

The Lord Lovelace's *Speech in Council at* Weſt-Jerſey *in* America, March 3. 1708.

Gentlemen,

'I Am very ſenſible of the great Difficulties that 'do attend this honourable Employment, in 'which her Majeſty hath been pleas'd to place me, 'the Government of this Province: But I hope you 'will never fail to aſſiſt me to ſerve the Queen and 'her People here.

'Her Majeſty hath ſhewn in the whole Courſe 'of her Reign, a Reign glorious beyond Example 'how much ſhe aims at the Good and Proſperity 'of her People. She hath with indefatigable Pains, 'united her Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scot-*

'*land*;

'*land*; and ſhe continues the ſame Application to unite the Minds of all her Subjects. This is her great Care, and ought to be that of thoſe whom ſhe deputes to govern theſe diſtant Provinces; which are not ſo happy by their Situation, to be under her more immediate Government.

'I cannot ſet before me, a better Pattern: I ſhall therefore endeavour to recommend my ſelf to you, by following (as far as I am able) her Example.

'I perſwade my ſelf, I ſhall not give you any juſt Cauſe to be uneaſy under my Adminiſtration; and I hope you will not be uneaſy with one another: Let paſt Differences and Animoſities be bury'd in Oblivion; and let us all ſeek the Peace and Welfare of Our Country.

'Her Majeſty would not be burthenſom to her People; but there being an abſolute Neceſſity that the Government be ſupported, I am directed to recommend that Matter to your Conſideration: You know beſt, what the Province can conveniently raiſe for its Support, and the eaſieſt Methods of raiſing it.

'There is another thing alſo will require your Conſideration, the making a Law for the putting the Militia upon ſome better Foot than it is at preſent, with as much Eaſe to the People as poſſible.

'I ſhall only add, That I ſhall be always ready to give my Aſſent to whatever Laws you ſhall find neceſſary for promoting Religion and Vertue; for the Management of Trade and Induſtry; for the Diſcouragement of Vice and Prophaneneſs; and for any other Matter or Thing relating to the Good of the Province.

The Council's Addreſs to his Excellency the Lord Lovelace, March 4. 1708.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

'WE Eſteem it our great Happineſs that her Majeſty has plac'd a Perſon of ſo much Temper and Moderation over us; and make no

'Queſtion

'Queſtion your Excellency will ſurmount every 'Difficulty with Honour and Safety.

'Her Majeſty's Reign will make a bright Leaf in 'Hiſtory; and, as 'tis the Advantage of the pre-'ſent, ſo 'twill be the Admiration of future Ages; 'not more for her Succeſſes abroad, than her Pru-'dence at home: And tho' our Diſtance has been, 'and may ſometimes be diſadvantageous to us, yet 'we experience the Effect of her Princely Care, in 'putting an End to the worſt Adminiſtration *New-Jerſey* ever knew, by ſending your Excellency, 'whoſe Adminiſtration muſt always be eaſy to her 'Majeſty's Subjects here, and ſatisfactory to your 'ſelf, whilſt you follow ſo great and ſo good an 'Example.

'We have no Animoſities with one another, but 'firmly agree to do our ſelves and Country Juſtice; 'and perſwade our ſelves none that deſerves publick 'Cenſure will have Share in your Excellency's 'Eſteem; but that we ſhall meet with a hearty 'Concurrence from you in all thoſe Meaſures that 'conduce to our Peace and Satisfaction.

'We ſhall contribute to the Support of her Ma-'jeſty's Government to the utmoſt of our Abilities, 'and moſt willingly ſo at a Time when we are 'freed from Bondage and arbitrary Encroachments, 'and are very much ſatisfied that Vice and Immo-'rality will meet with a different Treatment from 'what it did, and not receive that publick Counte-'nance and Approbation.

'We do aſſure your Excellency, all your reaſon-'able Deſires, ſhall be Commands to us; and that 'we will ſtudy to make your Excellency's Admi-'niſtration as eaſy and happy as we can to your 'Excellency and our ſelves.

Numb. XXVI.

The following PRAYER *having been printed in ſeveral Languages, as made and uſed by Prince* EUGENE, *we thought fit to inſert it in this Collection; tho' we cannot affirm it to be genuine. However, if that Prince be the Author of it, all muſt own he knows as well how to pray, as he knows how to fight.*

'O My God, I believe in thee, do thou ſtrengthen 'me; I hope in thee, do thou confirm my 'Hope; I love thee, vouchſafe to redouble my 'Love. I am ſorry for my Sins. O do thou in-'creaſe my Repentance; I adore thee, as my firſt 'Principle; I deſire thee as my laſt End; I thank 'thee as my perpetual Benefactor; and I call upon 'thee, as my ſupreme Defender.

'My God! Be pleas'd to guide me by thy Wiſ-'dom, rule me by thy Juſtice, comfort me by thy 'Mercy, and keep me by thy Power. To thee I 'dedicate all my Thoughts and Words, my Actions 'and Sufferings; that henceforth I may think of 'thee, ſpeak of thee, act according to thy Will, 'and ſuffer for thy Sake.

'Lord! My Will is ſubject to thine, in whatſo-'ever thou willeſt; becauſe it is thy Will. I be-'ſeech thee to enlighten my Underſtanding, to give 'Bounds to my Will, to purify my Body, and to 'ſanctify my Soul.

'Enable me, O my God! to expiate my paſt 'Offences, to conquer my future Temptations, to 'reduce the Paſſions that are too ſtrong for me, and 'to practiſe the Vertues that become me. O! fill 'my Heart with a tender Remembrance of thy Fa-'vours, an Averſion for my Infirmities, a Love 'for my Neighbour, and a Contempt of the World. 'Let me always remember to be ſubmiſſive to my 'Superiors, charitable to my Enemies, faithful to 'my Friends, and indulgent to my Inferiours.

'Come,

'Come, O God, and help me to overcome Pleaſure by Mortification, Covetouſneſs by Alms, Anger by Meekneſs, and Lukewarmneſs by Devotion.

'O my God! make me prudent in Undertakings, couragious in Dangers, patient under Diſappointments, and humble in Succeſs. Let me never forget, O Lord, to be fervent in Prayer, temperate in Food, exact in my Employs, and conſtant in my Reſolutions.

'Inſpire me, O Lord, with a Deſire always to have a quiet Conſcience, an outward Modeſty, an edifying Converſation, and a regular Conduct. Let me always apply my ſelf to reſiſt Nature, to aſſiſt Grace, to keep thy Commandments, and to deſerve to be ſaved.

'My God! Do thou convince me of the Meanneſs of the Earth, the Greatneſs of Heaven, the Shortneſs of Time, and the Length of Eternity. Grant that I may be prepar'd for Death, that I may fear thy Judgment, avoid Hell, and obtain Paradiſe: through the Merits of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt. *Amen.*

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